THE

EDINBURGH ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR 1809.

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ANNUAL REGISTER,

For 1809.

VOL. SECOND——PART SECOND.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by James Ballantyne and Co.
FOR JOHN BALLANTYNE AND CO. EDINBURGH;
LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN, AND
JOHN MURRAY, LONDON.

1811.

CONTENTS

TO

VOLUME SECOND, PART SECOND.

PAGE

CHRONICLE, containing brief Accounts of the various public Occurrences of the Year,—Lists of Births, Marriages, and Deaths,—Principal Promotions,—Prices of Stocks, &c - - - - - - - - 1—336

Public Accounts of Great Britain and Ireland, - - - - 337

The Drama, - - - - - - - - 350

Scottish Drama, - - - - - - - - 385

State of the University of Oxford, - - - - - 402

Review of Science, - - - - - - - 420

History of the Useful Arts, - - - - - - - 440

List of Patents for New Inventions, &c. - - - - - 456

History of the Atmosphere, - - - - - - 465

Meteorological Journals kept at Edinburgh and London, - - - 467

Meteorological Observations, &c. - - - - - 506

Some Account of an Attempt made by M. Balman a Hanoverian, and M. Francis Huger an American, to liberate M. de la Fayette from his Confinement in the Castle of Olmutz, 1794, - - - - - 514

Cursory Remarks upon the French Order of Battle, particularly in the Campaigns of Buonaparte, - - - - - - 526

Account of the Bell Rock Light-House, - - - - - 542

Original Letters of Shenstone, David Hume, and Joseph Spence, - - - 549

On the Present State of Periodical Criticism, - - - - 556

The Inferno of Altisidora, - - - - - - 582

The Vision of Don Roderick, - - - - - - 601

Notes on Don Roderick, - - - - - - 631

ORIGINAL POETRY.

	PAGE.
Garci Ferrandez, (Southey,)	637
Verses spoken in the Theatre at Oxford upon the Installation of Lord Grenville, (ib.)	641
Epitaph designed for a Monument to be erected in Lichfield Cathedral to the Rev. Thomas Seward, (Scott,)	643
Fragment written in Glenfinlas,	644
The Genius and the Bayadere, an Indian Legend. From the German of Von Goethe, Author of Herman and Dorothea, the Sorrows of Werter, &c.	647
The Storm. From Metastasio. (By a Lady,)	650
Ode to May. From the Latin of Buchanan,	651
The Poet released from the Law, (Marriot,)	652
Ode for the New Year, (Pye,)	653
Ode for His Majesty's Birth-Day, (ib.)	654

Note to the Article on the State of the University of Oxford, 656

New Publications for 1809, i
Index, xxxv

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1st.—NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN EDINBURGH.—We are sorry to say, that this morning several riots took place on the streets of Edinburgh. Being New-year's morning, numbers of people were the worse of liquor, and several battles were fought. One unfortunate man was found dead in the West-port; the cause of his death is now undergoing an investigation. A number of prisoners were committed to the city guard for examination.

The public, however, must not form an idea of the manners and character of the citizens of our northern metropolis from this statement. In general, they are remarkably peaceable and good-humoured on similar occasions; and we have witnessed formerly a spirit of joyful benevolence and kindness expressed during the night, by mutual salutations and drink-offerings, among persons of all ranks and ages.

It appears that the late French bulletins were brought to within a certain distance of the English coast, and put into an open boat, which was suffered to drift on shore. It accordingly reached the coast between Dymchurch and Hythe; and a canvass bag, in which the papers were inclosed, was taken from it, and conveyed to London. The singularity of this mode of communication is perhaps not so extraordinary as it appears at first sight; and a circumstance which has lately transpired seems sufficiently to account why the French boatmen did not trust themselves near to our cruisers. A boat's crew of an English gun-brig, consisting of fourteen men, including a warrant officer, lately landed on the French coast, for the purpose of distributing papers, &c., and having drawn their boat up on the beach, proceeded a short distance into the country, where, at a public house, they imprudently got intoxicated. In the interim, a party of horse patrolling the coast, perceived the boat, and traced the sailors to the above house, where they were all taken, and have since been executed as spies, and their bodies exposed on gibbets, at intervals of a mile apart, along the French coast, from Cape Grisnez to Boulogne.

On the 28th ultimo, Walter Turn-

bull, carrier between Belches and Edinburgh, perished in the snow, about two miles from Middleton. He was nearly eighty years of age, and had been a carrier fifty years.

2d. The report of the Board of Inquiry, which had been appointed by his Majesty's warrant, dated 1st day of November last, for considering the armistice and subsequent convention concluded between the British and French forces in Portugal in the month of August, was this day made public in London. It bears date 22d December 1808. The following general officers of the army formed the members of the Board, viz.

Generals DAVID DUNDAS,
Earl MOIRA,
PETER CRAIG,
Lord HEATHFIELD.
Lieut.-Gen. Earl PEMBROKE,
G. NUGENT,
OL. NICOLLS.

The report extends to a very considerable length, and as it was somewhat indefinite in the opinions which it expressed, a letter, dated Horse Guards, December 25th, from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the commander-in-chief, addressed to General Sir David Dundas, as president, requested the Board to resume the consideration of the armistice and convention, and directed such of the members as might differ from the majority on these two points, to record, upon the face of the proceedings, their reasons for such dissent.

The Board met on the 25th ult., at the Judge-Advocate-General's Office, when the said letter having been read, they agreed that the following questions should be put to each of the members of the Board: which were accordingly put and answered, agreeably to the following statement.

Approve.	*Questions.*	*Disapprove.*
Lieut.-Gen. Nicolls. Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Nugent. Earl of Pembroke. Lord Heathfield. General Craig. Gen. Sir D. Dundas.	Do you, or do you not approve of the armistice, as concluded on the 22d of August, 1808, in the relative situation of the two armies?	Earl of Moira.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Nugent. Gen. Lord Heathfield. Gen. Craig. Gen. Sir D. Dundas.	Do you, or do you not approve of the convention, as concluded upon the 31st of August, 1808, in the relative situation of the two armies?	Lieut.-Gen. Nicolls. Earl of Pembroke. Earl of Moira.

Each individual in the minority gave a statement of his reasons for dissenting from the judgment of the Board. We decline going into the detail of the proceedings of the Court, as this would occupy more room than we are able to afford for the purpose; and it is deemed unnecessary farther to abridge the proceedings, as we have been anticipated in the histori-

cal department of our work for last year. (See EDINBURGH ANNUAL REGISTER, Vol. I. Part I. 1808.) The condensed account which we have now given will be sufficient to refer our readers to the succession of facts, and to preserve the order of dates on this subject. It may be proper to add, that, notwithstanding the difference of opinion among the members of the Board, relative to the two important subjects of investigation, they were unanimous in expressing their opinion that no further military proceeding was necessary. "It appears," say they, in the conclusion of their report, "that the convention of Cintra, in all its progress and conclusion, or at least all the principle articles of it, were not objected to by the five distinguished lieutenant-generals of that army: and other general officers who were on that service, whom we have had an opportunity to examine, have also concurred in the great advantages that were immediately gained to the country of Portugal, to the army and navy, and to the general service, by the conclusion of the convention at that time.

"On a consideration of all circumstances, as set forth in this report, we most humbly submit our opinion, that no further military proceeding is necessary on the subject; because, however some of us may differ in our sentiments respecting the fitness of the convention, in the relative situation of the two armies, it is our unanimous declaration, that unquestionable zeal and firmness appear throughout to have been exhibited by Lieutenant-Generals Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, as well as that the ardour and gallantry of the rest of the officers and soldiers, on every occasion during this expedition, have done honour to the troops, and reflected lustre on your Majesty's arms."

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.—By the late arrivals from India we learn that a public disputation was held on the 27th February last, at the College of Fort William, at which Lord Minto, the governor-general, in his character of visitor of the college, delivered a long and able discourse. Our literary readers will peruse with interest the following extract from his lordship's discourse, both on account of the pleasing view which it affords of the progress of science and discovery in the oriental regions of the globe, and on account of the honourable testimony which it bears to the merit of some of our learned countrymen:—

"I pass now to the notice of those accessions to the literature of the East, which have been already made, and of those which are in progress, either in immediate connection with the College of Fort William, or associated to it by a similarity of liberal tastes and pursuits in their authors.

"A printing press has been established by learned Hindoos, furnished with complete fonts of improved Nagree types, of different sizes, for the printing of books in the Sanscrit language. This press has been encouraged by the college to undertake an edition of the best Sanscrit dictionaries, and a compilation of the Sanscrit rules of grammar. The first of these works is completed, and, with the second, which is in considerable forwardness, will form a valuable collection of Sanscrit philology. It may be hoped that the introduction of the art of printing among the Hindoos, which has thus

begun by the institution of a Sanscrit press, will promote the general diffusion of knowledge among this numerous and very ancient people, at the same time that it becomes the means of preserving the classic remains of their literature and sciences.

"The compilation of an alphabetical Sanscrit dictionary, from the principal vocabularies of the language, and other authorities, had been undertaken soon after the institution of the college, by learned natives, employed for that purpose. The work, which comprises the etymology as well as interpretation of each term, together with examples from classical writers, has been lately completed, and a copy has been deposited in the library of the college.

"A dictionary, Sanscrit and English, consisting of the text of the celebrated Amera Cosha, with a translation and notes, the value of which will be understood, when I say, that they are the work of Mr Colebrooke, late president of the College Council, has been long in the press. The work is now completed, and may be expected to be published in a few months.

"A plan of a comparative vocabulary of Indian languages, in imitation of that which was executed under the order of the Empress Catharine, for the provinces composing the Russian empire, was proposed in the preceding year, by Sir James Mackintosh, who adorns and improves the short leisure of a laborious station with learning, and the promotion of learning. His proposal was founded on a very just view of the value and importance of the information which such a comparison may be expected to afford. A more extensive plan for the compilation of grammars and dictionaries of Asiatic languages had been also suggested by Doctor Leyden, who had it in contemplation to undertake himself the task of conducting the compilation. This plan being however deferred, the Council of the College adopted a different arrangement, with the view of furnishing the information sought by Sir James Mackintosh, and at the same time forming a useful collection of vocabularies of all provincial languages and dialects of India. For this purpose, a vocabulary, in Persian and Hindoostanee, and another in Sanscrit and Bengalee, have been prepared, and will be printed and circulated, for the purpose of being filled up, by competent persons, with the corresponding terms in other languages in use in India. The printed vocabularies will be soon completed; and as it cannot be doubted that assistance will be cheerfully rendered by every gentleman whose local situation enables him to forward this useful undertaking, the successful issue of it may be confidently anticipated.

"Meer Sher Ulee, the head Moonshee in the Hindoostanee department of the college, having compiled and arranged, in the Hindoostanee language, a work on the history and geography of India, has been encouraged by the college to print it for publication. The dissemination, by means of the press, of works composed by natives eminent for their knowledge and practical skill in this dialect, must gradually polish and fix a standard of excellence in a language, which, though long employed as an elegant medium of colloquial intercourse, and as the vehicle of poetical imagery, has hitherto been little used for prose composition.

"The College Council and the Asiatic Society, who formerly resolved to support Mr Carey and his assistants

in a translation of *The Ramayan*, have since determined to extend a similar support to the publication, by the same persons, of the text-books of one of the systems of Hindoo philosophy, entitled *Sanc'hya*. This will constitute a further step towards the attainment of the interesting object of making known, by means of literal versions, those works in the ancient language of India which are held in the greatest estimation by the Hindoos themselves.

"A dictionary of the Mahratta language, compiled by Mr Carey, and printed by him in the Mahratta character, has been some time in the press. It is a work which has been long wanted; and the publication of this, with the grammar before prepared by Mr Carey, furnishing the means of acquiring a very useful language, will be found of essential benefit by the junior servants of the company, on the establishments of Fort St George and Bombay.

"We are indebted to Mr H. P. Forster for two works of great labour, learning, and utility, in Sanscrit philology.

"The first, of which about 400 pages are already printed, contains:—1. An essay on Sanscrit grammar, with tables of inflections.—2. A dissertation upon Sanscrit roots.—3. A translation of the *Mugdabodha*, a celebrated treatise on Sanscrit grammar, in which the enigmatical expressions of the original are fully illustrated, and the rules exemplified.

"Mr Forster's second work, which is nearly ready for the press, consists of a dictionary in the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages. The words are arranged alphabetically, with a translation into English. The etymologies are pointed out, and, where necessary, confirmed and illustrated by examples.

"Mr Francis Gladwin has contributed to the stock of Indian philology a dictionary of Persian, Hindoostanee, and English, in three parts, composing three octavo volumes.—The first part contains words in familiar use, including *Synonima*: The second, Arabic and Persian words that chiefly occur in books; compound and metaphorical allusions: The third supplies indexes to the different languages.

"In this enumeration I must not omit a work of Mirza Kaziur Ali Juan, entitled 'An Historical Account of the Bahamini Dynasty of the Dekhan;' being nearly a translation into Hindoostanee of that portion of Fereehta's Persic History."

His lordship then dwelt at considerable length on the progress of the Malay and Affghan languages; after which he proceeded as follows:—

"If I have not passed beyond the legitimate bounds of this discourse, in ranging to the extremity of those countries, and to the farthest island of that vast archipelago in which the Malay language prevails, I shall scarcely seem to transgress them, by the short and easy transition thence, to the language of China. I am, in truth, strongly inclined, whether regularly or not, to deal one encouraging word to the meritorious, and I hope not unsuccessful effort, making, I may say, at the door of our college, though not admitted to its portico, to force that hitherto-impregnable fortress, the Chinese language. The means, we all know, that, in the present circumstances, can be employed in that difficult undertaking, are very inconsiderable. The honour is so much the greater to those whose en-

terprise seems already to have opened at least a prospect of success.—Three young men, I ought, indeed, to say boys, have not only acquired a ready use of the Chinese language, for the purpose of oral communication, which, I understand, is neither difficult nor rare amongst Europeans connected with China; but they have achieved, in a degree worthy of admiration, that which has been deemed scarcely within the reach of European faculties or industry; I mean a very extensive and correct acquaintance with the written language of China. I will not detail the particulars of the examination which took place on the 10th of this month at Serampore, in the Chinese language; the report of which, however, I have read with great interest, and recommend to the liberal notice of those whom I have the honour to address. It is enough for my present purpose to say, that these young pupils read Chinese books and translate them; and they write compositions of their own in the Chinese language and character. A Chinese press too is established, and in actual use. In a word, if the founders and supporters of this little college have not yet dispelled, they have at least rent and admitted a dawn of day through that thick, impenetrable cloud; they have passed that *oceanum dissociabilem*, which, for so many ages, has insulated that vast empire from the rest of mankind. Let us entertain at least the hope that a perseverance in this, or similar attempts, may let in at length upon these multitudes the contraband and long-forbidden blessings of human intercourse and social improvement."

The following interesting account is given of the destruction of a royal tyger, by one of the officers of the 2d battalion of the 7th regiment N. I., stationed at Kaira. "On the 15th June, some of the officers of the corps formed a party to visit the celebrated ruins of Mahmoodabad. On approaching them, they were alarmed by a sound like the roar of a royal tyger. They did not, however, immediately see the animal, and proceeded towards the ruins; but, on advancing a little farther, he suddenly burst upon their view in all his terrors, and sprung at them with indescribable ferocity. A precipitate retreat was the natural consequence; and one of the gentlemen, who was but indifferently mounted, perceiving that he could not depend on his horse, with the promptitude of a vigorous and decisive mind, directed his course to a tree, which he immediately ascended, with his fowling-piece in his hand. His victim thus singled, the tyger gave over the pursuit of the others, and bounded on the horse, who stood paralysed with fear at the foot of the tree. At this crisis the gentleman in the tree took a cool and steady aim at the savage, and wounded him, though not mortally. The tyger feeling his wound, retreated to some distance, but almost immediately returned, with increased fury. In the mean time the officer had re-loaded, and taking aim at him again, while venting his rage on the miserable horse, wounded him mortally. On the first attack of the tyger, the retreat of the party was too precipitate and general to admit of individual attentions. Each person trusted to the speed of his horse, and our hero was undesignedly left behind. But when, on rallying in a neighbouring village, his comrades perceived that he was missing, they instantly armed themselves, and returned with a large concourse of the natives to the spot. They came in sight of the tree just

as the tyger had received his mortal wound. He again retreated, and was traced into a jungle, where they found him writhing in agony. On their approach, he collected his remaining strength into one final effort, and prepared to spring, but the spear of a native prevented him, and put an end to his struggles. On measuring him, he was found to extend ten feet eight inches from the nose to the tip of the tail. The poor horse was so mangled, that he was immediately put to death."

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—On Saturday, 31st ult., the first stone of the new edifice was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Preparatory to the ceremony, an extensive range of temporary accommodations, consisting of a covered gallery with seats, was prepared within the area of the building, for the reception of a very numerous assemblage of spectators of both sexes, who were admitted only by tickets issued by the managers and renters to their friends.

The managers had, at an early hour, obtained the attendance of strong parties of the foot guards at all the avenues and entrances. The grenadier companies of the three regiments were drawn up, with their colours and music within the area; and two troops of the life guards patroled the streets in the vicinity, to preserve order.

At the north-east angle, the stone, about a ton weight, was suspended by a cable and windlass over its proper bed; adjacent was the tent for his Royal Highness and suite.

The grand lodge was opened at Freemason's Hall, Great Queen street, at 12 o'clock, and was attended by a deputation from all the minor lodges of the metropolis, the whole in their proper paraphernalia. At half past 12 they set out in procession, and passed down Long-acre, Bow street, and entered by the door next to Broad-court, and proceeded to the place appointed for their reception on the left of the tent; the rear being brought up by the Life Guards Lodge, who lined the railed passage, to receive his Royal Highness; the bands playing the masonic air, "Come let us prepare." Immediately afterwards, the illustrious grand master made his entrance. He was received at the door by a deputation from the grand lodge, with the chief proprietors. The bands struck up "God save the king," and some pieces of artillery within the area fired a royal salute of 21 guns. His Royal Highness was attended by the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, the Earl of Moira, Colonels Bloomfield and Hulse, and several other masons of distinction; and being arrived at his tent, shortly afterwards proceeded to the ceremonial. A plan of the building was presented to his Royal Highness by Mr Smirke, the architect, and a gilt silver trowel by Mr Copeland, the builder of the edifice. The cement was then laid by the workmen, and adjusted by the grand master; the stone was lowered to its bed. The plumb, the level, and the square were then successively presented to his Royal Highness by the junior and senior wardens, and deputy grand master, with which having tried the stone, and found its position correct, his Royal Highness laid it, by giving it three strokes with a mallet.

A brass box was then delivered to his Royal Highness, which contained a bronze medal, with a Latin inscription, "that the stone was laid by George, Prince of Wales, with his own hand;" and on the reverse, a

head, in *relievo*, of his Royal Highness, with the date 1808. Also a copper medal, of the same size, with the following inscription :—

Under the Auspices of
His most Sacred Majesty George III.,
King of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland,
The Foundation Stone of the Theatre,
Covent-Garden, was laid by his
Royal Highness George,
Prince of Wales.
MDCCCVIII.

On the reverse is

Robert Smirke, Architect.

Added to these were a series of all the coins of the present reign ; and this box was inserted by his Royal Highness in a cavity made in the stone for its reception.

His Royal Highness then poured upon the stone the offerings of corn, wine, and oil, from three silver measures. During this ceremony all the bands played "God save the King," and a second royal salute was fired by the artillery. His Royal Highness then returned the plan to the architect, graciously expressing his wishes for the prosperity of the undertaking, and retired in the procession, amidst the plaudits of the multitude.

The brethren retired to the Freemason's Tavern, and, after the lodge was closed, sat down to a splendid dinner.

POLICE OFFICE, WORSHIP STREET. *Profanation of the Sabbath.*—A few days ago a case of the utmost interest and importance to all keepers of public-houses came on to be heard at this office. Several gentlemen, part of the parish officers of St Luke, Old street, formed themselves into a committee, and resolved to shut up the public houses in their parish, for the whole of the day on Sundays. They accordingly caused informations to be laid against five or six publicans, to begin with, which came on to be tried on Saturday.

Mr Samuel Burland, of Tabernacle-walk, Moorfields, said he was deputed by the committee to go into the public-houses in their parish : he, in consequence, went, on Sunday evening, the 18th ult. about nine o'clock, to the house of Mr Bullman, the King's Arms, in the city-road, when he saw several persons with pints of beer before them : he did not know any of them, or where they lived, or how long they had been there.

Mr Humphreys, the solicitor, contended, for the defendant, that on the part of the prosecution they were bound to shew to the magistrates that the persons sitting in the public-house alluded to were there for the purpose of *tippling*, and were not persons come there for necessary refreshment ; without which the magistrates could not convict Mr Bullman, as the Lord's Day act allowed necessary refreshment to travellers, &c., to be sold.

Mr Moser, the magistrate, agreed with Mr Humphreys, and, in a very neat and appropriate speech, expatiated on the propriety of bringing forward such cases as went to a wanton or profligate breach of the Sabbath ; however, he did not think the present of that description, as it went to preclude men who had not the means of supporting an establishment, from the necessary enjoyment of a pint of beer. He gave the gentlemen every credit they could wish, and had no doubt that their motives were very good ; but their idea of shutting up public-houses at nine o'clock on a Sunday evening reminded him of the Norman times, when no fire nor candle was suffered after eight o'clock ; and as a

certain king, who, perhaps, had more wit than morality, observed of the puritans of old, that they would not brew on a Saturday, because they would not suffer their beer to work on a Sunday.

Sir William Parsons was fully of opinion that the case now before them was not of that description to justify a conviction. The complaint was then dismissed.

The other informations against other publicans were then withdrawn, they being nearly under similar circumstances. Several others were heard against the lower set of tradespeople, among whom was a poor barber, for shaving a customer on a Sunday evening: he was convicted in the penalty of five shillings, as were most of the other defendants.

4th. A Swedish ship of 300 tons, laden with deals, pitch, tar, and hemp, was towed on shore near Lowestoff, on Thursday, by some fishing boats, having been found at sea, without any person on board.

A more affecting case than the following has seldom occurred. The wife of Mr Middleton, a farmer at Winmoor, near Heslerton, upon the Wolds, in Yorkshire, with her infant child, her sister, and the housekeeper, had been at a farm-house of Mr Middleton's, at some little distance, and set out on their return home in the afternoon of Saturday se'ennight. Two men belonging to the farm had been with Mr Middleton afterwards, and told him of the party having left the farm, but supposed, as the day was so stormy, they must have returned, with an intention of stopping there for the night. Should this not prove to be the case, the men proposed to go back immediately to Mr Middleton, and inform him of it. Not hearing any thing from them, Mr Middleton supposed the party had returned, and were safe. About ten o'clock at night, however, as he was going to look after some sheep near the house, his foot struck against something, which, on examination, proved to be the body of a dead child; and his astonishment and affliction may be more easily conceived than expressed, when he found it to be his own and only daughter. On making further search immediately, his wife and housekeeper, and his wife's sister, were found at a short distance, nearly lifeless: the two former are recovering, but his sister had lost the use of her limbs, and little hopes are entertained of her regaining the use of them.

5th. A man named John Taylor, who resides in Rose and Crown court, Moorfields, appeared before the chief magistrate, on the complaint of a poor widow, who lodged in his house for a considerable time past, whose goods he detained for 15s. rent, while he insisted on turning her out of doors.

The circumstances of the poor woman's case were peculiarly hard. She was a widow with five small children; one child had recently died, and she had a sick infant at her breast, of which she appeared to have very lately lain in. After collecting the few last shillings she could raise to pay the undertaker the funeral charges and burial fees of her dead child, she was still short of 3s. 6d., for which her humane landlord passed his word to the undertaker. For this sum, together with 15s. for three weeks rent, he laid an embargo on the remaining chattels of the wretched widow, at the moment he ejected her as an insolvent tenant.

The lord mayor humanely inter-

posed, and intreated the fellow to have some consideration for the poor woman's circumstances, and offered to give him half-a-guinea from his own pocket in compensation for his claim. But Taylor, equally hard of heart and hearing, was deaf to every thing short of his full demand, and, with an *iron* countenance, refused all compromise. The lord mayor, indignant at such obduracy in the heart of any being in the shape of an Englishman, gave him the money, but descended from the chair of justice, to vociferate in his ear that he was a hard-hearted fellow, undeserving of the comforts of a home, or a place in humanized society.

The officers both in Sir David Baird's and Sir John Moore's armies now carry about their personal baggage themselves; all public servants, whether as battmen, servants, &c., have been taken away; General Moore being determined to have as many muskets as possible. At first the staff grumbled, but, latterly, all saw the necessity of the measure. Instead of every captain and every two subalterns having each a tent, seven officers sleep in one tent; and field officers, staff officers, and others entitled to have horses, are obliged to rub down and clean them themselves. The large ratio of meat has been diminished in both armies, and without any inconvenience having been felt. Both armies are in good health. Several corps, particularly the 79th and 92d, had not a sick man, after marches of some hundred miles.

The embarkation of troops proceeds rapidly at Ramsgate. The 88th regiment sailed on Wednesday night for the Downs, and the 87th were preparing to follow them. Yesterday, the 1st battalion of the Coldstream regiment of guards, 900 strong, commanded by Colonel Peacock, embarked. Other divisions were expected to follow yesterday and this day.

Letters of service have been granted for levying nine new regiments of the line, all of infantry.

All the Highland regiments, both 1st and 2d battalions, at present in Great Britain, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation on foreign service.

DREADFUL FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 27th ult., between five and six o'clock, the beautiful mansion of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., called Escot-house, near Honiton, (formerly the residence of Sir George Yonge,) caught fire, and continued burning until ten o'clock at night, by which time it was entirely consumed. The conflagration was so tremendous, that little could be saved, except some papers, plate, and jewels.—The accident was occasioned by a lighted candle being left in a dressing-room, which set fire to one of the curtains, and spread so rapidly as not to be extinguished. Some engines were procured as soon as possible, from Ottery, but so injured by the late frost, as to render them useless. Sir John and a party of friends were at dinner when the first alarm was given; and we are happy to find that no personal injury was experienced by any of the family; but we have to lament the death of Mr Pile, a respectable young farmer, who, in assisting, fell from a ladder twenty feet from the ground, and was killed on the spot.

The lottery finished drawing on Saturday. Strange to tell, three of the four twenty thousand pound prizes, which the lottery contained, were drawn on that evening, as well as one prize of five thousand pounds.

NUMEROUS PROGENY.—Mrs Beck, a lady who resides at Paddinghoe, in Sussex, and is in her 96th year, has now actually living, within a short space round her house, of children, grand, great, and great great grandchildren, no fewer than *one hundred and ten!*

It is impossible to describe, in terms adequate to the occasion, the generous enthusiasm which continues to pervade all classes of men through Great Britain and Ireland, in behalf of the oppressed Spaniards, roused at length to a noble resistance. Their late disasters seem only to have increased the interest felt in their cause. Besides the prompt, liberal, and unremitted aid of every kind, which, from the first moment of the insurrection, has been afforded by the British government, various instances of private succour have occurred. The subscription for the patriots, opened lately at the London Tavern, by the merchants and inhabitants of the metropolis, amounts to nearly 40,000l.; and we learn from Cork, under date of 28th ult, that that city was about to imitate the glorious example of the city of London and other great towns, by subscribing to the necessities and comforts of the Spanish patriots, who, it is known, are covering themselves with glory in the field, whilst they are destitute of most of the essential necessaries of life. The mayor of Cork had called a meeting of his fellow-citizens for the Friday following, at the council chamber. The plan of the city of London for appropriating the subscriptions is recommended, and also an understanding and co-operation with the London committee.

The following is a copy of the London advertisement.

SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

City of London Tavern,
Dec. 13, 1808.

The committee appointed on the 9th of December, by the merchants and inhabitants of London, to attend to the application of a general subscription in aid of the brave Spanish patriots, now struggling in the field to defend their country from a foreign and cruel invader, cannot discharge that duty without making an earnest appeal to the attention of their generous countrymen, of all ranks, in behalf of a nation and a cause so interesting to all the sympathies of Britons.

A people contending for their independence, liberties, and security from foreign tyranny and oppression—a nation friendly in its dispositions—honourable in all its national conduct and character—fitted by political and commercial interests and relations to be closely connected in alliance and friendship with Great Britain, and now struggling, with heroic fortitude, in a common cause, against a common and most formidable foe—suffering in the arduous conflict the greatest hardships, and enduring the severest privations—has, surely, strong claims of every kind on every inhabitant of these islands. And though the greatest exertions have, with the general approbation of this nation, been made by government, to afford the most extensive, speedy, and effectual aids of treasure, arms, ammunition, military stores, equipments, and clothing, for the maintenance and support of the Spanish troops, together with the succour of large bodies of British soldiers, it is still felt, that the generous manifestation of the popular senti-

ment, and such further aids, of various kinds, as a general and liberal subscription may supply, cannot but have an effect animating and consoling to the Spanish soldier, and convincing to the Spanish government and people, of the perfect union, in opinion and sentiment, which, on this subject, subsists throughout these islands.

The committee rely, with confidence, that the good example of the public corporations and companies, and of the inhabitants of the metropolis, will be followed by the principal cities, towns, and districts of the united kingdom, in order to form together an offering worthy of the great cause for which it is made—of the high character and affluence of the empire which presents it, and fit to be accepted by the gallant, disinterested, and high-spirited nation to whose brave defenders it is offered.

6th. WEST-INDIA DOCK COMPANY.—At a general court of this company, held at their house this day, the chairman read to the meeting a report from a committee of directors, on the general conduct of the company's concerns, to the end of the year 1808, which was ordered to be printed, for the use of the proprietors.

The report is of considerable length, conveying information of moment, both to the parties interested, and to the public; and the following is a brief summary of its most material contents:—

The inadequate accommodation and the flagrant abuses to which the West India trade was exposed at this port, and the well-known evils which were the inevitable result, are stated as the causes in which originated an establishment, which, at an expence of 1,200,000l., has been completed by individuals.

The prosecution of the salutary purposes for which it was created, in repressing exactions and depredations, could not fail to excite hostility against the institution, almost in proportion to its success. That to interested motives, or prejudiced views, therefore, may be ascribed a great portion of that spirit of opposition and discontent which, in its outset and progress, it has encountered. That many of the inconveniencies and difficulties imputed to the dock system, and too readily credited, would, on inquiry, be found to proceed from causes altogether independent of it, and arising out of circumstances inseparable from the nature of the trade itself, especially in the time of war; or out of revenue regulations, which necessarily govern many operations of business, and over which the company have no controul. But as it is not to be supposed that so extensive an establishment can easily or speedily mature and perfect its regulations, that the directors of the company are ever anxious to give their aid in the removal of inconveniencies, from whatever source they may spring, and are ready to admit suggestions for improvement from parties interested, and to redress all just complaints, as far as may be in their power.

The merit of granting ample protection to the revenue, and security to property, most essential and important objects of the plan, as being universally admitted, the report but slightly dwells on; remarking, however, that when the character of the establishment is discussed, these points are but seldom adverted to, although it is not difficult to prove, that the

gain to the revenue, and the value of property preserved to individuals by these means, amount annually to several hundred thousand pounds.

The report claims, as belonging to the establishment, credit for whatever benefits have resulted to the West India trade from the warehousing system; the adoption of which, it is well known, had been long contemplated by a great statesman, and only suspended until suitable accommodations for security of the revenue were provided, and that when these objections were removed by the company, the measure was immediately resorted to by the legislature.

It is also remarked, that the charges on the import trade which the company receive, and to which they are limited by law, during the extent of the charter, are taken exactly at the existing standard of those charges at the time of passing the act, although these rates had been previously almost annually advancing, and collaterally, with other expences of trade, would probably have still further advanced; consequently, that positive and considerable advantages were by this speculation alone secured to the public.

To demonstrate the increase of the West India trade, and that the company's means and resources have kept pace with that progress, several statements taken from the books are presented; and the report appeals to facts as the most incontrovertible evidence, and the only sure test by which the company's conduct in performance of its engagements with the public ought to be judged. The first statement shews the comparative number of West India ships, and the dispatch given at the docks for the last six years, viz:—

Year.	No. of ships.	Finished landing.
1803	363	14th Jan. 1804.
1804	354	29th Dec. 1804.
1805	421	22d Jan. 1806.
1806	477	2d Feb. 1807.
1807	503	24th Dec. 1807.
1808	598	593 finish. Dec. 3. 1808.

Exclusive of smaller vessels and craft.

From these returns it will be seen, that within the last year the company have unloaded 65 ships more than in the preceding season, and 174 ships more than the average number of the five previous years. It is also stated, that, notwithstanding the embarrassments which the well-known stagnation of export trade caused in the last season, by producing an extraordinary accumulation of goods in the warehouses, and consequent scarcity of stowage-room, the company actually unloaded, in the space of five months, from the beginning of July to the beginning of November, upwards of 460 ships, besides smaller vessels, &c., with cargoes comprising upwards of

221,000 casks
137,000 bags
11,000 bales

of sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, &c. &c., not including wood, and many packages of other articles; in this quantity being contained

159,800 hhds. and tierces sugar,
26,900 puncheons and hhds. rum,
31,600 hhds. and tierces
125,400 bags

coffee.

That by their means and exertions, notwithstanding the unusual difficulties above alluded to, the whole regular shipping of the season had been cleared of their cargoes with unprecedented dispatch; and from these circumstances, the extent and competency of the accommodation provided by the company for the trade may be estimated: but in further corroboration of this part of the case, an additional statement is given, of the quantity of goods actually depo-

sited within the warehouses at one time, exclusive of articles on the quays, &c., which consisted of

153,600 casks
207,800 bags
11,600 chests
1,500 bales
} of various commodities;

whereof

102,600 were hhds. and tierces sugar,
14,600 —— puncheons and hhds. rum,
88,200 —— hhds. and tierces
190,400 —— bags
} coffee.

That the warehouse-room for sugar at the free quays, previous to the existence of the docks, according to the best computation that could be made, was not capable of containing one third of the quantity of that article actually lodged at one time in the company's warehouses; and that some inference might thus be drawn as to the advantages resulting to the trade from the completion of the company's works, and also what must have been its present situation, increased as it is, without the interposition of this, or some similar institution.

Having submitted these and other details, to shew the competency of the company's accommodations to the extended state of the West India trade, and to prove the fulfilment of their public engagements, the report concludes thus:—

The principles by which the Court of Directors have uniformly governed their conduct, have been those of sound discretion in the application of the funds of the company, a liberal construction and performance of its engagements with the public, and a scrupulous impartiality in the administration of business. How far these objects have been faithfully pursued, and successfully accomplished, may best be evinced, as to the first, by the prosperous state of your finances; as to the second, by the details furnished by, and the facts connected with this report; and as to the last, it may fairly be demanded whether one single instance can be produced.

7th. LONDON.—A naval and military ball has been announced, for the benefit of the Spanish patriots, by Mr Wilson. This is certainly a very laudable undertaking, and deserves the highest encouragement; not that any great sum can be expected to accrue from the profits of a ball; but such a glorious example, if followed by the proprietors of all public places of amusement, would ensure a sum that would do credit to the list of subscriptions in the aid of the glorious cause.

Letters were received yesterday from the frontiers of Catalonia, dated the 24th November. They state, that Barcelona was completely invested, and that the bombardment of the citadel was carried on with great spirit.

The brave corps of English cavalry which disembarked at Coruna, and which, from its splendid and military appearance, was the admiration of all who beheld it, has, under the orders of Lord Paget, covered itself with glory. On the 20th instant, 400 British attacked, at Sahagan, 900 French cavalry, part of a corps of from 12 to 13,000 men which is at Saldana. The English fought with such valour, that they put the enemy to flight, making 260 prisoners, besides 30 killed, and several wounded.

(Lisbon Gazette, Dec. 16th.)

MADRID, Nov. 29th.—Our gazette of this day contains the following letter from the viceroy of Mexico, Don Jose d'Iturrigarai, to the

governor of Cadiz, Don Thomas Morla; the substance of which is as follows:—

Mexico, August 24th, 1808.—I wish you the most perfect health, and that you may proceed in the important affairs which you have undertaken, with the utmost diligence and success.—All this kingdom is animated with the best sentiments, and will continue so till our monarchs are restored to Spain, and we have the satisfaction we so much desire, of being under their orders. I have determined to send this ship to give information of every thing to the juntas, and assure them of our paternity and good disposition to assist them with pecuniary supplies, if we cannot do it with troops; not that we are in want of them, for we have both cavalry and infantry in very good condition. I have many things to communicate to you, but little time to write, having much to do, that we may be prepared for every event.

Jose D'Irturigarai.

Letters from Valencia state the following trait of the most heroic valour on the part of a boy, 14 years of age, which deserves to be ranked in the military annals of this country. During the last inlistment at Saragossa, the said boy was rejected, as unfit for service; but animated by the most fervent patriotism, and anxious to share in the glory of the gallant defenders of the country, he continued to mix with the troops who attacked the French, and behaved with so much intrepidity and valour, that he took a stand of colours, which, in the sight of the army, he carried to the church of Pilor, placed them on the high altar, and rejoined the troops, who were still closely engaged with the enemy.—*Corunna Diary*, Dec. 30th.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 7, 1809.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, off Toulon, the 19th of October, 1808.

SIR—I inclose a letter which I have just received from the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, captain of the Imperieuse, stating the services which he has been employed in on the coast of Languedoc. Nothing can exceed the activity and zeal with which his lordship pursues the enemy. The success which attends his enterprizes clearly indicates with what skill and ability they are conducted. Besides keeping the coast in constant alarm, causing a total suspension of the trade, and harassing a body of troops employed in opposing him, he has probably prevented those troops which were intended for Figueras from advancing into Spain, by giving them employment in the defence of their own coast. On the coast towards Genoa, the enemy have been equally annoyed by the Kent and Wizard. Those ships have had that station some time, to prevent the French ships sailing from Genoa, and have almost entirely stopped the only trade the enemy had, which is in very small vessels. During their cruize there, they have taken and destroyed 23 coasters. I inclose the letter of Captain Rogers, giving an account of the attack made at Noli, and the capture of the vessels in the road.

I have the honour to be, &c.

COLLINGWOOD.

Imperieuse, Gulf of Lyons, Sept. 28, 1808.

MY LORD—With varying opposition, but with unvaried success, the

newly-constructed semaphoric telegraphs, which are of the utmost consequence to the safety of the numerous convoys that pass along the coast of France, at Bourdique, La Pmede, St Maguire, Frontignan, Canet, and Foy, have been blown up, and completely demolished, together with their telegraph-houses, 14 barracks of the gens d'armes, or douanes, one battery, and the strong tower upon the lake of Frontignan. Mr Mapleton, first lieutenant, had command of these expeditions: Lieut. Johnson had charge of the field-pieces, and Lieut. Hore of the royal marines. To them, and to Mr Gilbert, assistant-surgeon, Mr Burney, gunner, Messrs Stewart and Stoven, midshipmen, is due whatever credit may arise from such mischief, and for having, with so small a force, drawn about 2000 troops from the important fortress of Figueras in Spain, to the defence of their own coast. The conduct of Lieutenants Mapleton, Johnson, and Hore, deserve my best praise, as well as that of the other officers, royal marines, and seamen.

I have, &c. COCHRANE.

Imperieuse: None killed; none wounded; one singed, blowing up the battery.—French: One commanding officer of troops killed; how many others unknown.

Kent, off Genoa, August 2, 1808.

SIR—I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday, running along the coast from Genoa towards Cape del Melle, we discovered a convoy of ten sail of coasters, deeply laden, under the protection of a gun-boat, at an anchor close to the beach, a-breast of the town of Nolis; and as there appeared a fair prospect of bringing them out by a prompt attack, before the enemy had time to collect his force, I instantly determined to send in the boats of the Kent and Wizard; and as there was but little wind, I directed Captain Ferris of the Wizard to tow in and cover the boats, which immediately put off, and, by great exertion, soon towed her close to the vessels, when it was found impossible to bring them out without landing, most of them being fastened to the shore by ropes from their keels and mast heads. The boats therefore pulled to the beach with great resolution, exposed to the fire of two guns in the bow of the gun-boat, two field-pieces placed in a grove, which flanked the beach, a heavy gun in front of the town, and a continued fire of musketry from the houses; but these were no check to the ardour and intrepidity of British seamen and marines, who leaped from the boats, and rushed upon the enemy with fearless zeal, that was not to be resisted. The gun in front of the town was soon taken and spiked by Lieutenant Chasman, second of the Kent, who commanded the seamen, and Lieutenant Hanlon of the Royal Marines; and the enemy, who had drawn up a considerable force of regular troops in the grove, to defend the two field-pieces, was dislodged by Captain Rea, who commanded the Royal Marines, and Lieutenant Grant of that corps, who took possession of the field-pieces, and brought them off. In the mean time, Lieutenants Lindsay and Moresby of the Kent, and Lieutenant Bisset of the Wizard, who had equally distinguished themselves in driving the enemy from the beach, were actively employed in taking possession of the gun-boat, and freeing the vessels from their fasts to the shore; and I had soon the satisfaction to see our people embark, and the whole of the vessels coming out,

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under the protecting fire of the Wizard; which, by the judicious conduct of Captain Ferris, contributed very essentially to keep the enemy in check, both in the advance and retreat of the boats. I should have pleasure in noticing the midshipmen and others who were conspicuous in this little enterprise, but I fear that I have already given a longer detail than it may be thought worthy of, and shall therefore only beg leave to add, that one seamen killed, and one wounded, (since dead,) both of the Kent, is all the loss we sustained. The enemy left many dead on the ground. The gun-boat was a national vessel, called La Vigilante, commanded by an Enseigne de Vaisseau, with a complement of 45 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Killed: J. Skinner, captain of the fore-top.—Wounded: W. Palmer, able seaman, since dead.

P. S. Since writing the above, the boats of the Kent and Wizard have brought out, without mischief, from under the guns of a fort near Leghorn, where they had taken shelter, three laden vessels, and burnt a fourth, which was a-ground, and could not be got off.

A letter from Captain Pigot of the Circe, dated off Fort Royal, Martinique, Oct. 31st, announces the capture by him of the French corvette Palenaur, of 14 24-pounder carronades, with 79 men on board, most of whom were troops of the 82d regiment, with the loss on his part of one man killed, and one wounded. It also announces, that the Pompey, Captain Cockburn, on her passage to Barbadoes, captured, on the 21st Oct., after a chace of 18 hours, Le Pylade, French brig corvette, mounting 18 carronades, with 105 men on board. She had been only eight days from Martinique, and was deemed the fastest sailing vessel on those seas.

Transmitted by Admiral Cochrane.

Roseau, Dominica, Oct. 18, 1808.

SIR—I have taken the earliest opportunity of acquainting you of the loss of his Majesty's brig Maria, Lieutenant Bennett late commander.

Wishing to join you as soon as possible, I made application for a cartel, which was granted for four officers and myself, by General Erneuf, for Dominica, where we arrived this morning, on the 29th of September, Point Antigua Grand Tierra bearing S. W. At 6 A. M. saw a sail bearing S. E. by S. Made all sail to cut her off the land. When she came within a mile of the chace, she seemed to haul more for the land. Lieutenant Bennett supposed her to be a French letter of marque. When we came within gun-shot, shewed our ensign and pendant, still keeping within her and the land. A flaw from the land took us aback, and fell dead calm, which exposed us to her broadside. She then hoisted her French ensign and pendant, up ports, and raked us fore and aft. Lieutenant Bennett used every exertion, in ordering sweeps to be got out, which was instantly done; but we received her second broadside in the like manner. We kept up a constant fire when our broadside would bear: it still continued calm. Finding it impossible to save his Majesty's brig by attempting to run, and from the state of our masts, yards, and rigging, then making much water, from the shot received in our hull, still kept up the action. Our ensign haulyards being shot away, the French captain asked, "Had we struck?" Was answered in the negative by Lieutenant Bennett, who was shortly

after killed, by three grape shot he received in his body. I still ordered the fire to be kept up, until I found his Majesty's brig in a sinking condition, and struck.

Whether from the confusion of the enemy, or from the situation she was then in, they, shortly after taking possession of his Majesty's brig, ran her on shore, and left her an entire wreck.

She is the French national vessel Le Sards, mounting 22 guns and 1 swivel.—On her main deck, 16 32 pound carronades, and 4 long twelve-pounder guns; on her quarter-deck, 2 nine-pounders.

I am sorry to add the loss on board his Majesty's brig Maria was James Bennett, commander; Robert O'Donnell, midshipman; and four seamen killed, and nine wounded, now in Point a Petre hospital, in a fair way of recovery. It would have given pleasure to both officers and seamen to have captured her. From her superiority in force was compelled to strike. I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH DYASON, Master.

To the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. &c.

9th.—BARBADOES, Oct. 22. This day, at noon, his Majesty's ship Pompee, 80 guns, Captain Cockburn, 42 days from Plymouth, arrived in Carlisle Bay, and brought in with her the French imperial brig of war Pylades, of 18 guns and 105 men, captured eight days after her having left Martinique, on a cruise to windward of this island.

The French prize the schooner La Polly, from Martinique bound to Bourdeaux, with a valuable cargo of coffee, clayed sugars, cloves, tortoise-shell, &c., was captured on the 13th inst., to windward of Dominica, by his Majesty's brig Superior, Captain Ferrie. La Polly is a remarkably fine vessel, pierced for 18 guns, but had only four mounted, and commanded by M. Dessee.

Oct. 23. His Majesty's brig Maria, the capture of which we formerly mentioned, encountered a corvette ship of 16 32-pound carronades, four long 12's, and two long 9's, and had on board 405 men; and notwithstanding such superiority, the Maria mounting only 14 6's, and 67 men, she held the unequal contest for one hour and a quarter; but at last, being driven on the rocks near Bay Mahaut, was completely lost. Lieut. Bennett, commander of the Maria, and Mr O'Donnel, midshipman, and four seamen were killed, and nine wounded. The master, surgeon, and three inferior officers arrived at Dominica on the 18th inst., from Guadaloupe, where the remainder of the crew were carried prisoners.

By accounts from Dominica, from whence we received the above particulars, we also learn that the enemy at Guadaloupe, still indignant at our capture of Mariegalante, is forming a black corps, for the purpose of avenging himself on the defenceless island of Montserrat.

Lord Gardner, who was justly considered as one of the ornaments of the British navy, died at Bath on Sunday, 1st inst. He was born at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, and was in his 66th year. His father was a lieutenant-colonel in the 11th regiment of dragoon guards, and a native of Coleraine, in the north of Ireland. Lord Gardner commenced his naval career on the 1st of May, 1755, on board the Medway, of 60 guns, commanded by Captain Peter Dennis. He was in that ship in 1757, when, in company with the Eagle, they took the Duc d'Aquitaine, of 60 guns. On the 7th of March, 1760, he was advanced to

a lieutenant, and appointed to the Bellona, of 74 guns. He was afterwards in nine glorious actions, in all of which he displayed courage, skill, and magnanimity. He married, in the year 1769, Miss Hyde, of Jamaica, and has left, by her ladyship, who survives him, a very numerous family, including two sons in the navy.

The following accident happened at Downham market, on Thursday se'nnight:—As Mr Poll was attending his mill with his brother, a sudden squall of wind caused it to separate, and it fell to pieces in an instant. One of them was in the upper floor, in the act of putting wheat into the hopper; the other attending a different department. The stones, wheels, and about two score of wheat fell in confusion. Mr Poll had the presence of mind to leap from the upper stair, (it being a post wind-mill,) and escaped with a slight bruise on the hand —his brother was precipitated to the ground in the midst of the ruins, with upwards of 29 sacks of wheat around him, one of which fell upon him; but wonderful to relate, he received not the least injury.

On Friday last, as three keelmen were proceeding in a foy-boat to some ships off Sunderland harbour, the boat was upset by the violence of the surf, and we are sorry to add, that the whole were drowned. The bodies were all found, and interred on Sunday.

BOXERS.—A hard-pitched battle was fought on Monday, at Hensley Common, near Shaftesbury, for a subscription-purse of 50 guineas, between Wood, Captain Hardy's coachman, who lost a great provincial battle a month since, and James Ellis, from Kingsland, which place has produced Crib, and other boxers. The combatants contended for the purse 40 minutes, when Wood was declared the victor. He was the favourite throughout, but the fight was obstinately maintained to the last.*

* In order to render our work a faithful mirror of the times, we have thought it our duty to insert in the text the paragraph respecting the pugilistic art, from which some idea will be formed of its popularity among the *mobility*, and, we are ashamed to add, some of the *nobility* in England. On the same account we may have occasion to record some of the bloody conflicts by which its professors and their admirers so frequently display their skill. That pugilism may innocently be taught as an art, and may be useful for the purposes of self-defence, it is readily admitted. But this certainly can form no apology for the battles fought in cold blood—fought in presence of multitudes, whose hearts are rendered more brutal than before, by this brutal spectacle;—battles which, having their origin in avarice, often terminate in death. If the law would consider those as madmen or murderers who should fight with swords or with pistols, for amusement or for gain, in what other light ought it to regard the civilized savages who fight with their fists for the same purpose, or those who patronize and encourage them? Crimes are in general spoken of as crimes; and yet in such instances as those we have referred to, the most respectable London papers do not hesitate to enter into the subject as *amateurs*, and to debate upon it as if it were a harmless recreation. The admirers of Mr Windham may defend the practice, by telling us that such practices are necessary to keep alive the national courage. But we will not pay to Englishmen so poor a compliment, as to suppose that their courage requires such a *stimulus*, or that it is necessary to degrade them into brutes for the purpose of rendering them heroes. We do confess, however, that there is something less ferocious in this odious custom than in the practice of bull-baiting, which the wit and eloquence of the same statesman were employed too successfully to de-

A rencontre of a curious nature is about to take place between Richmond the black and a bear: The former is to be armed with a quarter-staff, and the latter, who has been for some time in training, to make him as savage as possible, is to meet his antagonist unmuzzled, and quite *ad libitum*. Three keepers are to be at hand, in case Bruin should hug too closely. The match is for 500 guineas; and considerable bets are already laid. The brown brute is the favourite of the *two!*

10th. RECAPTURE OF MADRID BY BUONAPARTE.—The important intelligence of the unexpected surrender of Madrid is received. On the 3d of Dec. last, it will be recollected Buonaparte had reached Bayonne, on his way from Paris to his army in Spain: on the 3d Nov., and on the 8th, he put himself at the head of his army in Vittoria. On the evening of the 2d Dec., as appears by the French bulletins, Buonaparte arrived on the heights which command the city, having been preceded by a force consisting of dragoons and imperial guards. In consequence of the treachery of Morla, to which the weakness of the councils of the Supreme Junta gave too much scope, the city, in spite of the noble enthusiasm of its inhabitants, was surrendered into the hands of the enemy, after a short and ineffectual resistance. The surrender took place on the 4th of Dec.; and at ten o'clock in the morning of the 5th, General Belliard entered Madrid, and took the command. The terms of capitulation, and the circumstances which followed, are detailed in the last chapter (23d) of the Historical department of the REGISTER 1808. We think it proper, however, to insert two imperial decrees which were now made public, because they tend to display Buonaparte's characteristic policy.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

Dated from the Imperial Camp at Burgos, Nov. 12, 1808.

"NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine,

"Considering that the troubles in Spain have been principally the effect of plots carried on by several individuals, and that the greater part of those who joined in them have been either misled or deceived; wishing to pardon these, and to grant an amnesty for the crimes which they have committed against us, our nation, and the king our brother; wishing also to mark those who, after having sworn fidelity to the king, have violated that oath—who, after having accepted places, have only used the authority which was confided in them to betray their sovereign—and who, instead of employing their influence to enlighten the citizens, have only used it to mislead them; and wishing, lastly, that the punishment of great offenders may serve as an example in future times to all those who, placed at the head of nations, instead of directing the people with wisdom and prudence, mislead them, and lead them into disorders and popular agitations, and precipitate them into misfortunes and war,—

"We have decreed as follows:—

fend. Our countrymen of this northern part of the island are certainly not inferior in courage or in conduct; but their courage is unconnected with such a cause. And we mention it to the honour of Scotland, that neither of these practices exists, or could be tolerated within its bounds.

"1st. The Dukes of Infantado, of Higar, of Medina Cœli, and of Ossuna, the Marquis of Santa Cruz, the Counts of Fernan, Nunez, and of Altamira, the Prince of Castel Franco, the Sieur Pierre Cevallos, ex-minister of state, and the Bishop of Santander, are declared traitors to France and Spain, and traitors to the two crowns. As such, their persons shall be seized, and brought before a military commission, and shot. Their property, moveable and immoveable, shall be confiscated in Spain, in France, in the kingdom of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Papal States, in the kingdom of Holland, and in all the countries occupied by the French arms, to defray the expences of the war."

The 2d article renders null and void all sales, or other dispositions, of their property.

The 31st grants, in the name of Joseph Buonaparte, "a pardon to all Spaniards who, within one month after the arrival of Buonaparte at Madrid, shall lay down their arms, and renounce all adhesion to and connection with England.

"Neither the members of the juntas, nor general officers who have carried arms, are excepted from this pardon, provided they surrender as before mentioned."

In our Imperial Camp of Madrid, Dec. 4, 1808.

"NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, &c.—Considering that the religious of the different monastic orders in Spain are too multiplied; and that if a certain number be useful to assist the ministers of the altar in the administration of the sacraments, the existence of too considerable a number is injurious to the prosperity of the state,—

"We decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. The number of convents at present existing in Spain shall be reduced to a third. This reduction shall be produced by uniting the religious of several convents in one single house.

"2. Dating from the publication of the present decree, no admission to the noviciate, no religious profession shall be permitted, until the number of the religious of each sex shall have been reduced to the third of the number of the said religious now existing. In consequence, and in the space of a fortnight, all the novices shall quit the convents into which they have been admitted.

"3. All the regular ecclesiastics who wish to renounce their usual living, and to live as secular ecclesiastics, shall be free to quit their houses.

"4. The religious who shall so renounce, conformably to the preceding article, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of a pension, whose amount shall be regulated by their age, but which shall not be less than 3000 reals, nor exceed the maximum of 4000.

"5. Upon the amount of the property of the convents which shall be suppressed, in execution of the first article of the present decree, shall be raised the sum necessary to increase the proportion of the cures, so that the minimum of the salary of the curates shall be raised to 2400 reals.

"6. The property of the suppressed convents, which shall be disposable after the raising of the sum ordered by the foregoing article, shall be united to the domain of Spain, and be employed as follows:—

"1. The half of the said property to guarantee the vales and other parts of the public debt.

"2. The other half to reimburse the provinces and cities the expences oc-

casioned by supplying the French armies and the insurrectional armies, and to indemnify the cities and country for the damage, losses of houses, and other losses occasioned by the war. (Signed) NAPOLEON."

The Spanish accounts of the surrender of Madrid are very confused.

11th.—We received this morning Barbadoes accounts of the 12th of November. Martinique and Guadaloupe are so strictly blockaded, that they are in the greatest distress.

A few days ago, the body of a man was discovered floating on the ice in the Tyne at Newburn. In consequence of this account reaching Haydon Bridge, (where a young man had been missing for some weeks past, but who was supposed to have gone to America,) a person came to Newcastle on Friday evening, to examine the body, and on Saturday it was taken from the grave at the Ballast Hills, where it had been interred, for his inspection. On seeing the body, he recognized it to be that of his nephew, Mr John Cook, and son of a respectable person at Haydon Bridge. He said that the deceased should have upwards of 50l. on him; and on cutting up his waistcoat, which had not been removed, on account of the emaciated state of the body, a pocket-book was found, containing notes to the full amount expected.

Last Friday, the body of a man was found within the sea-mark on the shore betwixt Leith and Portobello. Great marks of violence appeared, his head being much cut, and very bloody. Nothing was found in his pockets but a shirt. The corpse was brought to Leith, and decently interred.

On Wednesday week, the sitting magistrate at Glasgow, upon complaint of the procurator-fiscal, fined William Nisbet, driver of the Edinburgh mail, in three guineas, and William Barton, driver of the Greenock mail, in two guineas, for running a race with their respective coaches through the principal street of that town, on Saturday se'nnight. And they were farther obliged to give security, under a smart penalty, for their good behaviour and quiet driving for twelve months to come. One of them paid the money down, and the other went to jail, but has since paid the fine, and found caution. Providentially no person was hurt on occasion of the above outrage, though the street was full of passengers.

A robber, of the name of George Ainslie, accused of a robbery at Edinburgh, and who fled from that city, and was traced and apprehended at London a few days ago, and had been in custody at the Brown Bear, Bow street, waiting the arrival of witnesses from Scotland, to identify him, made his escape, under the following circumstances:—On Friday morning, he said he wanted to go into the yard, when a man, the servant of Mr Hazard, the landlord, attended him as usual. When he was about to return into the house again, he suddenly knocked his attendant down, and, in consequence of some paling which separated that yard from the butcher's, the house adjoining, there was a free and uninterrupted access to a large piece of waste ground at the back of Russell-street, which leads into a narrow court, through which he made his escape. The hue and cry of "stop thief" was raised, and several men ran in all directions, but in vain. Just after his escape, an officer arrived from Edinburgh, for the purpose of iden-

tifying his person, and conveying him thither. The above-mentioned George Ainslie is supposed to be the smith who, it was alleged, had made the false keys with which the shops, &c., at Edinburgh, were lately opened and robbed. He was admitted to bail, but forfeited his bail-bond, and went to London, where he assumed the name of George Anderson, and was working at his trade of a blacksmith, with Messrs Moser and Co., when he was apprehended, in consequence of a description of him sent from Edinburgh.

12th.—Lately, in passing Mayorga with the cavalry, Lord Paget heard that a party of the enemy was in the town. On reconnoitring, he discovered two squadrons without, and a small party in the town. Lord Paget ordered up two squadrons of the 10th. He advanced with one through the town. At the gate they fired, but did no harm. The enemy retreated to high ground. His lordship ordered the squadron to attack, and supported with the second. When within 200 yards, the first squadron slackened its pace. Lord Paget thinking they were hesitating, rode through them, and ordered the charge: the French stood us very firmly, and fired their carbines, by which we lost two horses killed, one wounded. The charge was beautiful, and in the greatest order, and the result was several men killed, 21 desperately wounded, one officer, and about 100 men prisoners, and 50 horses taken. What Lord Paget had considered as hesitation, was the effect of the most perfect coolness. Colonels Leigh and Quinton, who were both in front of the first squadron, finding the horses a little blown, checked, in order to recover their wind. All distinguished themselves. Lord Paget was loud in his praises, and he particularly noticed Captain Howard and Captain Newport, who behaved most gallantly. We had not one man touched.

A very gallant and severe action was fought on Friday se'ennight, 30th ult., by the Sandwich lugger. She fell in with a large French lugger, soon after four o'clock in the afternoon, off the Isle of Bas, which she engaged nearly two hours; and so close was the contest, that the enemy's main-sail caught fire two or three times, from the fire of the Sandwich. It was evidently the intention of the enemy to board, being full of men, (it is supposed nearly 100,) and for that purpose she ran her bowsprit between the Sandwich's fore and main masts; but the brisk fire of round and canister kept up by the brave crew of the Sandwich prevented her accomplishing this design. At length she disengaged herself, and sheered off. The Sandwich had one man killed, and seven wounded, two of them dangerously. Lieutenant Atkins, commander of the Sandwich, received a ball in the upper part of his right arm, near the shoulder: the ball has been since extracted, and it is hoped he will do well. Mr Phillips, the master, is dangerously wounded: a musket-ball entered his right breast, and passed out at his back. The first mate was wounded by a ball passing through his leg. The Sandwich mounts 14 guns, and had 50 men on board. She arrived at Guernsey on Saturday se'ennight, to refit.

ALGIERS, Nov. 21st.—For some days past, the greatest tranquillity has prevailed in this country. The return of the troops that had marched to Constantine by no means produced the disturbances which were expected. But this was only a de-

ceitful calm, which was to be followed by a dreadful tempest. The troops above alluded to assembled about ten o'clock in the morning on the 7th inst., in their barracks, and, after a short consultation, sent a deputation to the palace of government, with orders to put to death the Dey Achmed Pacha. On their arrival there, they compelled the guard and all the domestics to depart, on pain of participating in his fate. All of them instantly obeyed. The Dey fled to the roof of his palace, from which, getting upon the end of a neighbouring building, he was followed by his assassins from the top of one house to that of another, until he was caught on a Jew's house, and shot, his head cut off, and his body, after being dreadfully mangled, was thrown into the street.

Immediately after, one Ali, surnamed Kodja, who had been many years attendant on a mosque, was proclaimed Dey by the soldiers; and no person sustained any further injury, except the father, the wife, and the first biscary of the deceased Dey, who were committed to prison. In about a couple of hours this unexpected revolution was completed; and at one o'clock in the afternoon the consuls of foreign powers repaired to the palace, to pay their respects to the new Dey.

All the old ministers, with the exception of the minister of marine, were banished to Bleda, 25 leagues from Algiers; and the new Dey chose their successors from among the lower classes; men totally ignorant, without any personal respectability, and who were soon accused, by public report, of having shared among them the effects of the dismissed ministers, which, according to usage, ought to have been brought into the public treasury.

These reflections occasioned a second insurrection on the 11th inst.; the soldiers demanding, with loud outcries, the dismission of the new ministers, and evincing a disposition to begin plundering the city. All the shops were shut, and the doors barricadoed. The divan having assembled in the palace, entered into an arrangement with the insurgents; in consequence of which, the new ministers were dismissed and exiled, and their places conferred on persons of greater respectability.

On the 16th of November, there was another tumult. It was generally reported, that the soldiers were resolved to plunder the city, in consequence of their not having received the pecuniary gratuity usual on the accession of a new Dey. The divan, however, succeeded in averting this storm.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.—This day the anniversary general meeting of this society, agreeable to the charter, was held in their hall, High Street, Edinburgh, at which there was a very respectable and full attendance of the members, to the number of upwards of one hundred, and, among others, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cathcart, Lord Viscount Duncan, Lord Robert Kerr, Lord Seaforth, Lord Macdonald, Sir John Sinclair, and Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, Barts., with many of the most considerable landed proprietors in the country, gentlemen of rank in the army, and of the law, and commercial interests.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cathcart, Vice-President, in the chair.

After the ballot for new members, the Society took under consideration

the proceedings of their directors since the general meeting in June last, and approved of their continued attention to different objects of improvement, as appeared from the premiums voted by them for the year 1808, for raising green crops, meliorating the breed of cattle, to ploughmen for improvement in ploughing, and for the introduction of woollen manufactories into the Highlands; also for essays, containing information on different useful subjects.—The Society approved of the zeal and attention shewn by the conveners of committees, and other resident members of the Society in the country, who had paid proper attention to the black cattle and plowing competitions; the last of which had been found to excite much emulation and approbation in the districts in which they had been given.

The Society having, at last general meeting, voted premiums for the erection of machinery, and the introduction into Kintyre, Argyleshire, of a manufactory for carding and spinning of wool, and making the same into cloth,—it appeared, by a letter from Mr D. Clark, of Campbleton, that he had already, besides the operations of carding and spinning, manufactured nearly 2000 yards of cloth, and would soon be able to carry on this useful branch upon a more extensive scale. The Meeting referred Mr Clark's letter, with one from Mr Thomas Parker, of Yorkshire, relative to the introduction, among the tenantry in the Highlands, of small machines or frames for the spinning of wool, and the proper mode of sorting or stapling it, to the directors; and the Meeting expressed their acknowledgments to Mr Parker for this communication.

The Society also approved of the resolution of the directors, to vote a premium of twenty guineas to Mr James Veitch, at Inchbonny, near Jedburgh, for an improved plough, constructed by him, and other machinery.

A plan for the establishment of a Caledonian asylum in London, for the maintenance and education of the sons and daughters of Scottish sailors, soldiers, and marines, brought forward by the Highland Society of London, and communicated by them to this Society, through Sir John Sinclair, Bart., was laid upon the table, with the report from the directors thereupon.

The attention of the Society was now called to the highly-meritorious and spirited conduct of two individuals, who, among many others of our gallant countrymen, had particularly distinguished themselves at the battle of Vimiera, so as to attract the notice of Major-General Fergusson, under whose command the 71st Highland regiment, to which they belonged, had been placed. General Fergusson, in his letter, states, that Angus Mackay (then a corporal in the 71st regiment, but who had since been very deservedly promoted to a commission) was the person who had on the above occasion refused to accept of the French general Brenier's watch and purse, when tendered to him by that officer, at the time he was taken prisoner; and that Stewart, the piper of the grenadier company of the same regiment, had, after being severely and dangerously wounded, continued to play upon his pipe, to animate the men. General Fergusson expresses a hope that this Society would confer some public mark of its approbation upon these men for their conduct.

The Meeting, with much approba-

tion, and agreeable to the suggestion of the directors, unanimously resolved, that a gold medal, with suitable device and inscription, should be presented by the Society to Mr Mackay, as a mark of the sense the Society entertains of his meritorious, manly, and disinterested conduct, as above stated. And that a handsome stand of Highland pipes, with a proper inscription engraved thereon, shall be given to Stewart the piper, for his highly-spirited and laudable conduct at the battle of Vimiera.

The Society having proceeded, on the motion of the treasurer, to the election of president, vice-presidents, and other officers for the current year, the following noblemen and gentlemen were chosen, viz.

His Grace the Duke of Athol re-elected president.

Vice-Presidents.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Huntly.

Right Hon. the Earl of Leven and Melville.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cathcart.

Right Hon. Lord Seaforth.

William Macdonald, Esq. of St Martin's, Treasurer.

Donald MacLachlan, of MacLachlan, Esq., Advocate, Secretary.

Robert Wilson, Esq., Accountant in Edinburgh, Auditor of Accounts.

Mr Lewis Gordon, Depute Secretary and Collector.

Mr David Watson, Recorder and Clerk.

Rev. Dr George Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, Chaplain.

Mr Alexander Cunningham, Jeweller and Medalist.

Mr John Campbell, Translator of the Gaelic Language, in place of the Rev. Mr M'Intosh, deceased.

Besides thirty ordinary directors, chiefly resident in Edinburgh, for managing the affairs of the Society, whereof seven go out by rotation annually, the Meeting also made choice of the following noblemen and gentlemen as extraordinary directors, several of whom are only occasionally in town, and cannot regularly attend the stated meetings, viz.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll.

Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie.

Right Hon. Lord Gray.

Right Hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Sir William Bruce, of Stenhouse, Bart.

Sir James Montgomery, of Stenhope, Bart.

Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath, Bart.

John Francis Erskine, Esq., of Marr.

James Ross Farquharson, of Invercauld, captain in the Royal Navy.

Thomas Miller, Esq., of Glenlee.

Among a variety of other matters referred to the directors, were communications from Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and Mr Henderson at Brechin Castle, upon the cultivation of spring wheat, and the smut in wheat; and from Mr Wilson of Kelvinbank, relative to oak and fir woods. The Meeting then voted the thanks of the Society to Lord Viscount Cathcart, for his conduct in the chair, and the support given by his lordship, on every occasion, for promoting the views of the institution.

13th. Several persons lost their lives one night last week, in attempting to return home from Whitby market. Christopher Swales, a blacksmith in Goatland, about ten miles from Whitby, on his return, called upon his son at Sleights, who, seeing his father determined to proceed on his

journey, undertook to accompany him over the most difficult part of the road. Having travelled a few miles, the old man grew so faint, that his son was under the necessity of taking him upon his back. After encountering the greatest difficulties, they reached the end of their journey, but not before the father had suffered so severely from the cold and fatigue, that he expired almost immediately on entering the house. The son was also reduced to such a state of weakness, by the exertions he had been compelled to make, that his recovery was for some time doubtful. Another sufferer from the severity of the storm was a young woman of the name of Sellers, likewise a resident in Goatland. The most pressing entreaties of her friends at Whitby could not prevail with her to stay the night; her constant reply being, that if she did not go home, her mother would conclude that something had happened to her. On the evening of the 18th, she was found sitting upon the snow on the moor, with her horse standing by her, and the bridle in her hand, nearly frozen to death; but on being taken to a farm-house, she soon recovered. She must have been exposed to the severe storm not less than 30 hours. A farmer of Liverton, called Reuben Rodger, also returning from Whitby, lost his life near Scalingdam, from the inclemency of the weather. His body was found a few days afterwards under the snow; the people who discovered him being drawn to the spot by observing a stick placed upright in the snow; which measure, it appears, the deceased had adopted as a signal, when exhausted nature had been compelled to resign the hopeless contest. Two men have been found on the moor, near Cock Moor-hall, in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, who had perished in the storm on Saturday, the 17th ult.

The Monticello, which arrived yesterday from Lima, brings an account that the inhabitants illuminated their houses for three successive nights, in honour of the gallant resistance which they understood the mother country made to the French. They, as well as the rest of the inhabitants of that colony, were unanimous in their determination not to submit to, or connect themselves in any way with France, whatever might be the issue of the contest in Old Spain.

About a fortnight ago, the Monticello fell in with the wreck of a ship, which being laden with timber, was prevented from sinking. There was only one man alive on board, out of eleven, that composed her crew; and, shocking to relate, this wretched being had preserved his existence by feeding on the bodies of his comrades. He had been upwards of forty days upon the wreck.

Letters, dated the 16th ult., were yesterday received from Cadiz. They state, that several French had been put into prison on the preceding Saturday. Some of these, who had been long resident in that town, were suspected, and upon strong grounds, of being inimical to the government of Ferdinand VII. The motive for arresting others was, to save them from the violence of the populace, who menaced their destruction.

It was generally understood at Cadiz, at the date of these letters, that Madrid held out so late as the 11th ult., though we know it surrendered on the 4th. It is painful to observe the want of regular communication which appears to prevail, and the consequent ignorance in which the people remain, with regard to the real

state of their affairs. The government, however, may have reasons of their own for occasional concealments for a time, after the truth is known to them.

The accounts from Lisbon by the last packet all agree in stating, that the government were extremely active in their exertions to animate the people, and to induce them to make the most determined resistance to the entrance of the French into Portugal. The levy *en masse*, and the general arming were proceeding with as much success as could be expected. Several persons, the greater part Frenchmen, had been arrested at Lisbon. They were suspected of holding communication with Buonaparte's army.

14th.—The London Gazette of the 10th contains the particulars of General Moore's retreat, first from Sahadun (where he was upon the point of attacking Soult's corps) to Benevente, and from thence, by Astorga, towards the north-west angle of Spain. It appears from it that Sir John Moore intended to have attacked Marshal Soult, who was stationed at Saldana, with a force of about 16,000 men, on the 23d ult.; but that he was induced to abandon this design, on hearing that the enemy had received reinforcements from Palencia, and that Buonaparte had left Madrid with a numerous army, and was advancing by forced marches against his rear. He therefore determined to retreat to Benevente and Astorga, from which latter place his latest letter is dated, on the 31st ult. The following letter from Lord Paget, published in the same gazette, gives a high idea of British valour. It is addressed by Lord Paget to General Moore.

Benevente, Dec. 29, 1808.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you, that about nine o'clock this morning I received a report that the enemy's cavalry was in the act of crossing the river at the ford below the bridge. I immediately sent down the piquets of the night, under Lieutenant-colonel Otway, of the 18th. Having left orders that the cavalry should repair to their alarm posts, I went forward to reconnoitre, and found three squadrons of imperial guards formed, and skirmishing with the picquets, and other cavalry in the act of passing.

I sent for the 10th hussars, who having arrived, Brigadier-general Stewart immediately placed himself at the head of the piquets, and with the utmost gallantry attacked. The 10th hussars supported in the most perfect order.

The result of the affair, as far as I have yet been able to collect, is about 30 killed, 25 wounded, 70 prisoners, and about the same number of horses.

It is impossible for me to avoid speaking in the highest terms of all those engaged. Lieutenant-colonel Otway and Major Bagwell headed the respective night piquets. The latter is slightly wounded. The utmost zeal was conspicuous in the whole of my staff; and I had many volunteers from head-quarters, and other officers of your army. Amongst the prisoners is the general of division, Lefebvre, (who commanded the cavalry of the imperial guard,) and two captains. Our loss is, I fear, nearly 50 men killed and wounded. I will send a return the moment I can collect the reports.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) PAGET, Lieut-Gen.

To Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore, K. B.

I have forwarded the prisoners to Baniza. On the other side of the river the enemy formed again; and at this instant three guns of Captain De-

novan's troop arrived, which did considerable execution.

The troops and ships at Portsmouth, ready to sail for Spain, are countermanded.

PLYMOUTH. *Extract of a Letter.*—"The Cheerful has made this port from Coruna, in the short space of 48 hours, and brought over Captain Wyndham, aide-de-camp to General Moore, with dispatches for government, with which he immediately set off for town.

"The Cheerful also brought over Lieutenant-general Lefebvre, commander of the imperial guard, and member of the Legion of Honour, who was taken prisoner by Lord Paget's detachment, or corps, in an engagement which took place at Benevente.

"Captain Wyndham left the commander-in-chief at Astorga the 30th of December, from which place, I am sorry to say, our army were on the point of retiring, to take possession of the heights of Villa Franca, in order to secure a retreat; Buonaparte, with an immense army, being only three leagues in their rear, having withdrawn his attention from every other object, in order to cut off our troops, or else bring them to a general engagement, under very great disadvantages.

"General Lefebvre did not quit the cabin during the whole of the passage, being very sea-sick, never having been on the salt water before. He quitted the French army at Madrid the 21st ult., but was so cautiously reserved, that it was impossible to gain any information from him relative to the existing state of affairs. He is most superbly dressed, with a profusion of gold and fur trimming. He is at present at the Globe Inn, Plymouth, but it is said will be sent to Reading, on his parole.

"The Cheerful also brings accounts that Napoleon has dispatched 40,000 troops towards Portugal."

The American papers arrived on the 10th are to the 16th ultimo. They contain all the proceedings and debates relating to the embargo. The discussions in both Houses, particularly in the Senate, lasted for several days. The opponents of the embargo, however, were stronger in argument than in numbers, for they were every where beaten by an immense majority. The principle of the measure, as expressed in various resolutions, was carried in the Senate by 25 to 6, and in the House of Representatives by 84 to 21. The committee to whom that part of the President's speech relating to the embargo was referred, after some days deliberation, produced a voluminous report, in which they suggested the adoption of a non-intercourse bill, and also an act to amend and render more effectual the embargo act. We have not leisure to make a complete abstract of the arguments by which the committee support and enforce their recommendation. The principal appear to be, that our orders in council were issued before our government was apprized of the conduct which that of the United States intended to pursue with respect to the French decrees, which, as well as the British orders, were, as far as related to America, contemporaneous acts of aggression, and sufficient cause of war against both nations. The debates were long and animated. The celebrated Mr Randolph, who certainly will never be suspected, by those who have marked his political career, of being in the least disposed to surrender the honour of his country, spoke with his usual eloquence

and energy for raising the embargo, but all in vain. The hostile resolutions were carried against him by a sweeping majority.

The principle of the non-intercourse restriction, it will be seen, applies equally to France and Great Britain, and comprehends both public and private, armed and unarmed vessels. It was supposed in America, that so soon as this measure should be carried into effect, the embargo would be raised with respect to other countries.

These papers also contain several official documents relating to the embargo, which accompanied the President's message.

It will be seen, from the returns of those states that have voted for the election of President, that Mr Maddison is likely to be chosen, by a very great majority.

General Lefebvre, after he was taken, rode from the British camp to Corunna, accompanied by Captain Wyndham, and attended by two servants. He expressed great apprehensions lest he should not be able to excuse himself to Buonaparte for having been taken, as he said, in so foolish a way; though 20 charges passed between the cavalry on the occasion, and he was cut very much about the head and body, and received a wound in the face.

A curious cause came on at Beverley sessions last week. A woman, whose name has not been transmitted to us, was indicted for perjury, in swearing to the filiation of a bastard child. She had, in the first place, sworn to a man who had not seen her for sixteen months before the time of her delivery; she next laid it to another man, who was not known to her till between two or three months before that time; afterwards she fathered it upon another man, one of her fellow-servants. Independent of these circumstances, she was completely contradicted in her statements to the court, which sentenced her to twelve months imprisonment in the house of correction. Another woman received the same sentence for a similar offence.

A coroner's inquest was held, on Wednesday last, at Oakedge, near Wolseley bridge, Staffordshire, on T. Harryman, a boy about eight years of age, whose death was occasioned by the following singular circumstance: He was assisting his father to plant trees, and finding a small white stone, he put it in his mouth. A nide of pheasants getting up near him, he suddenly elevated his head, and the stone stopping in its way down his throat, he was choaked before any assistance could be rendered him. Verdict—*Accidental death.*

A short time since an unfortunate girl of the town was sitting in the White Lion public-house, Chatham, and complained of being cold, upon which an inhuman brute (a labouring man) said he would give her a warming, and instantly set fire to her clothes, by putting a lighted candle up her petticoats. The poor creature ran off in a fright, and, before her clothes could be extinguished, was burnt in a most shocking manner. She, however, was going on well, and was considered out of danger from the injury she had received from the burn, when she took cold, and being seized with a fever, died on Tuesday se'nnight. A jury was summoned to inquire into the cause of her decease, who deliberated, by adjournment, two days, when they gave in a verdict—*Died by the visitation of God.*

15th.—CRESCENT FRIGATE. The

following is an extract of a letter received at Portsmouth from Mr Thomas Mason, late clerk of his Majesty's ship Crescent, relative to the melancholy loss of that ship:

"On the 5th inst. (Dec.) we struck on the coast of Jutland, near Robsnout, and were completely wrecked, with the loss of 220 people. The survivors, 60 in number, were saved, the major part on a raft, the remainder in the jolly-boat. Our situation was truly dreadful, even worse than at the old ship's (Anson) loss. We have been removed from Robsnout to this place (Aalborg) in waggons, about 32 miles. We have as yet been treated very well—expect soon to be released."

The following instance of the base treachery of a French dragoon, after having been vanquished by a serjeant of the 7th light dragoons, and taken prisoner, may be relied on as a fact: Captain Dukenfield, of the 7th light dragoons, commanded a small detachment of that regiment on a scouring party, and, at the village of Palacois, they fell in with a party of French light dragoons, whom they engaged. A serjeant of the 7th combated the Frenchman in question, and got him completely in his power, when the latter threw down his sword, and held his hand to shake with his adversary. The serjeant, with the true characteristic of an Englishman, took him by the hand, when the assassin drew a pistol from his holster at the moment, and discharged it, which blew the serjeant's hand to atoms, and killed his horse. The assassin was instantly killed by the Spaniards, and his body was consumed to ashes, in a fire made for that purpose. Such was the disgust of the Spaniards, that in their vengeance they killed the assassin's horse.

KELSO JUSTICE COURT.—At the last Justice of Peace Court held here, three cases between master and servant were brought before the meeting; the first at the instance of a clergyman in the neighbourhood, against a servant whom he had hired for the winter half year. The man entered to his service some days after the term, but upon pretence that the horses were not to his satisfaction, left it. The justices found him liable in damages, and fined him in 5l. Sterling, besides the expence of process, and granted warrant to commit him to the county jail, there to remain till the sums awarded were paid. The second was against a woman who had been hired in the public market here, but who refused to fulfil her engagement. The court found her liable in damages to the party complaining, and in expences. The last was at the instance of a respectable corn merchant here, against a woman who had entered into his service at last Whitsunday, and whom he had hired also for the winter half year. She, however, left her place at the term of Martinmas.—Several aggravating circumstances being proved against her, the court ordained her to forfeit her wages for the summer half year, to be, with the other fines, disposed of as the justices should direct.

16th.—Mary Bateman was fully committed from the town-clerk's office, Leeds, for the murder of Sarah, wife of W. Perigo, of Bramley, in May, 1807, by poison. For an account of this abandoned impostor, see Chronicle of last year, page 215, in the EDINBURGH ANNUAL REGISTER, Vol. I. Part 2.

17th.—The daughter of a respectable tradesman, at a town in Surrey, not far distant from London, a very

pretty and accomplished girl, only in her 15th year, was permitted by her father to spend the Christmas holidays with a friend at Hampton Court, who had a niece about her own age. When one day walking in the cloisters of the palace, she was seen by an officer of a regiment quartered in that neighbourhood, more renowned for his conquests over female innocence than military achievements. He unfortunately saw and marked her as a victim for his libidinous desires; to accomplish which, he had recourse to the servant in the family where the young lady was, and, by bribery, got an opportunity of speaking to her; when he so worked upon her unsuspecting mind, as to induce her to consent to an elopement, which, with the assistance of a male pander of the captain's, was effected on Thursday night last, between nine and ten o'clock; and, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the fugitives walked from Hampton Court to Hounslow, where they procured a post-chaise, and proceeded towards town. The young lady being very soon missed, her father was immediately sent for, who soon ascertained the cause of his daughter's flight, and, almost frantic with grief and rage, set off in search of her. At Hammersmith he learned that the chaise had broken down there, but that they had procured another, which had conveyed them to Leicester-fields, where all trace was lost, the driver stating that he had put them down in the street. All Friday and Saturday the unhappy father, whose anguish of mind can be better imagined than described, spent in fruitless search of his daughter, though assisted by the police.

Another elopement took place from the neighbourhood of Kingston on the same evening as that from Hampton. A custom-house officer was the gallant in the second affair. His companion was the wife of a dealer in grocery and hardware, 40 years of age; whom the husband was fortunate enough to find yesterday in Duke street, Manchester square. The husband got possession of her again by the interference of the police; and 70l. she had furnished herself with was returned to him.

EXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT.—Some time since, a young lady of Bath, possessing a very handsome fortune, being in Wales, wrote to her brother and sister, who reside in London, informing them she was about to leave Wales, and should come to London, but did not fix any time when they might expect her; observing, they need not expect her till they saw her. However, two months elapsing, and not having heard from her, they began to be alarmed, fearing she had altered her mind, and had gone with the family she was with to Ireland, and they had been lost in their passage. They, in consequence, wrote into Wales, to inquire after her, and received for answer, that she had left Wales for two months past, with her uncle, of Bath. On further inquiry being made, it was ascertained that the uncle had left his wife and family about the above time, and was supposed to be in London. The young lady's brother and relations in London made great exertions to find the uncle, in hopes to learn some tidings of the young lady; and at length, by great exertions, discovered the uncle, who lodged in an apartment in Blewett's-court, Fetter-lane; and on Tuesday morning the brother and the sister's husband went there, when, to their great surprise, they found their sister

sitting with him, and learned that they had been living together, as man and wife, for about two months. The brother was overjoyed to find his supposed lost sister, and after expressing his happiness at meeting her, remonstrated with her on the impropriety of her conduct, and entreated her to leave her uncle, and go with him; and that her conduct being only known to her family, it should be buried in oblivion. But all his affectionate entreaties had no effect upon her; for, callous to what he could say, she preferred continuing in the most horrid and wicked state of life with her uncle, under pretence of affection towards him. She is only about twenty-six years of age; her uncle sixty; a little grey-headed man, without any personal charms; has a wife, and two children about the same age as the young lady, whom he has deserted at Bath, to cohabit with his niece. The grey-headed uncle also assumed the character of a young lover to his own niece; professing his affectionate regard for her. Her brother, however, being sensible of the disgraceful connexion, declared, if his sister would not quit the connexion with her uncle by mild means, she should by legal; and set off to get a constable, leaving her brother-in-law to take care of them. But while he was gone for a constable, they, by force, and in defiance of the brother-in-law, left the house. After a vast deal of flight and pursuit, the frozen enamorato and his prize were traced to the house of a valourous son of the thimble, where, assisted by Adkins, the Bow-street runner, a battle-royal took place; the young lady, her uncle, and a niece of the tailor, on one side, and the young lady's brother and brother-in-law on the other. The wife of the tailor attacked Adkins, and beat him most unmercifully about the head: the officer, of course, did not return the blows, but endeavoured to prevail upon the young lady to leave her uncle, urging his having a wife, and a daughter as old as herself. Snip, the tailor, took no particular part in the affray, except abusing Adkins for not keeping the peace. At length all the parties were on the floor together, fighting for the young lady: they contended for her till nearly all her clothes were torn off; when her brothers, finding it her determined resolution to continue to cohabit with her uncle, left the shameless woman to her own course.

18th.—HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.—Our most gracious Queen completed her 64th year, on the 19th day of last May, the celebration of which, as a national festival, has always been put off till the 18th day of January following; the 19th of May being too near his Majesty's birth-day to afford encouragement to the manufacturers, artists, and other persons generally employed upon those occasions. The celebration of her Majesty's birth-day, which took place this day, must, like all others, be considered as the commencement of the London season; as it, in some degree, forces the nobility and persons of distinction to the metropolis at that time, for the purpose of going to court to pay their respects to her Majesty upon the occasion.

Although the cold was more severe than any day this winter, numerous parties of fair damsels, very elegantly dressed, (if dressed some of them could be called, considering the severity of the weather,) began to assemble in the rooms of the palace leading to the drawing-room, about ten o'clock, and waited, with anxious,

but patient expectation, to behold the company as they passed, till twelve, until which hour even the attendants upon the royal family did not arrive. We were sorry to observe some of them were refused admittance, although provided with tickets of admission, on account of being, as well as some gentlemen, dressed in black; as it is contrary to court *etiquette* to admit any person so dressed upon the days of the celebration of their Majesties' birth; for, if the court be in mourning at such periods, it goes out of mourning on these occasions.

As the Horse Guards' clock struck one, a double royal salute was fired in St James's Park, and the 61 cannons on the Tower wharf were discharged.

Soon after nine o'clock, their Majesties, the Princesses, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Sussex, Cumberland, and Cambridge, breakfasted together at the Queen's palace. The Duke of Kent was prevented from being present, by indisposition.

About eleven o'clock, the Princess Charlotte of Wales arrived at the Queen's palace, to pay her respects. In the course of the morning, the Bishops of Chester and Salisbury, and a number of dignified clergy, attended at the Queen's palace, to pay their early and private congratulations to her Majesty.

About half past twelve o'clock, her Majesty and the Princesses, and Princess Charlotte of Wales, went from the Queen's palace to St James's palace, and proceeded to dress in their court dresses. The Princess Charlotte of Wales afterwards went to the apartments of Lady Charlotte Finch, and remained with her ladyship till near four o'clock, when she went home.

About two o'clock, her Majesty and the Princesses proceeded to the King's levee room, where the attendants of his Majesty's bed-chamber were in waiting, to pay their respects. They then entered the *entré*-room, where the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, Earls Camden, Westmoreland, Bathurst, and Liverpool, Lord Castlereagh, Mr Canning, Mr Perceval, &c., were in waiting, to pay their respects; after which, the ministers left the palace, and went to the Queen's house, to attend his Majesty at three o'clock, for the purpose of finally arranging his Majesty's speech, to be delivered by the commissioners, at the opening of the session of parliament to-morrow.

In her Majesty's way to the grand council chamber, the boys from Christ's Hospital were presented; after which the new year's ode was performed.*

The Princess of Wales entered the drawing-room about ten minutes before three o'clock, and was conducted to her Majesty by Mrs St Leger. Her Royal Highness, after paying her respects to her Majesty, passed on, and shook hands with the Princesses and the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince of Wales came about five minutes after.

The company was as numerous and brilliant as upon former occasions.

In the evening their Majesties had a select party at the Queen's palace.

In Dublin, Edinburgh, &c., her Majesty's birth-day was celebrated with the usual heart-felt demonstra-

* For this ode our readers are referred to the poetical department of the Register, in this volume.

tions of joy. In the latter place there was a grand ball in the evening, at which the Duchess of Buccleugh presided.

19th.—This day the Session of Parliament was opened by commission. For particulars our readers are referred to the History, Chap. I.

20th.—ARMISTICE AND CONVENTION OF CINTRA.—Copy of the official communication made to Sir Hew Dalrymple on the subject.

"The King has taken into his consideration the report of the Board of Inquiry, together with the documents and opinions thereunto annexed.

"While his Majesty adopts the unanimous opinion of the Board, that no farther military proceeding is necessary to be had upon the transactions referred to their investigation, his Majesty does not intend thereby to convey any expression of his Majesty's satisfaction at the terms and conditions of the armistice and convention.

"When those instruments were first laid before his Majesty, the King, reserving for investigation those parts of the definitive convention in which his Majesty's immediate interests were concerned, caused it to be signified to Sir Hew Dalrymple, by his Majesty's secretary of state, that his Majesty, nevertheless, felt himself compelled at once to express his disapprobation of those articles in which stipulations were made, directly affecting the interests or feelings of the Spanish and Portuguese nations.

"At the close of the inquiry, the King, abstaining from any observations upon other parts of the convention, repeats his disapprobation of those articles; his Majesty deeming it necessary that his sentiments should be clearly understood, as to the impropriety and danger of the unauthorised admission into military conventions of articles of such a description, which, especially when incautiously framed, may lead to the most injurious consequence.

"His Majesty cannot forbear farther to observe, that Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple's delay in transmitting, for his information, the armistice concluded on the 22d of August, until the 4th of September, when he, at the same time, transmitted the ratified convention, was calculated to produce great public inconvenience, and that such inconvenience did in fact result therefrom."

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—A young gentleman of the name of Stewart, who had lately arrived in town, from the Highlands of Scotland, was, some evenings ago, robbed in the Green Park, of his watch and some silver, by a lady, (supposed to be a man in female attire,) in the following singular manner. As he was walking, about nine o'clock, in St James's Park, on his way to Pimlico, where he lodges, he was familiarly accosted by a tall lady, elegantly dressed, and prevailed upon to accompany her through the Green Park, to her residence in Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly, to partake of a comfortable supper; and as soon as they arrived at the west end of the reservoir, she made a sudden halt, and presenting a pistol to the gentleman's breast, she swore, that unless he placed his watch and all his money on the seat, he was a dead man. With the utmost dread and amazement, he complied with her demand; and after she laid up the plunder, she opened the door leading into Piccadilly, by means of a key, and, on shutting the same behind her, warned him in future to beware of bad company, and wished him good bye.

21st.—Our readers may recollect, that, about twelve months ago, several symptoms of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the mother country, manifested themselves in the island of Jamaica: we are sorry to say, that fresh occasion of disgust has lately arisen. It will be remembered, that, at the latter end of last May, a mutiny took place in a negro corps, during which the mutineers murdered two of their officers, Major Darley and Lieut. Ellis, and others were likewise slain in the confusion. No coroner's inquest having been held upon these murders, the legislature of the island, on their assembling, immediately requested his Grace the Duke of Manchester, the governor, to cause to be laid before it copies of the military proceedings against the offenders. This request of the House of Assembly being indicated by his grace to the commander-in-chief, Major-General Hugh L. Carmichael, that officer flatly refused compliance with it, and prohibited "all military persons from answering any questions that the legislative body might put to them respecting the late mutiny:" whereupon the House forming a general committee on the state of the island, entered upon a string of resolutions, the purport of which was, to declare their powers in that island analogous to those of the British parliament in this; and that, of course, it was their undoubted right to examine all papers, records, and persons, respecting any subject under investigation in that house; of which rights and privileges the conduct of Major-General Carmichael was a complete breach, and is declared to "have excited the greatest alarm, and, in its consequences, to involve the tranquillity and safety of the colony." Mr Speaker was then directed to issue his warrant, requiring the attendance of Major-General Carmichael himself at the bar of the house. With this requisition the commander refused compliance; and his grace the governor declared his perfect agreement in the principle of such refusal. The consequence of this was, that a motion was carried, *nem. con.*, "That Mr Speaker do issue his warrant to take Major-General Carmichael into custody of the serjeant at arms, for a contempt for that house."

Other resolutions were likewise agreed upon: 1st, Reprehensive of the conduct of the governor, in interfering in any matter pending its agitation in the House of Assembly; 2dly, Declaring his grace's approbation of Major-General Carmichael's refusal to obey the Speaker's requisition, a breach of privilege; and lastly, avowing that they will proceed to no other business till reparation be made for this breach.

Upon this, the bills that were already passed being confirmed, the session of the house was prorogued, by the following speech from the governor:—

"Gentlemen of the Council,

"Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"The House of Assembly having ordered the attendance of the commander of his Majesty's forces at their bar, and intending, as it appears to me, to enforce that order, a measure certainly novel, and giving rise to a question of the greatest magnitude, as it tends, in fact, to devolve the command of any British army in this island upon that House,—I feel it incumbent upon me, however I lament any interruption to the harmony subsisting between the different branches of the legislature, to take such measures as shall bring so important

a point before the highest authority, previous to any further proceedings. I do therefore, in his Majesty's name, prorogue this General Assembly until Tuesday, the 27th day of December next; and it is hereby prorogued accordingly." See Chronicle, May 1808, p. 109.

This prorogation is stated to have thrown the island into the highest state of ferment.

23d.—FIRE AT ST JAMES'S PALACE.—On Saturday morning, about two o'clock, the attention of one of the centinels in the palace-yard was engaged by the violent barking of a dog in the south-east wing of the building, and shortly after, he observed an unusual smoke to issue from the spot: an alarm was immediately given, and several engines, with their accustomed alacrity, attended. A considerable time, however, elapsed before the necessary supply of water could be obtained. At length the expedient of procuring a supply of water from the canal in St James's Park, a distance of nearly 1000 yards from the conflagration, was resorted to, by placing engines at proper intervals, and forcing the water from one to another through their pipes, in succession, from the canal, across the park and royal gardens, to the south side of the palace; but the supply thus procured, even had it been uninterrupted by the obstructions and accidents which must inevitably occur in its progress from so distant a source, was barely sufficient to keep the engine nearest the flames at work; and the supply from the pipes and pumps on the northern side was equally scanty. Under these circumstances, the exertions of the firemen and assistants were directed to cutting off the communication, and removing the furniture and articles of value to the gardens, courts, and areas in and about the palace.

About three o'clock, the roof of that part of the building which was on fire, fell in with a tremendous crash. The lead of the roof had previously descended in liquid torrents, to the great danger of the firemen working under it.

The fire appears to have broken out in the apartments situated between the armoury, and his Majesty's private entrance into the palace, from St James's Park.

The flames very soon spread to the whole east wing of the inner court-yard, on the left-hand side as it is entered. In this wing were the Queen's private drawing-room, bed, and other apartments; and adjoining, behind it, were the apartments of her attendants on the palace establishment. At the end of the wing were some apartments of the Duke of Cambridge, which extended to the front next the park. The whole of the east wing of the inner court-yard was speedily in flames, and is entirely burnt down; that being the only wing of four in this court-yard which is burnt, the others being scarcely damaged.

The Queen's German chapel, situated immediately adjoining the conflagration, was not injured, from the durability of its construction; and it was found extremely useful as a place of deposit for such property as was saved from the flames. The principal sufferers among the royal domestics are, Mrs Planter and Mrs Davenport, who have lost all their furniture. The tapestry of the grand drawing-room is damaged. The chandeliers, looking-glasses, silver plate, &c., are safe.

The inhabitants of the palace were seen issuing in all directions from their

apartments, half naked; and every effort was made to save the furniture and effects. Little, however, was saved of that part which was on fire.

24th.—At two o'clock yesterday morning, the Lord Mayor received the following letter from Lord Castlereagh, and at seven o'clock his lordship communicated the same to the public in the usual manner:—

"Downing-street, 24th January, One, A. M.

"MY LORD,—

"The Honourable Captain Gordon, aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, is just arrived, with dispatches from the lieutenant-general, communicating the intelligence, that after a hard fought, and bravely contested action of three hours, which ended in the complete repulse of the enemy, the British army embarked unmolested, and without any loss, except that which took place in the action. The whole were left at sea by Captain Gordon, proceeding for Portsmouth with a fair wind.

"The commander-in-chief received a cannon-shot, which shattered his shoulder, early in the action; but he lived long enough to know his meritorious exertions had secured the defeat, and disappointed the hopes of the enemy. Lieut.-General Sir D. Baird being severely wounded in the arm, had been obliged to suffer amputation; but there is every reason to hope that he will recover.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "CASTLEREAGH."

The gazette, containing the dispatches on the subject, our readers will find among the State Papers, A. at the end of the Chronicle.

Some details respecting the battle of Coruna, the fate of General Moore, the embarkation and landing of our troops in England, &c., which have been collected and arranged in their proper order.

The following particulars of the death of Sir John Moore are communicated on the authority of one of his attendants and friends:—

"I met the general on the evening of the 16th instant, as some soldiers were bringing him into Coruna, supported in a blanket with sashes. He knew me immediately, though it was almost dark, squeezed me by the hand, and said, 'Do not leave me.'—He spoke to the surgeons, on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little. After some time, he seemed very anxious to speak to me; and, at intervals, expressed himself as follows:—The first question he asked was, 'Are the French beaten?' which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew, as they entered the room. On being assured by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed, 'I hope the people of England will be satisfied. I hope my country will do me justice. You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can—tell them every thing—say to my mother'—(*Here his voice failed him,*)—'Hope—Hope—I have much to say, but cannot get it out. Is Colonel Graham, and are all my aides-de-camp well?—I have made my will, and have remembered my servants—Colborne has my will and all my papers.'

"Major Colborne (his principal aide-de-camp) then came into the room; he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me, 'Remember, you go to———, and tell him it is my request, and that I expect he will befriend Major Colborne; he has been long with me, and I know him most worthy of it.' He then again asked Major Colborne if the French were beat-

en; and on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said, 'It was a great satisfaction to him, in his last dying moments, to know he had beat the French.'

'Is General Paget in the room?' On my telling him he was not, he said, 'Remember me to him. I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying: I am in great pain.'

"He then thanked the doctors for their attention.

"Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room. He spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy if all his aides-de-camp were well. He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died, without a struggle.

"He said to me, while the surgeons were examining his wound, 'You know I have always wished to die this way.' As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture."

Ministers lately received an account of the loss of part of the baggage belonging to the light horse under the command of Sir John Moore. We understand that the muleteers who had been hired to carry the luggage took fright on the appearance of the French cavalry, cut the bands which kept the packages on the backs of their mules, dropped and left them to be picked up by friend or foe, while they scampered off, and took shelter in their native mountains. It was not owing to treachery or theft, but to personal fear, that the British owe that loss; for those muleteers are proverbial for their honesty. We are sorry to say that our officers had in general too much baggage; and this may act as a lesson to them in future.

General Beresford walked alone about Coruna for half an hour after the last embarkation of the troops, for the purpose of bringing off any stragglers he might find.

The only British cavalry in the field during the battle before Coruna, was a party of the 15th, consisting of about 40 men, under the command of Lieut. Knight. They comprised the whole of Sir John Moore's escort. Lieut. Knight was close by Sir John when he received his mortal wound. The shot struck the ground before it reached the commander-in-chief.

PLYMOUTH, *Jan.* 21.—This morning arrived the Alfred transport, Captain Lumley, from Coruna, with about 300 wounded soldiers. By this vessel we have received accounts of the retreat and embarkation of the British troops from Coruna, which commenced on Sunday last; but the day following, the French, by pushing hard, advanced close to Coruna, under the command of Soult, who had been reinforced by Junot, and commenced a general attack on the British troops that were not embarked, on account of the transports not arriving in time from Vigo, &c. The covering regiments, amounting to about 7000 men, which were the 81st regiment, the 2d, and the Royals, or Queen's, withstood the attack in the most valiant manner possible, and occasioned dreadful slaughter among the French troops; but we are concerned to say, that the British have suffered greatly, particularly the 81st. Great confusion prevailed among the transports in getting out of the harbour, owing to their numbers, and it blowing a gale at south. Five of the transports are ashore, and it is said have been burnt. The loss of the officers and soldiers baggage and stores is very great, as well as horses. The

troops were so hard pressed in their retreat, that a great number are said to have died on the road from fatigue, as well as women and children that followed the army; and the French committed every excess in their march, even to the burning of Villa Franca, and every place they passed through. The French are in possession of Ferrol, and all the Spanish men of war, and will soon be in possession of Vigo. The British troops at that place will escape in the few transports left for their retreat.

Jan. 22.—Last evening nearly 300 sick soldiers from Coruna were landed from the Alfred and Sir C. Cotton, and conveyed in launches to Richmond Walk and Stonehouse Bridge, and from thence to the Royal Military Hospital, Stoke. They were attended by a captain's picquet of each regiment in garrison, as a duty of fatigue. These fine fellows looked like the ghosts of men, so much had they been exhausted by fatigue and hunger during their march through Spain. Came in this morning the Amazon, 36 guns, Captain Parker; Plover, 18 guns; and Scorpion, 18 guns, from Coruna, with several transports with part of the British army and artillery from Spain. They went up the harbour directly. Several more are in sight, working in through the haze.

Jan. 23.—Came in the Clarissa French lugger, of 16 guns and 58 men, prize to his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, and the French schooner General Junot, from St Maloes, with flour, &c., prize to his Majesty's ship Raleigh; also the Osborne transport from Lisbon, and his Majesty's ships Amazon, Raleigh, Scorpion, Parthian, and the Plover from a cruize; Ville de Paris, Victory, Barfleur, Resolution, Tonnant, Elizabeth, Implacable, Zealous, Norge, Mediator, Minerva, and Cossack, with a large fleet of transports, with troops from Spain.

At the time of the departure of the transports, shells from the French artillery were flying near them in all directions; four transports had been driven on shore; the troops and crews on board were taken out, and the vessels destroyed.

The following have this evening arrived:—The Prince of Wales, with 250 of the 20th regiment; Hannah, with part of the 10th dragoons; Elizabeth and Ann, with part of the 15th ditto; and Commerce, with part of the 14th ditto.

At the time the Gleaner left Coruna, the Spaniards were defending the town against the French.

Sir John Moore, with his friend General Anstruther, (who died of fatigue,) were buried in the citadel of Coruna.

PORTSMOUTH, *Jan.* 23.—This afternoon arrived the Nimrod transport, and Rostock hospital ship, from Coruna, with about thirty officers and 250 soldiers belonging to our army on board. These ships left Coruna on Tuesday morning last, when it was thick weather, and, not seeing the body of the transports, they thought it advisable to run for England, as our army had embarked, and left the country. The officers arrived give the most dismal accounts of the embarkation of our army. They suppose we have lost about 4000 men, 1000 of whom were killed and wounded in an action on this day se'ennight, when the French army, consisting of 30,000 men, attacked our covering army. Fourteen transports were sunk from the heights of Coruna, which the enemy took possession of before all our transports

could get out of Coruna harbour. The soldiers on board them were mostly saved: several of the officers arrived were on board two of them. Most of the artillery was embarked before the enemy made any attack; but all the horses belonging to the dragoons were killed, all the baggage taken, and all the ammunition destroyed.

Sir David Baird was landed at Portsmouth. He was carried in the arms of several of the crew of the Ville de Paris to lodgings in the High street. A crowd of persons assembled, whose hearts seemed big with the sight. The huzzas which would have attended his landing were repressed by the affecting appearance of Sir David, whose fine manly figure and countenance seemed worn with fatigue, anxiety, and pain. We are, however, happy to hear that he is as well as can be expected. Soon afterwards Colonel Bradford, deputy adjutant-general to the army, was brought on shore in a cot from the same ship, borne by several of the crew. He has a bad wound in the small bone of his leg, by a musket ball. Several other officers landed who are sick, and were led up from the Sallyport to lodgings.

We regret to announce the loss of the Dispatch transport, and the Primrose sloop of war, the former from Coruna, and the latter outward bound. The Dispatch had on board a detachment of the 7th light dragoons, amounting in all, with the crew, to 100 people. Out of this number, only seven have been saved from a watery grave. These brave fellows, it is said, are the same who distinguished themselves so eminently under Lord Paget. The officers lost on this unhappy occasion are, Major Cavendish, Captain Dukenfield, and Lieutenant Waldegrave. The loss of the Primrose, of 18 guns, is not less to be regretted than that of the Dispatch. She was driven by the tempestuous weather upon the Manacle rocks, about a mile from the spot where the transport foundered. On this occasion, every soul on board perished, except a little boy. The Dispatch belonged to Shields.

The greater part of the sick and wounded that have returned from Spain are doing well. We are sorry, however, to state, that Colonel Maxwell of the 26th, and Major M'Gregor of the 59th, with an officer of the 38th, and ten privates, have died of their wounds at Plymouth.

All the surgical lecturers in town have received letters from the medical transport board, requesting them to use their exertions to get their pupils to repair to Plymouth and Portsmouth, to assist, during the present emergency, in dressing the wounded. So much are they wanted, that they will be received without having passed the Hall, provided they can shew certificates of having attended the lectures.

The privations to which our brave army were exposed during its retreat were most distressing. For many days they had no other food than potatoes and water, and frequently an insufficient supply of the former. A French colonel was taken in the neighbourhood of Benevente, and sent under an escort to Coruna. On arriving at a town near Lugo, the party were unable to procure a breakfast, either by entreaty or money: the Frenchman laughed at the embarrassment of our officer, and observing that we had much yet to learn in the science of campaigning, begged to be allowed to cater for the party. He called the man of the house, and, on his ap-

pearing, knocked him down with the hilt of his sword; he then commanded him to provide breakfast, adding, that if he delayed, he would help himself. The inhospitable host profited by the hint, and in a few minutes served up a profusion of every thing.

During the retreat to Coruna, the troops had to cross a piece of water which was breast high. The much-lamented late commander set his soldiers the example in wading across; and observing an ensign of one of the regiments preparing to be carried over by a grenadier, Sir John Moore desired him to get upon his legs, told him his brother soldier had burden enough in his knapsack, ammunition, and arms, and made the *delicate* officer wade through the water.

The military chest, on the retreat of our army towards Astorga, contained dollars to the amount of six hundred thousand pounds, and about fifteen hundred pounds in gold coin. To prevent this money falling into the hands of the enemy, it was thrown into rivers, caverns, &c.; and to this circumstance, we hear, a large portion of our loss of men on the march is imputable; many persons having dropped behind under various pretences, in the hope of recovering part of the specie so disposed of, who were afterwards unable to regain their respective corps.

As an instance of the great fatigue our army underwent in their retreat to Coruna, we are informed, that when the 1st regiment, or Royals, arrived, on the evening of the 10th, at Betanzos, near Coruna, they only mustered, with the colours, nine officers, three serjeants, and three privates; the rest had dropped on the roads, and did not all join for three days.

The number of the troops from Spain, arrived at Portsmouth alone, is estimated at 10,000. They began to debark on Friday. According to the present intended disposition of them, they are to be distributed as follows:—The 3d battalion of the Scots Royals to Fort Moncton; the 5th regiment to Steyning barracks; the 26th and 32d to Horsham; the 51st and 60th to the Isle of Wight; the 81st and 82d to Lewes; the Waggon Train to Croydon; the 7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th dragoons to their former quarters in Sussex, at Guildford and Canterbury; the 14th regiment, (Buffs,) and several other corps, to Hilsea; the 76th to Fort Cumberland; the 1st and 2d Guards to Chatham. About nine regiments are to go round to Harwich in transports, to go into the Essex district; and about 16 regiments are to go round to Ramsgate, for the Kent district.

The 82d regiment, which came on shore at Portsmouth, embarked 460 men at Coruna: their loss in the campaign is 15 officers and 540 men.

On the landing of our troops at Portsmouth, from Spain, the inhabitants most generously took coaches to convey them to the Town-hall, where they were provided with a good dinner, consisting of soup and roast beef. The inns of that place are filled with sick officers.

Several Spaniards of distinction have landed at Plymouth during the last week from Coruna and Vigo.

The James transport arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, with part of the German Legion on board, which embarked at Vigo with the brigades under the command of Generals Craufurd and Allen, and sailed from thence under convoy of his Majesty's ship Alfred.

The British army left 200 sick at Lugo, under the care of staff surgeon Emery.

It appears, by an abstract of a general return of the troops embarked at Coruna, our loss has been by no means so great as was supposed. It appears that, including the corps under General Craufurd, that marched to Vigo, which, on the authority of Major Rainey, was rated at 3100 men, and which he stated to have embarked without molestation, the number of our troops brought away, amounts to 28,000. The return is as follows :—

Abstract of a general return of the troops embarked at Coruna for England :—

	Rank & File.
Cavalry - - - -	2872
Engineers, Artillery Drivers, &c.	2686
Infantry - - - -	19,539
Total, sick included -	25,097
Embarked at Vigo - -	3100
	28,197

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia sent the following affecting letter, on the 24th of December, 1808, to the magistrates of Berlin :—

" Worthy, beloved, and faithful subjects, my provinces being evacuated by the French, my attention is now directed to the accomplishment of my heartfelt wish of returning to my capital of Berlin, with the queen my spouse, and my family—an object which I have by all possible means endeavoured to attain since the conclusion of peace. I have given orders that the constituted authorities shall repair to Berlin, as soon as the districts on the other side of the Vistula have begun to breathe a little from the effect of the heavy burdens they have sustained, in furnishing carriages and supplies, both before and during the evacuation of the country. This short interval I shall employ in a journey to St Petersburgh, in consequence of the repeated friendly and urgent invitations, both verbally and by letter, of his majesty the Emperor of Russia. I shall expedite my journey, and hope within a few weeks to revisit my provinces on the other side of the Vistula, to which I owe so many proofs of exemplary fidelity ; and I shall in particular hasten my return to Berlin, to testify to my subjects of that city my gratitude for their firmness and good conduct, and to assure them of my attachment and satisfaction. I inform you hereof, and command you to notify the same to my loving and faithful citizens of that city ; and I am your loving sovereign. FREDERIC WILLIAM."

It is difficult to conceive, and still more difficult to exaggerate, the means brought into action by Buonaparte, in his invasion of Spain. There is good reason for believing, however incredible it may appear, that, on the 29th of November last, he had 17,000 waggons, and 130,000 horses employed in his commissariat. All his biscuit was brought from the interior of France. The butchers and bakers, from Bourdeaux to Nismes, a space of 160 miles, were all *conscribed*, brigaded, and marched off into Spain, in the space of five days. Nine hundred were thus collected and put into effective requisition. These are facts known to the commander-in-chief of this country.

EARTHQUAKES.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt the 18th current, about half past five in the morning, at Comrie, near Crieff. It was more violent than any felt there

since September 7th, 1801. The noise attending it was loud and greatly prolonged. During the time of the shock, the air was calm and serene. The moon, in her last quarter, shone bright, and the sky was afterwards covered with whitish clouds, moving rapidly from N. W. to S. E.

CRIEFF, *Jan.* 20, 1809.—"The singular occurrence, that for twenty years has been frequent in this part of Scotland, of repeated shocks of earthquakes, affected us with very great alarm on the morning of the 18th, at half past one o'clock. The shock was loud and long, with a more violent tremor of the earth than had ever before been felt. The panic was very great; but we have much reason to be thankful that this awful proof of divine power has hitherto been perfectly harmless."

Another letter, dated Steelend, near Dunning, Perthshire, 23d January, says, "We had two great shocks of an earthquake here, on Wednesday morning last—the first about one o'clock, which lasted, I thought, about a minute, with a great noise, like that of thunder running along the ground, which made our very beds to shake, till I thought I was thrown a little off my bed. The second was about half an hour after, much more tremendous, which made all the windows to rattle: it was felt about Dunning and its vicinity, and much more about Blackford and all west."

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—EDINBURGH, *Jan.* 25.—The Court having advised the informations ordered in the case of Rachel Wright, convicted of child-stealing at the Glasgow circuit in September last, delivered their opinions at great length. All the judges agreed that child-stealing is a crime, according to the law of Scotland, and one that, so often as it had occurred, had been punished capitally. Sentence of death was therefore pronounced on the prisoner, accompanied by a very eloquent address from the Lord Justice Clerk. She has since received a respite during his Majesty's pleasure; and it is understood that her punishment will be exchanged for transportation.*

The three following paragraphs are from Clonmell, viz. January 4, 7, and 11.

CLONMELL, *Jan.* 4.—On Monday, as two young lads, sons of Mr Forbes of Kingston mills, near Ballyporeen, were coming to this town to school, in a chaise, they were stopped on the road, near Gormanstown, between Ardfinan and Clogheen, by Brennan and another man, each armed with a blunderbuss and a case of pistols, and robbed of what cash they had, consisting of about seven guineas. The robbers had, but a few minutes before, stopped a Mr Williams, on his way from hence to Cork, from whom they took about eight guineas.

Jan. 7.—On Wednesday night last there was a great fall of snow, and on Thursday almost incessant rain, which caused such a flood in the Suir, as has not been remembered here for many years. Boats were plying up and down the quays, and admittance into any of the stores was impossible. All the fields on the banks of the river were completely covered, and scarcely the vestige of a ditch or a wall to be seen. The

* See Chronicle of last year for September, p. 205, for an account of the former proceedings in this case.

river Annar was so swelled at the Two-Mile bridge, that the Dublin mail coach, which should have left this yesterday morning at nine o'clock, was obliged to remain until past two.

Jan. 11.—On the night of Monday last, the house of one Magrath, living near Tourheen, in the county of Waterford, was broken into immediately after supper time, by a party of villains, who came in search of a son of Magrath, whom it appears to have been their intention to murder. The young man having had some intimation of their intention towards him, had withdrawn himself that evening; and these ferocious savages missing the son, seized the unfortunate father, whom they proceeded to roast on his own fire, over which they held him suspended by the wrist and ancles, until his coat and waistcoat were burned from his back, and he so dreadfully scorched, that his life is despaired of. It is but a few days since we had to announce a murder committed on a man of the name of Ryan, in the same neighbourhood; and this day we are furnished with the additional information of an outrage committed within two miles of this town, on the dwelling-house of the Rev. George Miles, which was broken into during the time he was officiating at Abby Church, the house ransacked, from the garret to the coal-hole, his cellars, desk, in short, every place that was under the protection of a lock, forced; but it was only for arms. The visitors scorned to rob the gentleman of any thing but his arms; and these, consisting of a case of pistols, which he kept for his personal defence, they found in a place of security, and took with them, leaving all the rest of his property behind.

The following is the most singular instance of swindling which we recollect to have heard of for some time. Lately, a genteel looking man arrived at a town in Worcestershire in a chaise; and after making many inquiries respecting the inhabitants, he sent a note to the clergyman of the parish, saying, that, with his permission, he would do the duty of the church on the following day, (Sunday.) The clergyman consented, and accordingly the stranger went through the various duties of the day. Being in company in the evening, he said that he was going to take possession of a living at Brampton Brian; and observed, that he should be rather short of money, if he could not get somebody to cash a check, (which he produced,) on a London banker. A gentleman present offered to supply him with cash for it, which he accepted, and said that he was going from the place, but should return on the following Thursday. In the mean time a person arrived at the same town from Bath, and said that he was in pursuit of a man who had given him a check upon a London banker, which was found to be of no value; and, on making inquiry, he felt convinced that the strange clergyman must be the man he sought; and an interview convinced him that he was right. The supposed clergyman framed some plausible excuse for his conduct, and satisfied his pursuer, by paying him the greater part of his debt, with the money, it is supposed, that he had obtained from the above gentleman. The next morning he left the town, and no tidings have since been heard of him. He appeared about 26 years of age, and possessed an engaging person and address.

A singular circumstance lately occurred at the Admiralty. About 360

sailors and marines, lately belonging to the Standard, which arrived a few days ago from the Mediterranean, and from which ship they had been turned over to the Thunderer, at Chatham, after their arrival, came in a body to the Admiralty. These poor fellows, from being long in the Mediterranean, had arrears due to them, which they seemed to imagine was somehow imputable to negligence on the part of the agents. They were very kindly received by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and learnt, to their great satisfaction, that the delay had arisen only from their being on a foreign station, and that orders were already issued for paying them. They were highly gratified with their reception, and instantly set off again in a body for Chatham.

One morning lately, about seven o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of Seaton iron-works, near Workington, in Cumberland, were alarmed by a sudden and violent inundation. On a prompt inquiry being instituted as to the cause, it was found that a breach had been made in the south corner of the dam-wall, (probably occasioned by the frost,) upwards of thirty feet wide. Immediate measures were taken to prevent the river Derwent from proceeding into the canal, which supplies the pool with water. It was peculiarly providential that this breach happened at an hour when most of the people employed at the works were upon the alert, else the consequences might have been incalculable.

25th.—EDINBURGH.—This day being the anniversary of Mr Fox's birth, a numerous meeting of his friends, (about 1 0,) assembled to celebrate it at Fortune's hotel. The Honourable William Maule of Panmure was in the chair, and among the company present were the Marquis of Douglas, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Maitland, Lord Semple, &c. Several toasts and sentiments appropriate to the occasion were drunk with enthusiasm, with suitable tunes by the Gows, and occasional glees by the Elliots.

LOSS OF SHIPPING, &c., ON THE COAST, BY A STORM.—DEAL, *Jan.* 25.—Last night and this morning we experienced a very heavy gale of wind from S. W. to W. N. W., and daylight presented to our view a most distressing scene three vessels on shore on the Goodwin Sands, with only their foremasts standing, and a heavy surf breaking over them. Vice-Admiral Campbell sent a cutter, a lugger, and two gun-brigs, to anchor as near as possible, to render them every assistance in their power. The vessels are the Britannia and Admiral Gardner, outward-bound East-Indiamen, and a large brig. Great credit is due to the boatmen, for their exertions in endeavouring to save the lives of the crews: they succeeded in getting to the Indiamen; and some of them are now (4 *p. m.*) coming on shore with part of them: the whole of them are said to be saved, except seven of the Britannia's, and three of the Admiral Gardner's men. Part of the cargoes may probably be saved, but the vessels must inevitably be lost.

The following communication, on the above melancholy subject, was received at the India house:—

It is with great concern we have to state, that letters from the East-India Company's agent at Deal give the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the Britannia and Admiral Gardner, Indiamen, on the Goodwin Sands. Three men perished belong-

ing to the Britannia, and seven belonging to the Admiral Gardner. The Britannia's cargo is of great value, having a considerable quantity of cloth for the China market, which cannot be replaced.

The Admiral Gardner was the first vessel driven upon the sands; and as soon as the pilot of the Britannia found that ship shoaled her water, he let go one anchor, and after that two more; but such was the violence of the gale, that she was driven on the sand, with three anchors ahead.

Jan. 28.—The brig mentioned in the Deal letter, turns out to be the Apollo, (Riddell,) bound to Curacoa. We regret to say that almost all on board perished. One of the crew was taken off the rigging on Thursday morning, to which he had been lashed ever since she was wrecked. This man states, that the captain and thirteen of his shipmates put off in a boat, so soon as they found the ship could not be preserved; he chose to remain behind, being well assured that the boat could not live in so tempestuous a sea. So it proved; for she upset within hail of the ship, and the whole of the crew perished.

A woodcock was lately shot in the neighbourhood of Liskeard, which was perfectly white; there was not a single coloured feather on it. This beautiful bird, we understand, has been sent as a present to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

30th.—LONDON.—This being the anniversary of the death of Charles I., was observed as a holiday at all the public offices, except the custom-house, and in other respects as usual. In the evening, no other theatrical performances being allowed, Messrs Ashley commenced, as usual, their oratorios. The performance was the glorious Messiah of Handel; and the greatest justice was done to that wonderful composition. The principal singers engaged for the season are Mr Braham, Mrs Dickons, (whose place was, however, supplied to-night by Mrs Vaughan, in consequence of Mrs Dickons' serious indisposition,) Mr Bellamy, Mrs Bland, and Signora Griglietti. These are certainly very adequate to the vocal department of Handel's music; and Messrs Ashley have been every way as provident and successful in the instrumental The size of this theatre is very congenial to the perfect effect of the orchestra; and the merits of most of its members are familiar to the public. It is sufficient, therefore, to say, that Mrs Vaughan was a pleasing substitute for Mrs Dickons; and that the whole performance went off in the grandest and most impressive style.

31st.—The London Gazette of this day contains an extract of a letter from Lord Collingwood, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Ocean, off Toulon, December 1st, 1808; also an extract of another letter from his lordship, dated December 14th, giving an account of the French having laid siege to the castle of Rosas, and of the measures taken by the British ships in that bay, in aid of the Spaniards, for its defence. He observes that Captain Lord Cochrane has maintained himself in the possession of Trinity Castle with great ability and heroism; and that, although the fort is laid open by a breach in its works, he has sustained and repelled several assaults, having formed a sort of rampart within the breach, with his ships' hammock-cloths, awnings, &c., filled

with sand and rubbish. He observes that the resources of Lord Cochrane for every exigency have no end.

This evening a very long and interesting debate took place in the House of Commons, on a motion made by Mr Secretary Canning, that an address of thanks should be presented to his Majesty, for his gracious communication of papers to the House, relating to a late overture from France and Russia, for the professed purpose of opening a negociation for peace. This motion was carried without a division. We refer to the Historical department of the volume of our REGISTER for 1808, chap. 21, and the State Papers at the end of that volume, No. 41 and 42, for an account of that hypocritical and iniquitous transaction, on the part of the two allied emperors, and of the wise and magnanimous policy of the British government on that occasion.

This day a mail arrived from the Leeward Islands, brought to Falmouth by the Prince Adolphus packet, in 29 days, from Tortola. The letters will be delivered this day. We learn that General Prevost had arrived off Martinique with a force of 12,000 men.

The Circe frigate had compelled the Pigeon Island to surrender, after a long and desperate bombardment. This island is situated near Diamond Rock: its capture is expected to accelerate the fall of Martinique.

Letters from the island of St Thomas, of the 29th December, state, that an American vessel had arrived there, with an account that the non-intercourse act had actually passed.

A few days ago, one of the privates of the Edinburgh militia, who had been employed as a labourer on his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh's estate at Castlesteeds, during his dinner hour having gone to procure some brush-wood for firing, while in the act of cutting a rotten branch, fell from the top of a rock, 30 to 40 feet high, into the river below, which being completely frozen over, he was killed instantly, his head being immersed into the ice, and literally split in two. He was first discovered by Lord Hume and Sir Charles Douglas, who got him home to his house, where he has left a wife and two infant children to deplore his loss.

FLOODS.—BATH, *Jan. 26th.*—The appearance of the immediate suburbs, and the lower streets of this city, during the noon of to-day, has been equally novel and distressing. The sudden thaw of a heavy accumulation of snow, accompanied by a violent rain, produced a flood of greater depth and extent than has occurred here for the last 40 years. Many accidents may naturally be expected to have happened in consequence of the suddenness of the rise of the water, and we sincerely lament that it is our task to enumerate the following:—Three houses in Bedford-street washed down; seven lives lost. All the cellars and storehouses on the low ground adjoining the river inundated, and considerable quantities of liquors, &c., injured or destroyed. Timber, to an immense amount in value, horses, cattle, hay-ricks, waggons, carts, &c., carried away. The London mail is detained at Chippenham, and the Exeter mail coach is left at Batheaston: the mail bags brought by the latter were conveyed to this city on foot, by a circuitous route, by the guard. The Volunteer coach, in an attempt to force its passage through the waters, unfortunately lost two horses.

A very distressing accident happened early on Friday morning, the

27th, in the vicinity of Stony Stratford, in consequence of the unusual height of a brook on the main road to town. The driver of Mr Pickford's waggon, which comes to the Castle inn, in Wood-street, supposing he could pass through the water with his team, made the attempt, when the waggon was overturned, and the driver and nine horses were drowned. The depth of the water was so increased by the flood, that not a vestige of the waggon was to be seen above the surface, and it was upwards of six hours before the accident was discovered. The waggon contained, besides various hosiery and other goods, a ton of cutlery from Sheffield.

On Saturday night, the 28th, as the Exeter mail was on its way from London, near Staines, the coachman endeavoured to avoid a part of the road where he knew the waters were out; in doing which he got into another part that had got flooded since he was there, which proved worse than the other, and the water was so deep, that the coach floated, and the horses swam. The coach was suddenly overturned, and the coachman and guard thrown to a considerable distance. The passengers were got out. After considerable difficulty, the horses were disengaged from the coach. The bags of letters sustained but little injury, and were conveyed in a post-chaise, accompanied by another post-chaise with the passengers. The coach could not be got out. The whole country round is in the most distressing state: it is covered with water from Chertsey to Maidenhead. In general, the water runs in torrents as high as the parlour windows. Numbers of poor inhabitants have nearly lost all their property, which has been carried away in the streams; and, in addition to their distress, occasioned by this cause, the country is in such a state, that they are not able to do any work. Many cannot get out of their houses to purchase food, and what they do procure, is put in at their one-pair of stairs window. The lower part of Egham is under water, and impassable.

On the same day the Duke of York waited on the King, and transacted business with his Majesty. His Royal Highness could hardly get to Windsor for the flood, which is so great at Eton, that the college is nearly overflowed. The water came into his Royal Highness's carriage. He was obliged to alight, and get into a cart, to be brought through Eton. On his return, he rode his horse as far as he could, when he was conveyed to his carriage in a boat. The inhabitants of Eton are obliged to live up stairs, and provisions are conveyed to them in carts and boats, as is the case in all the villages round. On Saturday night, the fifteenth arch of the bridge, which crosses the road from Eton to Slough, was blown up. The stages cannot come into Windsor, and are obliged to put their passengers and luggage into boats and carts, to be conveyed. One of the privates of the Stafford regiment has been drowned.

A farmer, going from Windsor market to his home, at Stoke, was washed away into the fields, cart, horse, and himself; and, had it not been for the boats which went to his assistance, he and his horse must have been drowned.

The mails from London, due at Plymouth on Friday, owing to the breaking down of several bridges, and the flooding of the roads to the eastward, did not arrive until the following day. The damage done in that country is estimated at 30,000l.

One bridge near Honiton is entirely washed away, which cost several thousand pounds in erecting some months since.

KELSO, *Jan.* 31.—The severe storm, which has continued during the whole of the present month, has at length been succeeded by a complete and general thaw. The ice, in consequence, which had covered the rivers Tweed and Teviot, broke up yesterday, and the large floating bodies of it, hurried down by the rapid current of the rivers, afforded a grand and majestic spectacle to the numerous inhabitants of the town, who assembled to witness the scene. The rivers, from the great quantities of melted snow, were prodigiously swelled, entirely covering the road to Teviot-bridge, and a great part of the adjacent fields. In one of these fields, surrounded by a stone dyke, which was partly broken by the ice, a large salmon was taken up by Mr John Wood, who was passing that way. Three carters, going towards Teviot-bridge, had a narrow escape, being with difficulty able to turn their horses in time to get out of the reach of the torrent. We have not for several years experienced so severe a storm, or one attended with such intense cold.—On the 10th of the present month, the Kelso and Edinburgh stage coach arrived here, after an absence of ten days, in consequence of the roads being blocked up by the snow.

A letter from Selkirk, of the 29th current, mentions, that a dreadful inundation happened there on Saturday evening, from the river Ettrick being so much swelled by the great rain, and sudden departure of the snow from the high mountains around the country. It was never remembered, by the oldest person, to be so high, by 14 inches, as on Saturday evening, about half past ten, P. M., when considerable damage was done. The sluice of the mill-lead was entirely taken away, and considerable damage done to Mr Minto, tenant in Linglee. Several of his inclosures were broken down by the water, which extended almost to his stack-yard, a distance of about half a mile from its usual course; and on Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, the beautiful new bridge built over the Yarrow, two miles from Selkirk, leading the new road up Ettrick, was in a moment swept entirely away.

From various other places, too tedious to enumerate, similar accounts have been received.

LISTS AND MISCELLANIES

PUBLISHED IN COURSE OF THE MONTH.

LONDON.—Christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from Dec. 15, 1807, to Dec. 13, 1808.

Christened in the ninety-seven parishes within the walls, 1088; buried, 1372.—Christened in the seventeen parishes without the walls, 4503; buried, 3969.—Christened in the twenty-three out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry, 10,105; buried, 9737.—Christened in the ten parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 4210; buried, 4876.

Christened,	Males,	10,189	19,906
	Females,	9,717	
Buried,	Males,	10,228	19,954
	Females,	9,726	

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age,	6,075
Between two and five,	2,466
Five and ten,	847
Ten and twenty,	643
Twenty and thirty,	1,200
Thirty and forty,	1,792
Forty and fifty,	1,971
Fifty and sixty,	1,690

Sixty and seventy,	1,499
Seventy and eighty,	1,200
Eighty and ninety,	504
Ninety and a hundred,	65
A hundred,	1
A hundred and two,	1

Increased in the burials this year, 1,630.

The mortality bill of the city of Glasgow and suburbs for the year 1808 amounts to 3265; that for 1807 amounted to 2463, being an increase in the burials of last year of 802. This arises chiefly from the great mortality which took place last year in the measles. In the city and suburbs, 805 died of this disease last year; whereas, in 1807, the number in the city was only 33, and the suburbs about as many. It is worthy of remark, that in the town's hospital, when 48 were affected with measles, only three died; and that the small-pox, formerly the most destructive disease incident to infants, has now in that place almost subsided. In the year 1795 there died in Glasgow of the small-pox 265, and in last year only 14.

The following is a correct list of the burials in the parish of Berwick in the year 1808 :—

Under 10 years of age,	132
From 10 to 20,	7
20 to 30,	10
30 to 40,	12
40 to 50,	11
50 to 60,	20
60 to 70,	24
70 to 80,	28
80 to 90,	11
Above 90,	2

Of the above children, 33 have died of the measles, and 25 of the small-pox, taken in the natural way—none of whom were ever inoculated with the cow-pox.

COW-POX.—Nine hundred and fifty-one children were vaccinated gratis, at that useful and excellent institution, the Edinburgh Public Dispensary, during the course of last year; and since that great discovery, the whole number vaccinated at this Dispensary amounts to nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, all of whom have gone through the disease with perfect ease and safety; and although many of them have been since exposed to the small-pox, not one of them has been subjected to that loathsome disease.

Statement of the quantity of strong beer, denominated porter, brewed by the twelve first houses in London, from the 5th July, 1808, to the 5th Jan. 1809 :—

	Barrels.
Barclay,	64,361
Brown and Parry,	48,196
Hanbury,	41,554
Whitbread,	40,719
Meux,	39,292
F. Calvert,	33,628
Combe,	25,439
Taylor,	18,095
Goodwyn,	15,678
J. Calvert,	14,881
Elliott,	14,877
Clowes,	14,693

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—On Saturday last the directors of this establishment held a meeting, at their gallery in Pall Mall, for the purpose of awarding the premiums to the pictures, &c., that were sent to the gallery by the several artists. The following was the decision :—

To Mr G. Dawe, for his picture of Imogen, from Cymbeline, 50 guineas.

To Mr W. Sharpe, for his picture of the music master, 50 guineas.

To Mr J. Linnell, for his landscape with figures, 50 guineas.

To Mr S. Gahagan, for his model of Sampson breaking the bonds, 50 guineas.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME JUNTA OF SPAIN.

Vice-President, Marquis de Astorga.

Arragon, D. Francisco Revolledo de Palafox y Melci and D. Lorenzo Calvo —*Asturias*, D. Gasper Melchor de Jovellanos and Marquis de Campo Sagrado —*Catalonia*, Marquis del Villel and Baron de Sabasona—*Old Castile*, D. Francisco Xavier Caro and D. Lorenzo Bonifaz y Quintano—*Cordoba*, Marquis de la Puebla and D. Juan de Dios Rabe—*Estremadura*, D. Martin de Garay and D. Felix Ovalle—*Gallicia*, Count de Gimonde and D. Manuel Maria Avalle—*Granada*, D. Rodrigo Riquelme and D. Luis Funes y Salido—*Jaen*, D. Francisco Castanedo and D. Sebastian de Jocano —*Leon*, Baylio Fr. D. Antonio Valdes and Viscount de Quintanilla—*Mallorca*, D. Tomas de Veri and Count de Ayamans—*Madrid*, Marquis de Astorga—*Murcia*, Marquis del Villar—*Navarre*, D. Carlos Amatria and D. Miguel Balanza —*Seville*, Archbishop Co-Administrator of Seville and Count de Tilly—*Toledo*, D. Pedro Rivero and D. Josef Garcia de la Torre—*Valencia*, Count de Contamina and Marquis de la Romana.

Secretary of State, D. Martin de Garay.

Department of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—D. Pasqual Genaro Rodenas, D. Pio Augustin de Landa, D. Josef Costa y Galli, D. Josef Victor Cevallos.

SECTIONS INTO WHICH THE SUPREME JUNTA IS DIVIDED.

State Department.—Vice-President, Marquis de Astorga, Baylio Fr. D. Antonio Valdes, Marquis del Villar, D. Pedro Rivero, Count de Contamina, Marquis del Villel.

Law Department.—The Archbishop Co-Administrador de Sevilla, D. Rodrigo Riquelme, D. Francisco Xavier Caro, D. Gasper Melchor de Jovellanos.

War Department.—Marquis de Campo Sagrado, D. Francisco Revolledo de Palafox y Melci, Count de Tilly, D. Tomas de Veri, D. Josef Garcia de la Torre, D. Juan de Dios Rabe.

Naval Department.—Baron de Sabasona, Count de Ayamans, Count de Gimonde, Marquis de la Puebla, D. Lorenzo Bonifaz y Quintano, D. Carlos Amatria.

It is a singular historical fact, that those of the third Henry, the third Edward, and the third George, should have proved the three longest reigns in the English monarchy; the first having reigned 57 years, the second 51, and the last 49, with a fair prospect of continuing to sway the British sceptre.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S HOUSE, WHITEHALL.—There is scarcely a neighbourhood in town but is said to have had a house which was occupied by this celebrated usurper:—Islington, Clerkenwell, and Westminster were full of those said to have been his residence; but the one best entitled to credit is that lately the property of —— Wilson, Esq., (situated near Caddick's-row, Whitehall,) whose family has occupied it in succession from the decease of Oliver. This singular place by its outward appearance, was trebly so within: long dark passages, double doors, grated wickets, subterraneous labyrinths, intricate closets, detached rooms, and gloomy windows, form its model; and the furniture, every way corresponding to such a dwelling, has been carefully preserved, and, on the demolition of the premises, conveyed by Mr Wilson to his seat in Hertfordshire; and among other articles of a curious description, were some of the protector's clothes, watch, and some antique bronzes. One room was particularly curious, as being the place selected by Cromwell for consultation with his confidants:—The floor was composed of small pieces of wood, to resemble a tesselated pavement, and a retreat

furnished against intrusion or surprise, by a sliding pannel in the wainscot, that led to a dark stair-case, rendered only safe in descent by a rope similar to those formerly at the galleries of the theatres. That Cromwell was in continual fear of assassination, is well authenticated; and it is a known fact, that no person during his usurpation knew where he slept, which in some measure accounts for the variety of houses he is said to have inhabited. Many attempts were made on his life, and some persons were apprehended, found guilty, and executed for plots against him.

Since the interruption of our commerce with the ports of the Baltic, bristles, which were principally supplied from Russia, have become so scarce and dear, that invention has been on the rack to find a substitute, and a plan has at length been discovered, of splitting whale-bone into very fine divisions, from which brushes can be made, and at a lower rate than from bristles.

Some military improvements, of great importance at this particular moment, have been exhibited on a detachment of recruits belonging to the first regiment of foot guards, it is said by Mr Jekyll. It has been proved, to the satisfaction of several distinguished military characters, and other persons of scientific note, that by rendering more simple and easy, as well as more expeditious, certain parts of the present manual and platoon exercises, and by giving the soldier a natural and unconstrained position in standing and marching, he may in three weeks, though not exercised more than two hours in each day, be perfectly qualified for the most arduous military service, far superior, in the main objects of military discipline, to what can at present be found in the old soldiers of our best regiments. This gentleman has also shewn, that any of our battalions might in a few days be brought to move in a greater celerity in line than has hitherto been deemed compatible with order, and with infinitely greater accuracy than has yet been found practicable. The elementary rules by which these momentous objects have been effected, consist chiefly in supplanting the stiffened and most unnatural postures in which we have been accustomed to see the English soldiery, by easy, graceful, and firm positions, by which a most valuable knowledge of muscular motion, and of mathematical principles of movement, is attained in a very few hours, highly interesting to every individual in private life also. It is supposed that by the same principles our columns may easily be marched 50 miles a-day, as the French have done in Egypt and on the continent, several times in emergency.

Mr William Scrimshire, junior, has discovered a vegetable product, of British growth, which, by particular management, may prove an excellent substitute for foreign coffee. This is the *iris pseudacorus*, flower de luce, or common yellow water-flag, the seeds of which being roasted in the same manner as coffee, very much resemble it in colour and flavour, but have something more of a saccharine odour, approaching to that of extract of liquorice. When carefully prepared, they possess much more of the aroma of coffee than is to be found in any of the leguminous and gramineous seeds that have been treated in the same manner. Coffee made of these seeds is extremely wholesome and nutritious, in the proportion of half an

ounce, or an ounce, to a point of boiling water.

CRAIL, (Fifeshire.)—The weather with us has for a considerable time past been exceedingly stormy; so much so, indeed, that for upwards of a month we have had no communication with the island of May. The inhabitants of this solitary rock knowing well the anxiety of their friends for their welfare, and entirely cut off by a tempestuous ocean from the common means of correspondence, have fallen upon an extraordinary and most expeditious plan, which has answered completely the purpose intended. At one o'clock afternoon of the 7th, the wind blowing hard S. S. E., the fishermen, from their ancient look-out station, the Castle Yard, observed a bladder driving ashore at the mouth of the harbour. This they picked up, when a small piece of wood attached to it was found to bear the following inscription:—"Whoever finds this, keep the bladder, but deliver the inclosed parcel to David Horsburgh, Crail." The parcel was delivered as directed, and was found to be a letter from William Martin, the person appointed to keep the light-house, dated the 7th instant, (the very day it arrived,) informing his friends here of the welfare of his family. What renders this the more remarkable is, that the bladder should arrive at the very spot it was intended to reach, from an island distant about 6½ miles, and probably within a very few hours from the time it was committed to the waves.

The snow has been so astonishingly deep at Stainmoor during part of this month, that in one place a road was cut below it, and the mail-coach passed under an arch of snow.

EDINBURGH. GREAT COLD.—By the end of December, the large quantity of snow which had fallen in that month had disappeared. The wind, however, remained chiefly at E. and N. E. On 2d January the cold became pretty severe, and it continued so for several succeeding days, accompanied with much drifting snow, and some hail. On the 7th, the wind veering for some time towards the south, a gentle thaw commenced. This continued till the 12th, when frost again set in. The quantity of snow near Edinburgh was, at this time, nothing to what occurred to the north of the Forth. Between Queensferry and Kinross, it lay from six to ten feet deep for many days. On Wednesday the 18th, in the evening, the frost became exceedingly intense, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer falling as low as 11°, or 21 degrees below the freezing point, in the neighbourhood of this city. At Foxhall, about eight miles west from Edinburgh, in a window exposed to the current of air from the N. E., it was observed as low as 6°, or 26 degrees below the freezing point. During the three following days the thermometer indicated from 22° to 28°. Sunday, the 22d, was one of the coldest days in the remembrance of the present generation. At 8 o'clock in the morning, in this city, the mercury stood at 11°. A little way from town, it was observed at 8°. In Queen street, exposed to the north, it was as low as 6°. In the evening it was perhaps still colder; for at Foxhall it was noticed as low as 5°, or 27 degrees below the freezing point. The large bason of the new harbour at Leith, though filled with salt water, was so completely frozen over, that the sailors could pass from ship to ship upon the ice. From the

22d to the 25th, the thermometer has varied from 15° to 25°. A thaw began on the 26th, which, by the end of the month, was complete.—During the last six months, we have seen a range of temperature of no less than *seventy degrees*. We have experienced the greatest heat and the greatest cold known for many years past.

Fashions of the Season in London.—Although the walking or carriage costume has undergone little change as to their material or general construction, yet some few elegant novelties have been introduced, which claim, from their unique formation, the attention of our fair correspondents. The first which we shall notice is a walking, or rather carriage habit, formed in a high round robe of fine Merino cloth, the colour Spanish fly. This robe is formed a walking length, with long sleeves, and square Spanish mantle of the same flowing over the back and shoulders. All the points and terminations of the robe and mantle are ornamented with a fancy border of chenille in shaded greens, finished with a narrow base of black velvet. At the extremity of the throat, it has a plated winged frill of point lace, in vandyke or scollop. A small bonnet of the jockey form, composed of the same materials, ornamented with edging, and band of variegated green feathers. A short lace veil of French point, and half boots of green kid, or velvet, laced with black, completes this very attractive and elegant dress.

Pelisses are now often formed with scarfs, and short mantles of the same, of Spanish fly, Zaragoza brown, or fine purple cloth, or gold-coloured velvet: they are trimmed with spotted ermine, or other skin, or with the shaded border of floss silk. The exile mantle is now much in esteem. It is composed of fine Virginia cloth, of a very dark green, lined throughout with rose-coloured, or amber sarsanet. This mantle is constructed with a high puckered collar, clasped at the throat with silver, gold, or cut steel. It sits close to the figure, in form of a wrap on one side; and on the other (which is rounded) it is folded by the disposition of the hand, as fancy or necessity may direct. The Polish wrapping coat, of cloth or velvet, lined or trimmed with fur, is a very seasonable article, and well adapted to defend the fair wearer from the severity of the weather. White sattin mantles, trimmed with swansdown, and formed in the exile style, are considered as elegant wraps for the opera. Large shawls and scarlet mantles are, however, still much worn on these occasions; with which the white fox, or swansdown tippet, also blends. The straw bonnet is still introduced as a winter article, in various forms, and ornamented with seasonable flowers and ribands. It were an endless task, should we attempt to describe the various constructions which compose the velvet bonnets and hats which our fashionables display.

For full dress, gowns of cloth, velvet, and sattin are most in request at this season; though brocade, sarsnet, and muslin, and net over sattin, blend with the elegant variety.

FEBRUARY.

1st.—Four additional bulletins have been this day received, by way of France, from the French army in Spain; viz. the 25th, dated Benevente, January 5th; the 26th, Valla-

dolid, January 7th; the 27th, Valladolid, January 9th; and the 28th, Valladolid, January 13th. There is nothing in them that materially contradicts the statements of our own officers. Our loss of horses is that upon which the French bulletins principally insist; and the painful necessity which we were under of destroying them, has already been fully understood. The pass of Villa Franca is acknowledged by our antagonists to have been an almost inaccessible one; and it is as well known in this country that we did not think it prudent to defend it. They state our army to be reduced to 18,000 men; and they allow the merit of our retreat, by mentioning the extent of it, the badness of the weather, and closeness of the pursuit. The general who commands is, say they, not to be blamed for the conduct of the campaign; but yet the folly of it, they add, is inconceivable. Gallicia, we are told, is a province that manifests the best disposition towards France; from which it is obvious to infer, that our enemies, and those of Spain, may meet with a more determined resistance from the population of the other provinces.

Charges against the Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief.—The attention of the nation has been for some time fixed on a subject highly interesting to its honour and prosperity. It becomes, now that the emotions arising from the late continental intelligence begin to subside, the theme of universal conversation. We allude to the charges preferred against his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as commander-in-chief, by Colonel Wardle. This day the examination of witnesses in support of the charges began, in the House of Commons. The witnesses examined were, Dr Thynne, Mr R. Knight, Mrs Clarke, Mr Wardle, and Colonel Gordon. The examination related to the exchange effected between Lieutenant-Colonels Knight and Brook, in 1805.—Further procedure in this case was postponed, on account of the absence of some important witnesses. The case of Captain Maling, however, is to be proceeded in by Mr Wardle on Friday.

We refer our readers to the History in the first part of this year's Register, for an account of the causes, progress, and result of this important investigation, and shall in general confine ourselves to such incidental notices of circumstances connected with it, as it may be worth while to preserve in the Chronicle, though they fall beneath the dignity of history.

General Orders.—"The benefits derived to our army from the example of a distinguished commander do not terminate at his death: his virtues live in the recollection of his associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions.

"In this view, the commander-in-chief, amidst the deep and universal regret which the death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore has occasioned, recals to the troops the military career of that illustrious officer, for their instruction and imitation.

"Sir John Moore, from his youth, embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a soldier: he felt that a perfect knowledge, and an exact performance of the humble, but important duties of a subaltern officer, are the best foundations for subsequent military fame; and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant achievements for which it was formed, applied itself,

with energy and exemplary assiduity, to the duties of that station.

"In the school of regimental duty he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession so essential to the proper direction of the gallant spirit of the soldier; and he was enabled to establish a characteristic order and regularity of conduct, because the troops found in their leader a striking example of the discipline which he enforced on others.

"Having risen to command, he signalized his name in the West Indies, in Holland, and in Egypt. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his profession, obtained him the confidence of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and he became the companion in arms of that illustrious officer, who fell at the head of his victorious troops, in an action which maintained our national superiority over the arms of France.

"Thus Sir John Moore at an early period obtained, with general approbation, that conspicuous station in which he gloriously terminated his useful and honourable life.

"In a military character, obtained amidst the dangers of climate, the privations incident to service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds, it is difficult to select any one point as a preferable subject for praise: it exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the man, and so important to the best interests of the service, that the commander-in-chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation.

"The life of Sir John Moore was spent among the troops.

"During the season of repose, his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the officer and soldier: in war, he courted service in every quarter of the globe. Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his country called him the post of honour; and by his undaunted spirit and unconquerable perseverence he pointed the way to victory.

"His country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory; and the commander-in-chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his fame by thus holding him forth as an example to the army.

"By order of his Royal Highness the commander-in-chief,

Harry Calvert, Adj-Gen.

"Horse Guards, Feb. 1, 1809."

The anniversary of the laying on the embargo (22d December) was observed at many of the American ports with peculiar ceremony: the national colours were hoisted half mast high, and minute guns were fired, to denote the death of American commerce.

Extract of a letter from Major Green, assistant quarter-master-general, dated Lerida, 22d Nov.:—

"In addition to the very strong testimony of the city of Lerida's sincere attachment to the British nation, of which I informed you in my last, viz. that the junta sent a deputation, with a physician and surgeon, to attend me at the small town of Fraga, where I was attacked with a serious illness, on my route to Catalonia, I have to tell you of the very great attention I received from this junta on my convalescence. A deputation was sent, with the bishop's carriage and servants, to conduct me to the city, (about four leagues distance,) with a solicitation from the junta that I would visit their city; it being the particular wish of the inhabitants to demonstrate their attachment and respect to Great Britain. In every

point of view, I conceived it would have been impolitic and ungrateful to have refused the attentions of this respectable city: I therefore did not hesitate to accept them. On my alighting, 'Viva Ingleterra,' was exclaimed from the people; the members of the junta met me at the stairs; and I was conducted, with as much attention as if I had been an ambassador, into a handsome suite of apartments, which were immediately crowded by the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the place. Such honours and attentions, paid by the inhabitants of an individual city to a British subject, may serve to demonstrate the enthusiasm of the country, and the sincere alliance of Spain."

2d.—The arrival at Plymouth, from Vigo, of the Hindostan and transports, with General Craufurd's division, took place yesterday. They sailed on the 25th ult., and their safe arrival relieves public anxiety.

The waters have made the most destructive ravages at Bath. One whole street was undermined by the waters of the Avon, and suddenly fell, crushing the greatest part of the inhabitants. The roofs of some houses were seen floating down the river. In some streets of the lower town, the ground floors were under water; the inhabitants lived up stairs, and their provisions were conveyed by the upper windows. In the midst of these most afflicting sights, a cradle was seen floating down the stream: a child was seen moving in it. Several efforts were made to save the child, but to no purpose, till a providential turn of the eddy brought the cradle so near as to be hooked from the bank. A billiard table was forced from its situation, and carried down the stream. This relaxed for a while the muscles of sorrow and anxiety.

3d.—The 29th and 30th French bulletins are received. The former is dated Valladolid, the 16th of January. It treats of the transactions in the centre of Spain, and relates, that on the 13th ult. the Duke de Bellune had compelled 300 officers, 2 generals, 7 colonels, 20 lieutenant-colonels, and 12,000 men, to lay down their arms, while retreating to Alcazar. The commander, *le nomme* Penegas, was killed. The bulletin afterwards recites the compulsory addresses of the council of state, and other public bodies at Madrid, to the conqueror.

The 30th bulletin, dated Jan. 4th, contains the narrative of the retreat and embarkation of our troops at Coruna, with an account of the *victory gained by the French before Coruna on the 16th ult.!* Accustomed as we are to the grossly-false statements of the enemy in his official papers, we are yet astonished to read, that, in the affair of the 16th, the British were driven from their positions; 800 of their dead were counted on the field of battle; 20 of their officers, 300 soldiers, and four pieces of cannon were taken. The wounded are estimated at 2500. The loss of the enemy is stated to be 100 killed and 150 wounded, and his force actually engaged is stated to have been about 6000 men!

What is omitted in this bulletin is no less worthy of observation than what is inserted in it. The death of Sir John Moore, and the wound received by Sir David Baird, had not transpired; nor is a word said of the siege of Coruna or Ferrol.

We have not room to insert in detail the ridiculously exaggerated

statements contained in this bulletin. It concludes as follows :—

" Thus has terminated the English expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country, the English have abandoned it. They had disembarked 38,000 men, and 6000 horses. We have taken from them, according to calculation, 6500 men, exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on board their vessels are harassed and dejected. In another season of the year, not one of them would have escaped. The facility of cutting the bridges, the rapidity of the torrents, which in winter swell to deep rivers, the shortness of the days, and the length of the nights, are very favourable to an army on their retreat.

" Of the 38,000 men whom the English had disembarked, we may be assured that scarcely 24,000 will return to England.

" The army of Romana, which, at the end of December, by the aid of reinforcements which it had received from Gallicia, consisted of 16,000 men, is reduced to less than 5000 men, who are wandering between Vigo and Santiago, and are closely pursued. The kingdom of Leon, the province of Zamora, and all Gallicia, which the English had been desirous to cover, are conquered and subdued.

" The general of division Lapisse has sent patroles into Portugal, who have been well received there.

" General Maupetit has entered Salamanca : he met there with some sick of the English troops."

5th.—Overflowing of Fens.—Extract of a letter from Ely.—As your knowledge of the fens must make you anxious to hear their present situation, after so great a flood, I seize this opportunity to inform you, that the waters here have been higher, by six inches, than ever remembered, and the gale of wind on Sunday, the 29th ult., just at high water, presented such a spectacle as may be conceived, but cannot be properly described. The waters rolled over the banks (as I rode along) in a truly terrific state, and the distress of the inhabitants of the fens was extremely pitiable. At length the banks gave way in most directions, and in consequence 60,000 acres of land were inundated six feet deep, involving houses, cattle, stacks, corn, and every thing in one general ruin. The damage is estimated at more than half a million.

7th.—Relief of Martinique. —Intelligence is received from the West Indies, stating that Martinique, though blockaded by a British squadron, has been relieved, under very singular circumstances.

Three French frigates, viz. the Juno, the Venus, and the Amphitrite, sailed in company from Cherbourg, on the 13th of November, with troops and provisions on board. On the 3d of December, in lat. 22, the Amphitrite having previously separated from her consorts, fell in with the Lord Cranstoun and Lydia, of and from Liverpool, bound to St Kitt's and St Croix. The Lydia was immediately captured, as was the Cranstoun, after making a spirited resistance. The Lydia was burnt; and her crew, with some other prisoners, were put on board an American brig, and sent to England.

In the mean while the Lord Cranstoun was detained in company with her captors. Her subsequent history, as well as that of the three frigates, is related in the Barbadoes

Mercury of the 24th of December, from which we have extracted the following account. The officers who took charge of the Lord Cranstoun were instructed to repair to Martinique, or, if that should become dangerous, to Guadaloupe, or even to St Domingo, where she was to be put under the care of the provisional government. However, in spite of all precautions, the Lord Cranstoun parted in a squall, on the 17th December, and on the 20th was re-captured, off Trinity, by the Pompee and the Fawn, and taken into Barbadoes.

The Amphitrite was more fortunate, and arrived safely at Port Royal. "She fell in," says the Barbadoes Mercury, "with the Ethalion frigate, the Star sloop of war, and Express brig. About mid-watch she passed, unsuspected and uninterrupted, close within hail of the Ethalion, and soon after, with equal impunity, within pistol-shot of the Star, which as little suspected such temerity from an enemy, both of them taking her for one of our squadron. At day-light, however, (the enemy having kept under easy sail,) the cheat was discovered, and every effort used to retrieve the casualty by which she escaped them in the night: all was unavailing, and the enemy safely reached his desired port. The Amphitrite mounts 44 guns, and had on board 200 troops and 2200 barrels of provisions, (viz. 1400 of flour, and 800 of beef,) for the succour and reinforcement of the garrison of Martinique."

A letter from Barbadoes, dated the 24th of December, after stating the above affair in the same manner, proceeds:—"Two brigs and two schooners, which also arrived from France, bound to Martinique, have also escaped our cruizers, though there are upwards of a dozen round that island since it was put into a state of blockade. As General Villaret is so much reinforced, I fear it will cost us many a weary day's work, and many valuable lives, to get possession of Fort Bourbon."

Intelligence from Lisbon, this day received, states, that the inhabitants have resolved to resist the enemy to the utmost of their power; and that the more wealthy have manifested a determination to expatriate themselves and join their legal sovereign in the New World, rather than yield to the oppressor. An immense quantity of shipping was lying in the Tagus, far beyond what the British subjects, and those who are anxious to secure their property, could use. A Portuguese 74 gun ship had been fitted out, and on board this vessel were to be transported the government archives, and the most valuable moveable treasures. The members of the regency purposed, whenever the enemy could be no longer effectually opposed, to proceed in the first instance to Cadiz or Seville, in order, if not too late, to concert measures with the Supreme Junta of Spain. A meeting, too, of the merchants had been held, in order to take into consideration the means of transporting from the country the greatest quantity of the most valuable commodities. Shipments were in consequence daily made for England, Gibraltar, &c.

8th.—This being the national fast-day in England and Ireland, was duly observed. To-morrow (the 9th) is appointed to be observed as a fast-day in Scotland, when the magistrates and inhabitants of Glasgow are to attend the churches of that city in mourning, as a testimony of respect for their late gallant and lamented

townsman, General Sir John Moore. The sum of 1500l. has already been subscribed in Glasgow, for the purpose of giving a more lasting proof of the attachment of its inhabitants, by erecting a monument in honour of him.

Intelligence has been received that the Amiable, Captain Hon. G. Stewart, has taken and sent into Yarmouth roads the French corvette Joste, of 22 guns and 200 men, with a cargo of about 800 barrels of flour. This vessel had also on board a chest of dollars, for paying the troops at Martinique. This the French crew broke open on being captured, and partly emptied of its contents. She sailed from Dunkirk on the 3d, in company with a brig, which went north-about. The Joste was captured the day following her departure.

Liverpool.—On the 5th and 6th inst., six American vessels, laden with cotton, arrived at this port, in violation of the American embargo act. Several others have lately arrived under similar circumstances. Most of these vessels are part of 22 sail which ran out of New York harbour, on the nights of the 15th and 16th ult.

The embargo act, which passed on the 7th of January, contains a clause which enacts that all vessels which were then loaded should immediately re-land their cargoes, or give substantial bonds, to six times their value, that they would not proceed to a foreign port. All these vessels were laden long since with cotton and rice, expecting the embargo to be removed; but hearing that an order was received at the custom-house at New York to unload their cargoes, they all slipped out on the above nights; but fifteen of them were pursued, and brought to by the gun-boats. No vessel will now be permitted to take in a cargo for a foreign port, or load with any articles fit to be used in foreign manufactures; and any attempts to evade these laws are to be severely punished, and informers to be rewarded with half the cargoes.

One of the above vessels has brought New-York papers to the 11th ult. From the "Mercantile Chronicle" of that date we make the following extracts:—

The bill for enforcing the embargo, which originated in the Senate, underwent much discussion and several amendments, upon which the Yeas and Nays were called ten different times. The bill was eventually agreed to, by a majority of more than two to one: Yeas 71, Nays 32.

On Saturday the 7th inst. the Senate concurred in passing the above bill, with the amendments which had been made by the House of Representatives; and on Monday the government would take measures for carrying it into immediate effect.

The returns of the electoral votes for the president and vice-president were completed, and stand as follows:—For the president,

J. Madison, - -	122
C. Pinckney, - -	48
G. Clinton, - -	6
Vice-President,	
G. Clinton, - -	113
Rufus King, - -	48
J. Longden, - -	9
Madison, - -	3
Munroe, - -	3

Of course Messrs Madison and Clinton were elected.

It appears, upon the whole, that a few more cargoes of cotton may be expected; but from the regulations and enforcements which had been carried into effect on the rivers, no

more tobacco can be got off; and it was also apprehended that the small vessels hovering about the coasts would not be able to get any naval stores of consequence.

Mysterious Robbery.—This evening, (8th.) between the hours of 7 and 9, an infant, about 19 months old, the child of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Red-Lion square, was stolen from a cot in a room on the first floor, with only about four yards of flannel on it, and two dresses which were under it. The child was put into the cot about seven o'clock, in the nursery. The nursery-maid and some other servants were in an adjoining room. At nine o'clock, when the nursery-maid went into the nursery, the child was gone; and although she was in the adjoining room, she did not hear any person go in, or any noise. No person heard the street door open or shut; and the whole circumstance remains a mystery. The mother of the infant is dead, and no cause can be assigned for any of the family conveying the infant away. The father left town on Monday, for the north of England. There were two other children, the one about ten, and the other eight years of age, asleep in the same room, and neither of them was disturbed.

9th.—The painful intelligence is received, that the expedition under General Sherbrooke, which lately sailed for Spain, has been dispersed by the late tempestuous weather. Of the dispersed ships, the Henry and the Sarah put into Cork, and the Duchess of Richmond into Waterford. The Lord Hood, with the staff, is arrived at Portsmouth. The remainder, consisting of 24 sail, with the convoying frigates, the Iris and Niobe, were, according to the latest accounts, off Cork, with a south-west wind.

The captain of the convoy, it is understood, perseveres in making for Cadiz, without coming into port.

On the 1st inst., the commodore was off Cape Finisterre, with only fifteen sail in company.

10th.—Intelligence has been received from General Doyle, dated Tortosa, the 16th of January. He was then on the way to Valencia, upon public business. We understand that the sufferings which have been so generally sustained by our officers in the north-west of Spain, have also fallen to the lot of the general, in the east. He had been six days and nights successively on horseback, with little intermission, and that during the heaviest rains. The general represents the ardour of the Spaniards in the south to be unabated.

We record with peculiar pleasure the following additional instance of valour and humanity, which marked the conduct of a British serjeant, towards the close of the late Spanish campaign.

In the retreat, between Lugo and Betanzos, a party of invalids, chiefly men exhausted by fatigue, was closely pressed by a body of French cavalry. Serjeant Newman, of the 2d battalion 43d, who was himself much exhausted, made an effort to press forward, till he had passed three or four hundred of these poor fellows: he then, with the greatest presence of mind, halted, as they came up to him, all those who were able to make any resistance, and directed the rest to proceed on as they could. He formed his party regularly into subdivisions, and commenced firing and retiring in a slow and orderly manner, till he effectually covered the retreat

of his disabled comrades, and made the cavalry (about two squadrons) give up the pursuit. Generals Frazer, Fane, and some others, who were immediately informed of the circumstance, expressed their warmest approbation at such soldier-like conduct, and their determination not to suffer it to pass unrewarded.

French Eagles.—A circumstance occurred some days ago at Chichester, which should be known. Two of the French imperial eagles, which were taken in the battle of Coruna, were sold at Barker's, the silversmith's, in that town: they are of silver, and weigh about 15 ounces. The man, who said he bayonetted the Frenchman, was a Highlander of the 92d, or Gordon's; and we cannot account for his selling such a noble trophy of the superiority of British courage and discipline, unless from absolute necessity. Some of our regiments have before taken the pole that supported the standard, but never the thing itself, and Buonaparte has particularly exulted that they never were taken.

Dr Stewart of Grenada lately sent to Mr Charles Clark, writer in Cupar Angus, 30l., to be distributed among the poor of that parish. This generous and well-timed supply is not the first instance of that gentleman's bounty to the destitute inhabitants of his native village.

11th.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a pension of 140l. per annum to Mrs Balderston, mother of the late Captain Balderston, who was inhumanly murdered by the master's mate of the Parthian.

A vessel which left Spain on the 25th ult. has arrived. By it we learn that the town of St Andero, and all the neighbouring towns on that part of the coast, were occupied by French troops. St Andero had been garrisoned by 800 men, and an equal number were sick and wounded in hospitals. But these circumstances had not diminished the hopes and expectations that the patriotic cause would ultimately triumph. This expectation appeared to have been cherished in consequence of the receipt of letters of the 20th and 21st from Zaragoza, at which time that fortress was in full possession of the Spaniards under Palafox, who, down to that period, had proudly defied the repeated attacks of the French. We trust that a full and minute detail of the heroism and self-devotion which have strikingly marked the conduct of the male and female citizens of every rank, during the present, as well as the former siege, will be recorded, for an example to the present age, and the admiration of posterity; that it will be the manual, not only of every Spaniard, but of every Englishman,

"*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

Buonaparte, the oppressor of Spain and of mankind, is stated to have returned to France, leaving it to his blood-stained army in Spain to proceed in the base attempt to subjugate a country whose only crime against him is self-defence. Go where he may, he carries the curse of patriot-blood upon his soul!

The official documents, such as licences, protests, &c., issued in the sea-port towns on the coast of Spain in the possession of the French, are executed in the name of Joseph the First, King of Spain and the Indies.

London Gazette, Feb. 11. 1809.

Copy of a letter addressed by Lord George Stuart, Captain of his Majesty's ship L'Amiable, to the Se-

nior Officer of his Majesty's ships and vessels off the Texel, dated the 7th inst., and transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle.

Sir,—I beg leave to acquaint you, on the 2d inst., while standing to the southward to regain my station, his Majesty's ship under my command being driven by the late tempestuous weather from off the Texel on the Wellbank, I perceived, at eleven A. M., a strange sail on the weather quarter, standing to the northward and eastward. Concluding from that she was an enemy, I immediately wore round, and made all sail, and, after a chace of 28 hours, at four P. M. on the 3d inst., (Aberdeen bearing north 75° W., distance 36 leagues) came along-side of her, and having exchanged broad-sides, continued a running fight, and in a few minutes she struck. She proved to be L'Iris, French national 24 gun ship, commanded by Monsieur Miquet, capitaine de frigate, but capable of carrying 32 guns; had only 24 when taken; twenty-two 24-pounder carronades, and two long twelves, and a complement of 140 men. She is only ten months old, copper-fastened, and, I think, in every respect qualified for his Majesty's service. She sailed from Dunkirk on the 29th ultimo, bound to Martinique, with 640 casks of flour on board, besides being victualled and stored with every species for four months. I am happy to say, only two men were slightly wounded: the enemy lost two killed and eight wounded. I am concerned to add, we suffered materially in our masts and rigging: the main-mast shot in the head, main-yard shot away in the slings, the mizzen-mast-head and mizzen-top-mast shot away; also the trysail-mast and the rigging and sails greatly cut up.

I am, &c. G. Stewart.

List of wounded.—A. Nelson, seaman.—J. Magra, marine.

12th.—Mr Hunter the messenger has arrived at Mr Secretary Canning's office, with dispatches from Mr Frere, his Majesty's ambassador to the Supreme Junta at Seville. When he left Cadiz, the Spaniards were making every possible preparation to increase and strengthen the fortifications of that city: a great part of the arsenal of Seville was removing thither. The Spaniards in that direction continued firm in their determination to resist, by every means in their power, the progress of the enemy; and their efforts for that purpose were every day increasing. Preparations were making at Seville for the reception of the 40th British regiment, which was on its march thither from Portugal. It appears that all the cannon in the lines of St Roque had been removed into Gibraltar, for the purpose of being sent to Tortosa, in Catalonia. Zaragoza was closely blockaded by the French, but continued vigorously to hold out; and the gallant Palafox had proved successful in several sorties lately made by him from that renowned fortress. The patriots had also been successful in several actions in Catalonia; had advanced to the town of Figueras, and destroyed the French magazine at that place.

At Seville the peasants continued daily to flock in great numbers to the patriotic standard. They immediately swore allegiance, and as fast as they received their arms and clothing, were marched off to join the army. Lord Holland had arrived at Seville. M. Cevallos was expected to sail from Cadiz for England on

the 1st inst. Some intercepted letters, published at Zaragoza, are not destitute of interest. One of them betrays the fears with which the military arrangements of Austria inspire Buonaparte.

13th.—Mr Charles Farquhar, the brother of the celebrated Mrs Clarke, heretofore known as Captain C. F. Thompson, of the 59th regiment, was last night arrested for a long tailor's bill, at the door of the House of Commons, in Palace-yard, by Dietrichsen and Clarke, eminent tailors in Rathbone-place. The arrest took place at the door of his sister's chariot, into which, after Mrs Clarke had alighted, the captain, and Wilson, the sheriff's officer, immediately got, and drove away together in the very first style.

The Duke of York, Colonel Wardle, and Mrs Clarke, continue to engross the almost exclusive attention of the court, the House of Commons, and the people of Great Britain, and every tea-table party is occupied with the discussion, insomuch, that the affairs of Spain and the north of Europe seem for a time to be forgotten.

The following is a sketch of the history of the two principal actors in this lamentable drama.

Mr Wardle.—This gentleman, now the subject of so much conversation, served in Ireland, during the rebellion, as major in the ancient British light dragoons, commanded by Sir Watkin W. Wynne, and was, in 1807, returned to parliament for the borough of Oak-Hampton. He possesses a considerable landed property in North Wales. He was married some years ago to Miss Jones, a lady of large fortune, by whom he has a numerous family.—Mr Wardle lives in a very splendid style. His town house is in James's street, Buckingham-gate. He is a man of great zeal and perseverance.

Mrs Clarke is the daughter of a journeyman printer, of the name of Farquhar. About 13 years ago she resided in her father's, in an obscure alley. There, being a pert, forward girl, likely to draw the notice of a thoughtless young man, she eloped with Joseph Clarke, son of a builder, formerly of Snow-hill, but at that time apprentice to a respectable mason near Cursitor street. After having lived some time together, he married her, and she lived with him with apparent propriety on her part, until, through his dissolute life, she received from him the most cruel injuries, when she left him, and soon after commenced that career which has brought her so immediately before the public. Her husband is still living, a wanderer about the town, on a weekly pittance bequeathed by his father, who was too provident to leave much of the property of which he was possessed to his controul.

Mr Clarke, the husband of Mrs Clarke, has two brothers living, the one an eminent surveyor, the other a clergyman, both of them gentlemen of great respectability. Mrs Clarke was always of a gay turn and very expensive habits. Her extravagance was unbounded; and she in particular exerted all her powers in keeping a luxurious table, set out in the most brilliant manner. Of the extent to which she went, some notion may be formed from the fact of the wine glasses, such in size as individuals usually drink out of at dinner, being so finely cut, that at the sale of her furniture, by her creditors, two years ago, they sold, second hand, for a guinea each glass.

The 31st bulletin has been recei-

ved in town. It states, "that the 42d, 50th, and 52d British regiments were utterly destroyed in the battle of the 16th. General Moore was killed charging at the head of his brigade, and General Baird wounded: he is reported to have died on the 19th. The night after the battle of the 16th, the enemy entered Coruna in the greatest consternation and confusion. Out of 80 pieces of cannon which had been landed, only one dozen were re-embarked. The French kept possession of 60 pieces. Independently of the immense treasure the English had taken, a great quantity had been thrown from the precipices, which had been found by the peasants. Previously to, and in the battle of Coruna, two English generals had been killed, and three wounded: among the latter was General Craufurd. The French found in the port of Coruna seven English vessels, three with horses, and four loaded with troops. They had taken from the English every thing which constitutes an army.

"The English have gained nothing by the expedition but the hatred of the Spaniards, and disgrace.

"General Franchesci, after entering St Jago, and taking possession of the English magazines, had proceeded upon Vigo, where Romana was, with about 2500 men, all whom he could rally. The division of Mermet proceeded for Ferrol. The governor of Coruna took the oath of allegiance to King Joseph, and the people manifested great joy on being delivered from the English."

Then follows the convention entered into between the Duke of Dalmatia and General Don Antonio Alzedo, governor of Coruna, dated the 17th of January, consisting of 18 articles, the general complexion of which is mild and conciliatory towards the civil and military powers taking the oath of allegiance to King Joseph.

There has appeared no bulletin, the falsehoods of which are more palpable and glaring. But a government which systematically pursues evil ends cannot be expected to be scrupulous in the means which it employs; and the throne of iniquity which Buonaparte has established, he finds it necessary to secure by the same system of blended force and fraud on which its foundations were laid.

14th.—Edinburgh.—Divinity Hall.—The prizes of the Divinity Hall have been, this session, adjudged as follows:—The first to Mr Robert Burns (who gained the same prize last year;) the second to Mr Thomas Neilson; and the third to Mr Archibald Gracie, for their essays on "The Reasonableness and Advantages of Prayer."

London.—The Christina has arrived at Cowes from Stockholm, and she brings information that the ice is clearing away in the Baltic, which will therefore soon become navigable.

A gentleman is arrived in town, who left Elsineur on the 6th ult. He states, that a courier had reached Elsineur the day before from Stockholm, who reported, that the King of Sweden was making the most vigorous exertions in raising fresh levies, in order to carry on the war with effect against Russia. These preparations were making, notwithstanding the Emperor Alexander had renewed his proposals for peace, to which the king, with his accustomed firmness, had refused to listen.

Dutch and German papers to the 29th ultimo have been received. We find by these, that Austria continues her military preparations with the ut-

most activity, and that a grand council of state had been assembled, consisting of all the military governors of the several Austrian states.

From the London Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Captain Schomberg, of his Majesty's ship Loire, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated at sea, the 6th instant.

I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday, at noon, in lat. 39. 24, and long. 11. 41. W., his Majesty's ship under my command had the good fortune to fall in with a French national ship of war, in the act of taking a ship and a brig. On the Loire's approach, she bore up, and made all sail, deserting her prizes, and leaving the brig destitute of men. Every exertion was made in this ship to come up with the enemy; and much was necessary, I assure you, from the weather being thick and squally.

At eight at night we got along-side of her, and brought her to close action. She was defended for about twenty minutes, when she struck to his Majesty's ship. She proved to be La Hebe, French national ship of war, frigate-built, mounting eighteen 24-pounders carronades, and two long twelves, with a complement of 160 men, commanded by Monsieur Le Bretonneuiere, lieutenant de vaisseau. She had been out 38 days from Bourdeaux, with 600 barrels of flour, bound to St Domingo. She has taken the English vessels as per margin. *

La Hebe is a very fine vessel, about 450 tons, quite new, and appears to me a ship that may be serviceable to his Majesty. I am most happy to say not a man was hurt in the Loire.

Copy of a letter from Thomas James Maling, Esq., Captain of his Majesty's ship Undaunted, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board that ship at Spithead, the 13th instant.

Sir,—You will please to inform their lordships, that the Undaunted captured the San Josephe yesterday forenoon, after a hard run of four hours. She is a fine copper-bottomed privateer, out four days from St Maloes, stored for two months, pierced for eighteen guns, (but mounting only 14,) and a complement of 96 men. The San Josephe is nearly new, is reckoned the fastest sailer out of St Maloes, and is a desirable vessel for his Majesty's service. We met with her at dawn of day, too near us to escape.

Portsmouth. The following singular occurrence took place this day, on board the Warren Hastings, recently launched here, and now moored at the Mother-bank.

The morning being fine, it was deemed necessary to get up the top-gallant masts, which occupied some hours. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the atmosphere was overcast to the westward, and every appearance indicated the approach of a violent storm. Several alert sailors were sent aloft to strike the top-gallant masts as speedily as possible; but while lowering them, the wind blew tremendously, and the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by heavy claps of thunder. In the midst of the confusion occasioned by the storm, three distinct balls of fire were emit-

* Brig Enterprize, from Liverpool; brig Mulgrave, bound to Vigo; brig Bacchus, bound to Gibraltar.

ted from the heavens: One of them fell into the main top-mast cross-trees, killed a man on the spot, and set the main mast on fire, which continued in a blaze for about five minutes, and then went out. The seamen, both aloft and below, were almost petrified with fear. At the first moment of returning recollection, a few of the hands ran up the shrouds, to bring down their dead companion, when the second ball struck one of them, and he fell, as if shot by a cannon, upon the guard iron in the top, from which he bounded off into the cross jack braces. Finding that he still survived, he was relieved from his perilous situation, and brought upon deck with his arms much shattered and burnt. This poor fellow was expected to undergo immediate amputation, as the only means of saving his life. The third ball came in contact with a Chinese, killed him, and wounded the main-mast in several places. The force of the air, from the velocity of the ball, knocked down Mr Lucas, the chief mate, who fell below, but was not much hurt. For some time after the storm subsided, a nauseous, sulphureous smell continued on board the ship.

Isle of Wight.—At eight P. M., about an hour after the change of the moon, we had here a very considerable thunder storm. The lightning was very vivid, and the thunder loud. The circumstance, not very common at this season of the year, gives rise to a hope that we shall have a change of weather; that the succession of storms which has existed for two or three months, such as the memory of man does not seem to parallel, is at an end, and that more moderate weather will prevail.

15th.—Kelso. Female Sharper.—Both sides of the Tweed have for a long time past been infested by a female sharper. As she varies her fabricated story to suit places and circumstances, nothing certain can be drawn from this source which can identify her person. She passed through Wooler on Saturday the 21st ultimo, for the north, and was afterwards seen at Stitchel and other places in the neighbourhood of Kelso. She is a woman in appearance about 50 years of age, stout made, and rather low in stature, of a dark complexion, and heavy eye-brows—In some places calls herself Agnes Lothian, or Louden, and pretends to be related to a respectable dissenting clergyman in Edinburgh. She speaks, or dexterously mimics the Fifeshire or Kinross-shire dialect, and is certainly well acquainted with many places, and with the circumstances and family connections of many persons in the neighbourhood of Kinross. In other places she gives herself out to be an inhabitant of Lauder—has along with her a girl of about twelve or thirteen years of age, whom she calls her daughter—calls herself the widow of a person of the name of Henderson, who lived in the neighbourhood of Kinross—says she had a son a carpenter at Shields, who was lately pressed—had on a dark cloak, and is otherwise dressed in a plain decent manner, somewhat above the appearance of a common beggar, but nothing genteel about her. She makes it her business to discover family connections, and people's relatives and acquaintances at a distance, and thus travels betwixt them, and by a well-connected story, imposes upon both parties with too much success. This practice, it is believed, she has carried on for a number of years, both in

Scotland and England; pretending a recommendation from one person to another, and feigning herself acquainted with people's friends and relatives, the better to serve her nefarious purposes. With these circumstances in her favour, she pretends she is on a journey, and has run short of money, and thus not only extracts from the public exorbitant charities, but obtains the loan of money to carry her forward, promising to leave it with relatives or acquaintances, or otherwise to remit it after she has got home. The person who can be instrumental in bringing this notorious swindler to justice may justly be deemed a benefactor to society.

16th.—Don Pedro Cevallos.—This celebrated minister of state arrived at Portsmouth on the 13th, on board the Algesiras, which sailed from Cadiz on the 3d instant. This vessel has also brought to England the lady of the Spanish ambassador, Admiral Apodaca, who has gone to Portsmouth to meet her.

On the morning of Tuesday the 14th, preparations were made at Portsmouth to receive the ambassador from Spain, Don P. Cevallos, with every mark of respect that could be paid to his official character. The commissioners' yacht was sent out to Spithead to bring him on shore; the platform battery guns were manned, and a salute fired; and a guard of the Worcester militia received him at the Sally-Port, with "God save the King," colours flying, and presented arms. Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, General Whetham, &c., received him at the Sally-Port steps. The Hon. Captain Boyle accompanied him on shore. He entered General Whetham's carriage, and went to the Crane Inn. He has a numerous retinue. Several ladies and children came on shore with him. The late governor of Cadiz (Vires,) who succeeded Morla in that high post, is arrived in the Algesiras, with M. Cevallos. As the Algesiras was leaving the harbour of Cadiz, on the 2d instant, the St Justa, a Spanish man of war, from Vera Cruz, was entering it, having on board nine millions of dollars for the use of the patriots. M. Cevallos arrived in town yesterday. The intelligence he brings is favourable, as far as respects the disposition of the people of Cadiz; and it is stated, unequivocally, that precautions have been taken to secure the combined French and Spanish fleet from the enemy, should the town itself ultimately fall.

17th.—Expedition against Martinique.—The ship Venerable is arrived at Liverpool from Barbadoes, whence she sailed on the 4th ult. By her intelligence has been received, that the 7th, 8th, and 23d regiments, consisting of about 2600 men, and some artillery from Halifax, under command of Sir George Prevost, arrived at that island on the 29th of December. The forces collected under Generals Beckwith, Prevost, and Maitland, amounted to 12,000 men. The naval force consisted of six line of battle ships, and twelve frigates. It excited general surprise, that the expedition did not proceed immediately to the attack of Martinique; and no other reason could be assigned, than a report circulated at Martinique, that a squadron of six sail of the line and frigates, from Brest, was hourly expected.

Notwithstanding the blockade of the enemy's islands, the Papillon and Rosalie brigs of war had got into Martinique, the Junon frigate into Guadaloupe, and the Venus frigate into the Saints, all laden with provi-

sions, and having also troops on board. The Heureux brig of war was chaced into Dominica by the Venus.

The Amphitrite frigate, which had previously arrived at Martinique, was lying, for the whole night before she got in, between the Ethalion frigate, Captain Cochrane, and the Star sloop, Captain Paterson! The Amphitrite was, on the 2d of January, taking in coffee at Fort-Royal, for France; and as this circumstance was well known in our squadron, it is supposed she cannot escape some of them.

It was reported that the expedition would proceed to Martinique on the 15th or 16th. The commander of that colony, Villaret, had intimated that he was perfectly ready to receive it.

Letters from Limerick, received yesterday, state, that, in consequence of some information which had been received, a party of dragoons repaired to that city, for the purpose of searching for arms. Under a tombstone in the church-yard, a number of new pikes were found to have been deposited. Upon further search being made, a still larger quantity were found amongst some thatch, and in other parts of the town. They were all collected together, and lodged in the King's stores at Limerick. Three of the inhabitants of Limerick were apprehended on suspicion.

Several transports, with part of the 92d Highland regiment, and of the 52d, have just arrived at Ramsgate; also several thousand troops belonging to many different regiments, from Coruna, &c. Among them are about 60 wounded soldiers.

Dublin, *February* 13th.—The lord chancellor having suggested to the judges the propriety of commencing circuits at a fixed time, as in England, they will, in consequence, begin about the end of the second week in March. Lord Norbury and Chief-Justice Downes go the Home Circuit; the Chief-Baron and Baron George, the Munster; Judges Day and Fox, Leinster; Judges Daly and Osborne, Connaught; Judges Mayne and M'Lelland, the North-East; Judges Sir W. Smith and Fletcher, the North-West.

A singular *fracas* occurred last Friday, and occupied the Irish Courts of Chancery and King's Bench most of that day and Saturday, nor is it yet terminated. In the course of the argument in the Court of Chancery, in the cause of Hobbs *v.* Rowe, some observations made by the solicitor-general gave offence to Mr Richard Rowe, a barrister, and son of the defendant, a gentleman of large fortune in the county of Wexford. Mr Richard Rowe, after the hearing, went to the house of the solicitor-general with a horse-whip, but the latter was not at home. From Mr Rowe's language and gestures, however, it is understood that he meant to inflict personal chastisement upon the solicitor, or to provoke him to fight a duel. These circumstances being stated to the lord chancellor, on the part of the solicitor, by Mr Plunkit, Mr Rowe was committed for a contempt, and sent into the Court of King's Bench, where he was bound over, himself in 5000l., and his two sureties in 1000l. each, to keep the peace.

On Thursday the 9th a most horrible murder was committed near the church of Clerahan, about four miles from Clonmel. A party of about twelve or fourteen villains attacked the house of an honest industrious farmer, named Sullivan, and demanded his daughter, and a bridle and saddle. This demand being refused,

and their attempt at entrance being resisted by the sons of Sullivan, these miscreants fired a gun loaded with slugs into the house, and lodged the entire contents in the head and face of Sullivan's wife. The party then took the road towards Ballynatter. The poor woman lingered in great agony until about eleven o'clock the following day, when she expired.

Court of King's Bench, London.—*The King* v. *Rich.*—The defendant was found guilty of selling indecent prints.

The King v. *Smith, Esq.*—This was an indictment against Major John Carrington Smith, for an assault upon —— Newman, the groom of Lord Ranelagh.

—— Newman, the prosecutor, stated, that on Sunday, the 21st of August last, while his master was giving him directions, by the side of the King's road, Chelsea, the defendant drove furiously by in a gig, and struck the prosecutor twice with his whip, saying, "Get out of the way, you d—d rascal." The blows also hit the horse which the prosecutor rode.

Upon his cross-examination, he said, there was plenty of room for the defendant to have passed without touching him.

Lord Ranelagh proved the assault, but thought, that as the defendant was driving at the rate of 10 or 11 miles an hour, and did not stop, there was time for only one blow. There was room for two carriages to have passed by his lordship and his groom.

Upon his cross-examination, his lordship said, that his groom's horse might have been a little out of his parallel with the road. The blow, he thought, came over his groom's shoulders, and his horse's flank.

The jury found the defendant *uilty.*

The King v. *Smith.*—This was another indictment against the same defendant, for provoking Lord Ranelagh to fight a duel.

Mr Garrow stated the case, and commented very severely upon the conduct of those bug-bears of the road, who, when they have committed an assault, appeal to a breach of the peace as a justification of it. The learned counsel said, that his carriage was once obstructed by the vehicle of a notorious boxer, who, when he was asked what he meant by the obstruction, said that he would shew the learned counsel what he meant, by a good thrashing. Mr Garrow upon this shut the turnpike gate, and a friend of his, who came up, said to his assaulter, "Surely you don't know it's Mr Garrow." Upon this, the man fell down upon his knees, saying, that if he had known who it was, he would never have acted as he had, and hoped the learned counsel would let the matter drop. "No," replied Mr Garrow, "that is the reason why I will not let it drop."

Lord Ranelagh, the prosecutor, said, that after the assault of which the last indictment complained, he rode after the defendant, and at last succeeded in stopping him. His lordship then asked him for what reason he struck his lordship's groom. He replied, "It's a lie, you d——d rascal; I did not strike him." The prosecutor then asked who the defendant was, to which he replied, "Do you take me for a cockney, driving a hired gig on a Sunday? No, sir, I am a gentleman, and an officer upon duty." The prosecutor replied, that was impossible; for his lordship thought his conduct was very unlike either the one or the other.

Upon this the defendant said, with an oath, "You rascal, who are you?"

The prosecutor told him, and the defendant then said, that Lord Ranelagh was a particular friend of his wife's, Mrs Smith, of Richmond. The prosecutor replied, he was very sorry Mrs Smith's husband had acted so improperly. The defendant then redoubled his bad language, and said, "If you have the spirit of a man, meet me in two hours." The prosecutor declined this, and summoned the defendant to Marlborough street, where they met the next day.

The defendant then said, this was a very curious way of settling a difference between gentlemen; he thought there would be a fight, and that the business would not come there.

Mr Keate was riding in the King's Road at the time of this conversation between the prosecutor and the defendant, and proved its tenour to be like that which his lordship had stated. There was nothing offensive in the conduct of the prosecutor. The defendant gave the prosecutor the lie repeatedly: He was very violent and insulting, and his lordship very cool and conciliatory. The witness was at the Police-office the next day, when the defendant acknowledged that he challenged the prosecutor, and said he should have been happy to have met him.

Mr Fortnum, who was riding with the last witness, confirmed his testimony in every respect.

Mr Common Serjeant, for the defendant, urged the provocation which the prosecutor's denial that the defendant was an officer and a gentleman gave; and that the defendant had since offered to make any compensation to the prosecutor, that an umpire, chosen by the prosecutor himself, should require.

The jury found the defendant *guilty*.

On Wednesday last a writ of inquiry was executed before the under sheriff of the county of Surry, in a cause wherein Messrs John and Charles Field, of Lambeth-marsh, Surry, wax-chandlers, were plaintiffs, and Charles Harpur, of Tennis-court, Southwark, defendant. Upon opening the proceedings, it appeared, that the plaintiffs were manufacturers of heel balls of a very superior quality, and that the defendant had made and sold heel balls of an inferior quality, at an inferior price, and put upon them the name of "John Field," being the mark at that time used by the plaintiffs, and thereby passed his heel balls on the world as the plaintiffs'; the obvious consequence of which was, to diminish the plaintiffs' business, and throw discredit upon their article, the spurious balls being of a bad quality; to counteract which mischief, the plaintiffs had been put to the expence of having an entire new set of moulds made, bearing a new stamp, with the names of "J. and C. Field, Lambeth," which they now use. The defendant, however, by having let judgment go by default, and also having, by his counsel, acknowledged his offence, the plaintiffs very humanely agreed to accept nominal damages and their full costs, the main point having been established, that it is fraud for one tradesman to put another maker's name on his goods; and which, if suffered, must, as in this case, be injurious both to the fair trader and the public.

21st.—Early this morning, the body of a new-born infant was found in the garden of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is supposed a woman had delivered herself in the bishop's walk, and had thrown it over the garden wall.

The Brunswick man of war is ar-

rived in Yarmouth Roads in a deplorable condition, having lost her anchors, cables, and guns, and having exhausted her provisions and fuel. She comes last from the Baltic; but the same causes which have reduced the vessel to so lamentable a state, have disabled her from bringing any other intelligence than what respects the disasters of the season. She has, for a considerable time, had little or no connection with the shore, or with the rest of the shipping in that quarter. We learn by her, that the winter hitherto has been unusually severe in the Baltic, and that much damage has been done among the shipping.

The private letters from Holland, as well as the Dutch papers, are full of the most mournful statements of the damage caused there when the frost abated. The great masses of ice which were then loosened broke down the dykes in many parts, and thus inundated extensive districts, impoverishing great numbers of persons. Many hundreds of cattle have been lost by the floods, and a number of persons have lost their lives in their endeavours to save their property.

Buonaparte arrived at Paris, on his return from his infamous expedition to Spain, on the evening of the 22d ultimo.

Madrid gazettes to the 19th ult. have been received. They contain nothing new from the armies. The last account merely states that Buonaparte had reviewed the whole of his principal lines. There is a very long article, occupying no less than four supplementary sheets, on the utility of the abolition of feudal rights and the convents, together with the great public advantage that must result from the sale of church property. At the end of each of the supplementary sheets is inserted an advertisement for the sale of the church property. Another long article appears in one of these gazettes, and seems to be copied from the German papers. It is written in the most disgusting strain of flattery towards the tyrant of the continent; expatiates on the great benefits which Spain will receive from the reign of the new dynasty; speaks of the utter extinction of the Bourbon power, and finally asserts, that Spain can never exist as an independent nation, but under the government of the usurper of her throne.

While we condemn his principles, however, his policy seems worthy of praise; for it is stated, that a very small garrison is left in Madrid, and that he is exhausting his ingenuity to conciliate the inhabitants of that metropolis.

Letters from Cadiz to the 27th state, that the King of Morocco has promised the Spanish government a supply of horses, on condition that the latter would agree to evacuate and demolish all the forts held by their troops in Africa. All property belonging to the natives of countries under the dominion of France had been confiscated, by order of the junta.

22d.—Applications from Captains in the Navy for Increase of Pay.—Several papers have recently been made public respecting an application from certain captains in the navy, first made towards the close of December, for an increase of pay. The memorials are published without date or signature, but the refusal from the Admiralty is both dated and signed. The following is the substance of the memorials, which, it is said, were transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty by the port-admiral at Portsmouth. The

first states, in respectful terms, the inadequacy of the pay of captains and commanders in the navy to enable them to support their proper rank, owing to the increase of the various expences to which they are subjected, in consequence of the depreciation of money. The income-tax, the postage of letters, the rise of servants' wages, and the diminution of their accustomed emoluments, arising from prize-money, are then alluded to. The memorial concludes by respectfully soliciting relief.

A general negative was given to the prayer of the above, in consequence of which another memorial was transmitted, repeating the grounds of the application in very earnest terms. The expences of the captain's table, which must be plentiful and hospitable, and the accumulated expence of live stock at sea, are strongly stated. The other topics mentioned in the former memorial are reverted to, and an augmentation to salary, as well as an increase to half-pay, in proportion to rank and service, is solicited.

"There was a time," continues the memorial, "when this hope (the hope of obtaining wealth) was not without foundation. An occasional prize did, in former days, not unfrequently reward the toils of a few fortunate individuals; and although we rejoice at the cause, although we rejoice that naval gallantry, skill, and energy have swept the seas of the foes of Britain, and given security to these realms; yet even this event, so happy for our country, is to us, who were the instruments of that happiness, an additional cause of pecuniary distress.

"And without presuming to canvass what has been so lately done, we may perhaps be suffered to add, that even when a maritime prize is taken, (as fortuitous an event now as a prize in the lottery,) the captain finds a heavy defalcation from the share which was formerly considered his due, not only for the long and persevering service that brought him to the rank he holds, not only as a necessary means to assist in the support of that rank, but because, in the case of the detention, loss, and non-condemnation of a vessel, he alone is the responsible individual, while the other ranks of the navy partake of his success, but are exonerated from his misfortunes."

The memorial concludes by entreating that their lordships will become mediators with his Majesty, to remove the depressions under which they struggle when retired on half-pay, and to enable those who are employed in active service to sustain their proper rank; assuring their lordships that it ever shall be their pride to give glory to the British flag, or die in its defence.

The following are the answer from the Admiralty, and the reply of the captains, at full length:—

"Admiralty-Office, Jan. 6. 1809.

"Sir—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to signify their direction to you, to acquaint the captains and commanders who signed the memorials which you transmitted to me on the 22d of last month, that their lordships, upon a full examination of the contents of the said memorial, consider the prayer therein contained to be wholly inadmissible.

"The pay of the captains and commanders of his Majesty's fleet, in common with the pay of all ranks of officers in his Majesty's navy, and of the petty officers and seamen, was increased by the King's order in

council of the 23d of April, 1806, in such proportions as were considered to be just, after the most mature deliberation; and nothing has occurred, within the very short period that has since elapsed, to induce their lordships to think it expedient to recommend a farther increase of pay to the captains and commanders of his Majesty's ships.

"I have their lordships' further commands to acquaint you, that they regret that an application of this nature should have been preferred so recently after his Majesty had extended his gracious bounty to all ranks in the navy, and that you should have been the channel through which a memorial, so ill-timed and inadmissible, has been transmitted.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "W. W. Pole."

Reply to Mr Pole.

"January 10, 1809.

"Sir—The undersigned captains and commanders of his Majesty's navy, who signed a memorial for the increase of their pay and emoluments on the 22d ultimo, having had laid before them the sentiments of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty thereon, conveyed through you, beg leave, with proper respect to their lordships, both personally and from their office, to express their grief and surprise that their memorial, couched as it was in respectful language, as well as the matter of it undeniable, should be considered wholly 'inadmissible;' and, further, that it should be stated to have been preferred so recently after the extension of his Majesty's gracious bounty to all ranks of his navy, insinuating thereby that it was indecorous.

"They think it right respectfully to observe, that the '*inadmissibility*' of the memorial is, and can *only* be in the breast of their lordships; and that the gracious bounty of his Majesty was in fact putting into one hand what was taken out of the other by the income tax; and that a charge of 5 per cent. was made on their prize-money paid into Greenwich, and ultimately a third of it taken away altogether, without their rank being consulted, except in a very slight degree, since such bounty was extended to them.

"The extraordinary rise in every article, from that of the first necessity to those that may be dispensed with, it is scarcely necessary to advert to, their lordships and yourself feeling such pressure on their incomes, in common with the rest of his Majesty's subjects.

"The undersigned, however, wish to impress upon their lordships, and request with your usual ability you will do it, that they have been operated upon by no other than a wish to make known, in a proper and respectful manner, the extent of their pecuniary situation.

"We are, &c."

Court of King's Bench.—*Goodes* v. *Wheatley, Esq.*—This was an action for assault and false imprisonment, in which the plaintiff had been non-suited on a former occasion, on account of a flaw in the declaration. The plaintiff is a constable of the parish of St Martin's, and the defendant a lieutenant-colonel in the guards. The assault and false imprisonment were proved by the following witnesses.

—— Pubison, a brother constable of the plaintiff's, was with the plaintiff on duty at St James's palace on the King's birth-day, 1807. He saw three gentlemen, one of whom was

identified to be the defendant, standing in the gateway, and occupying nearly a third of it. They were not in regimentals: he whom the witness supposed to be the defendant was dressed in a blue coat, leather breeches, and whole boots, and there was nothing about him to denote his military character. The plaintiff had not spoken to the defendant five minutes before the witness heard the defendant say, "Take this fellow to the guard-room." The witness then went up with his staff, and asked what the plaintiff had done; upon which the defendant said, "Don't ask any impertinent questions, or I'll send you there too." The witness then told the high constable what had happened. The plaintiff was taken away by two soldiers, one of whom said he received orders from an officer in regimentals to take him to the guard-room, and confine him by order of the commanding officer.

Captain Duff was on duty that day. The defendant paraded; but Colonel Griffith marched to the palace. The witness saw the defendant in coloured clothes, but was not near enough to hear the altercation between him and the plaintiff. There was nothing about the defendant to mark that he was a military man. The witness told the plaintiff the defendant was Colonel Wheatley, and commanded the whole guard. The plaintiff was very insolent, and told the defendant to go about his business. The defendant said, "Let the man be taken away by my orders;" and the witness repeated, "Take him away by orders of the commanding officer." He was accordingly taken away by two or three grenadiers. The defendant was in front of the soldiers, and the plaintiff between him and them. Upon his cross-examination the witness added, that the plaintiff said he did not care who the defendant was.

Mr Attorney-General spoke in mitigation of damages; and Lord Ellenborough, in summing up the evidence, commented upon the impropriety of the defendant's conduct, in being out of regimentals upon such an occasion. Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 60l.

Captures by the Enemy.—Four vessels, from London to Dublin, were taken by the Hirondelle and Henrietta, French privateers, and carried into Cherbourg, previous to the 23d of December.

The Flora, from Dartmouth, and the Perseverance, from Limerick to London, were captured and carried into Cherbourg on the 26th.

The Symmetry, from Rio Janeiro, Bedford, from Spain, Endeavour, from Gibraltar, and Betsey, from Seville, all bound to London; the Kent, Warden, and the brig Lizard, were captured and carried into Calais between the 9th and 26th ult.

The Herald, from Madeira to London, is captured and carried into Dieppe.

24th.—A letter from St Hilier's (Jersey,) dated Feb. 18th, says,—"His Majesty's ship Sheldrake, Captain Thicknesse, commander, recently captured a large vessel off the coast of France, laden with about 300 quarters of wheat, intended for the supply of the French army in Spain. Mr Hubbard, the master of the Sheldrake, a midshipman, and ten seamen, were put on board the prize, and two Frenchmen suffered to remain with them. It was soon discovered that she was leaky, but no danger was apprehended: she was

spoke by the Sheldrake at nine o'clock in the evening of the day on which she was taken, when she was reported to be in safety. A short time afterwards, while the master and most of the crew were employed in stopping a leak that had been found in the cabin, the men at the pumps were alarmed by their becoming useless, the grain in the hold having been drawn into the suckers, and preventing them from working. Before those who were below could get upon deck, the ship went down, 'head foremost,' and every soul on board perished, except one man, who gives this melancholy account of the loss of his brave shipmates, and whose method of escape borders upon the miraculous. He was in the main-top when he discovered that the vessel was sinking: providentially a small boat was lying unfastened upon deck, which floated from the ship as she sunk, and which he fortunately gained by swimming. He relates, that he rowed about for some hours (as he imagines) near the place where she went down, hoping to save some of his comrades, but in vain. The Sheldrake picked him up next morning. The prize had sailed from Tercera the evening before she was captured: Her crew report, that the lugger which engaged the Sandwich some weeks ago put into that port after the battle, being severely mauled, and having fifteen men killed and twenty wounded, most of them dangerously."

Drury-Lane Theatre destroyed by Fire.—To the destruction of Covent-Garden theatre by fire, as stated under the article the Drama, in Part II. of last year's Register, p. 307, &c., we have now to add the destruction of Drury-Lane theatre,—a building which, for elegance of design and decoration, was unparalleled perhaps in Europe. The theatre having been shut during this day, as is usual on the Fridays in Lent, was intrusted to the care of the ordinary watchmen and keepers. The fire was perceived in what was called the Chinese lobby, which was usually but ill lighted, and which was intended to be surrounded with shops for the sale of gloves, fruits, &c. This lobby was nearly ready, and the varnishers were at work rather late in the evening, and it is thought that the varnish catching fire, occasioned the awful conflagration. In a short time the whole theatre was in a blaze, and the tremendous sublimity of its appearance, as well as the glare which it threw over the metropolis, together with the Thames and the shipping, baffle description. Happily no lives were lost during the fire, so that the calamity is far less disastrous than that of Covent-Garden: But on the morning following, viz. Saturday the 25th, one of the fragments of the wall in Russel street killed a poor man by its fall, and wounded another. The interesting discussion in the House of Commons, which took place on Mr Ponsonby's motion respecting the conduct of the war in Spain, was occasionally interrupted by the eagerness of members to contemplate through the windows the dreadful conflagration of the theatre; and Mr Elliot and Lord Temple proposed that, in consequence of the agitation and loss which one of the members of that House (Mr Sheridan) must sustain by the calamity, the House should adjourn. Mr Sheridan, however, over-ruled the proposal, by saying, "whatever may be the amount of individual loss or

private calamity on this occasion, I do not think that such a case can justify any interruption of the important business before the House." The debate accordingly proceeded. Mr Sheridan then retired, accompanied by some friends, and finding it impossible to subdue the violence of the flames, he proceeded to the Humums, and from the leads contemplated the spectacle. Next to the injury which Mr Sheridan will suffer, is that which befalls Mrs Richardson and her four daughters, whose sole dependence was on a quarter part of the theatre, of which they were proprietors. The evening was happily calm, and a broad sheet of flame arose from the edifice, which terminated in a fiery pyramid. For more ample particulars respecting this memorable fire, see the article DRAMA in this volume.

28th.—FATAL DUEL.—This morning, about nine o'clock, a duel took place at Chalk Farm, between Lord Falkland, a captain in the navy, and Mr Powell of Devonshire Place. This meeting arose from a misunderstanding that took place the preceding evening, in consequence of Lord Falkland addressing Mr Powell with sarcastic familiarity. Mr Powell being entitled to the first shot, his ball entered the right groin of his antagonist, who died, after languishing two days. His lordship declared, before his death, that he alone was to blame for the catastrophe.

MISCELLANIES

PUBLISHED IN COURSE OF THE MONTH.

THE ARMY.—The effective force, in rank and file, of the British regular army:—

Adjutant-General's Office, Jan. 26, 1809.

Cavalry,	27,356
British numbered infantry regiments,	138,455
Unnumbered regiments,	15,448
Foreign corps,	28,039
Ceylon cavalry, gun lascars at Ceylon, black pioneers at Jamaica, unattached men at the army depot,	1,316
General total,	210,614

The respective rank and file of the militia of Great Britain and Ireland:—

Militia of England,	53,262
Militia of Scotland,	6,917
Militia of Ireland,	21,398
Total,	81,577

MILITIA VOLUNTEERED.—Abstract of the number of men who volunteered into the regular army under the acts of 47th Geo. III. chap. 55. and 57.

Adjutant-General's Office, Jan. 22, 1809.

From the English militia,	15,262	Deficient, 452
From the Scots militia,	3,890	——— 227
From the Irish militia,	8,353	——— 203
General total,	27,505	——— 883

NATIONAL DEBT.—An account, shewing what has been redeemed of the national debt, the land-tax, and imperial loan, to the 1st of February 1809:—

Redeemed by annual million, &c.,	L.73,258,171
Ditto on account of loans,	74,190,334
Ditto by land-tax,	23,214,395
Ditto by 1*l.* per cent. per ann. on imperial loan,	924,236
Transferred for purchase of life annuities,	465,951
Total,	L.171,993,087

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,542,472*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

The Seventh Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry has

recently been printed and laid before the House of Commons. It embraces the office of the secretary at war, the department of foreign accounts, and the chaplain-general. It suggests the retrenchment of several expences in the war-office, for pamphlets, newspapers, delivery of letters, &c. It also suggests some improvements in the mode of keeping the accounts and other matters. Among these is a recommendation to employment of only one agent, acting under one authority, to make all the issues of money for the service of the foreign corps.

A law has recently passed in Holland for the introduction of the French weights and measures. These are already used in Italy and Westphalia. But though these external marks of subserviency are exhibited so generally throughout the vassal allies of France, they afford no proof of any actual attachment on their part to the domination under which they labour. On the contrary, we are well assured, that these symptoms are merely external; that the people at large retain the firmest attachment even to those parts of their own laws and customs, which are only dear, because they are their own; and that such compulsary alterations as those now stated, in place of drawing into closer union the victors and the vanquished, render the feelings of the former more acute, and the dominion of the latter more precarious.

We are informed that on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, at Inverury, the thermometer stood 3° below 0° of Fahrenheit's scale, or 35° below the freezing point, a degree of cold without parallel in the recollection of the oldest person living in that quarter. At Crathie, on the same day, it varied from 6° down to 2°.

MARCH.

1st.—SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY'S MONUMENT.—The monument to the memory of this able general, whose name will for ever stand conspicuous in the rolls of British heroism, is now placed in St Paul's Cathedral, and will soon be submitted to public inspection. It is fixed on the south-west corner, and in a situation which enables the spectator to view it to the fullest advantage. Mr Westmacott is the artist to whom the important task of commemorating the fall of the gallant chief was assigned, and he has performed the work with such skill as does honour to himself and the arts of the country, as well as to the subject. The point of time is the moment after the hero is supposed to have received the fatal ball which deprived his country of one of her most distinguished commanders. The general appears to be falling from his horse, and is supported by a Highlander. The likeness of the general is exact, the attitude is appropriate, and there is an expression of that resignation which becomes a man who has discharged his duty, and who falls with honour. The introduction of the Highlander to aid the expiring chief shews great taste and judgment in the artist, as the costume of such a character is more picturesque than the English military attire, as it denotes the country which gave birth to the hero, and as it was natural that such a character would be one of the first to rush forward, from the impulse of national pride, as well as of humanity, respect, and duty, to render assistance to such a gallant chief. The figure of the

Highlander is admirably designed, and his attitude is spirited, natural, and striking. The horse is of a fine martial character, and exhibits a warlike action suitable to the occasion. A figure of a dying Frenchman, who, to use the bombast of his countrymen, is biting the ground and grasping his colours in death, is well introduced, and is full of character and expression. A sphinx is properly placed on each side, to mark the scene of action, and they constitute picturesque supporters of the general group. The work, altogether, is worthy of the subject, and may be classed with the best efforts of British genius in this province of the arts.

Mrs Moore, mother of General Moore, has most generously sent to the treasurer of the Royal Infirmary, in Glasgow, 100 guineas, "as a small testimony of the gratitude she feels to the lord provost, magistrates, and inhabitants of her native city of Glasgow and neighbourhood, for the honour already shewn, and still more, for their intention to erect a monument to perpetuate the memory of her beloved son." The subscription for the monument amounts already to about 3000l., of which 236l. was subscribed by his class-fellows. A subscription has been opened at Lloyd's, for the purpose of aiding the inhabitants of Glasgow in the accomplishment of this plan.

A few evenings since, Kensington palace was discovered to be on fire, which was occasioned by the flue proceeding from a copper, which communicated to some timber that led to the Princess of Wales's apartments; but it being quickly discovered, a number of carpenters who were at work in the palace, preparing the Duke of Kent's apartments for his reception, immediately came to assist; and by cutting away some woodwork, it was happily prevented from spreading to any other apartments in the palace. The fire was lighted in the copper for the humane and liberal purpose of entertaining the labouring mechanics with a supper, who have been exerting themselves to get the apartments ready for the Princess of Wales.

The body of a female, elegantly attired in a velvet mantle, and apparently not more than 20 years of age, was found floating in the Grand Junction canal early yesterday morning. She turned out to be a female lately under protection, who resided in Titchfield street. She had been missing since Saturday se'ennight, on which evening she went to the opera, but never returned. She had been, to all appearance, several days in the water.

Committed to Warwick gaol this day, by W. Villers, Esq., Rebecca Hodges, for feloniously shooting Mr Samuel Birch of Ward End Hall with a horse pistol loaded with slugs. It appears that this unfortunate woman had harboured the desperate design in her mind for seven years past, and about a year ago she purchased a pistol with which she perpetrated the crime. She had been several times seen about Mr B.'s premises, and on Sunday morning she was seen behind the door in one of the outhouses, but was suffered to depart. She had remained in the barns and buildings till Monday night, waiting the housekeeper's going to bed: She then, through a window, saw Mr B. sitting by the fire, asleep: She then opened the door, which was only on the latch, and after some time walking about the room, she discharged the pistol at his head. Two slugs

struck him: One did but little execution; the other has since been extracted from his skull, which has been trepanned by Mr Vickers; and, owing to his great skill and attention, hopes are entertained of his recovery. The young woman was brought to prison by the watchman, disguised in man's clothes: a loaded pistol was found in her hand, and delivered to Mr Payn, who soon discovered the supposed man was a female. Seven years ago the young woman was a servant in the Birch family, and the only cause she assigns for the rash act was, that she had formed an attachment to Mr Birch at that time, and was in consequence discharged from her place.

Yesterday, about two o'clock, his Majesty held a private levée at the Queen's palace, at which Don Pedro de Cevallos, ambassador extraordinary from the Supreme Junta of Spain, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty, was introduced by Mr Canning, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, and conducted by Colonel Chester, the deputy master of the ceremonies; upon which occasion his excellency had an audience of his Majesty, and delivered his credentials, and he was most graciously received.

Yesterday a court of directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned commanders took leave, previous to their departing for their respective destinations; viz:—

Captain B. Richardson, of the Albion, for China; Captain J. Yates, of the City of London, Captain R. Colnett, of the Castle Eden, and Captain J. Murray, of the Devonshire, for Madras and Bengal.

An express has been received from Admiral Whitshed, at Cork, with the news of the safe arrival of the John transport. The John was the only one of the transports in General Sherbrooke's expedition missing.

2d.—DRURY-LANE COMPANY.—At a late meeting of the performers, held to consult on the measures to be taken in their present state, at which Mr Sheridan was present, that gentleman intimated the necessity of the company's resolving upon some plan unconnected with the Drury-Lane patent, as that would entail on them the encumbrance of the renters. He acquainted them that Mr Taylor of the King's theatre had expressed his readiness to permit them to act twice a week at the Opera-house, free of all rent whatsoever, provided they could obtain the consent of the subscribers to the operas, which he had no doubt they could easily obtain. He informed them also, that Mr Arnold had been in treaty with Mr Lingham to take the Lyceum theatre for a number of years, at 750l. a-year, before the fire happened; but this had put a stop to the treaty; and he had no doubt but it might be obtained for their use, as no licence, he trusted, would be given it to be used against them. By these means he hoped the company might be kept together. They might be obliged, perhaps, to make an abatement from the higher class of salaries, till they saw the success of their efforts: the low salaries must go on. A committee was then formed, consisting of certain of the performers, to conduct their affairs for their common benefit. It is also said that Mr Sheridan's political and private friends are concerting measures for alleviating his misfortune in the way most grateful to his feelings.

3d.—EDINBURGH.—MAD DOGS.—Yesterday a servant, driving his master's carts to Collington Mills, was attacked by a dog apparently under

the influence of *hydrophobia*, and he with difficulty escaped being bit, by leaping upon his cart. A dog from Leith, under the influence of the same malady, ran along Prince's street and George street, and was closely pursued, and killed at some distance from town. The lord provost and sheriff have in consequence issued a proclamation, ordering all persons within their jurisdiction, to confine their dogs for six weeks.

Escape of a Squadron from Brest, into Basque Roads.—Intelligence has been received at the Admiralty, of a squadron of the enemy's ships having lately eluded the vigilance of our blockading force, and got out of Brest. The force which thus escaped is understood to have consisted of eight sail. Their object is said to have been to surprise our small squadron off Rochefort, and then to proceed to the West Indies. The enemy has along his coast signal stations, or telegraphs, by which intelligence is quickly communicated from north to south; and it is believed that they had been informed in this manner that our small squadron off Rochefort was in the habit of lying at anchor with its sails down. Accordingly, when our fleet was blown off Brest, they slipped out, and ran directly for Rochefort. Meanwhile the Naiad, our look-out frigate off Rochefort, descrying the enemy, made the signal to Admiral Stopford, who instantly shifted his station into another part of the bay. The enemy, as soon as they arrived off Rochefort, ran for the position in which their telegraph had taught them to expect our squadron; and not finding it there, conceived it had quitted its station. They then put into Basque Roads, between Rochefort and Rochelle. The promptitude with which our naval affairs are administered soon reinforced Admiral Stopford with three more sail of the line; and these *heroes*, who came with eight sail of the line to attack four, did not venture out with eleven sail of the line, because Admiral Stopford was before Rochefort with seven. Lord Gambier had dispatched Admiral Duckworth after the enemy. His lordship is arrived at Plymouth.

Enemy's force in Basque Roads—One 3-decker, ten 2-deckers, one 50 gun ship, and four frigates.

At Sable D'Olonne—Three frigates.

British force with Admiral Stopford—Three sail of the line, four frigates, and one brig.

With Captain Beresford, and nearly in sight of Admiral Stopford—Four sail of the line and one frigate.

It is expected that an attempt will be made to destroy these ships in Basque Roads. All the line of battle ships in the Downs were ordered on Monday to sail with all possible expedition to Plymouth; and an order was received at Plymouth on Saturday, for all the line of battle ships there to put to sea immediately. The Black Joke lugger, Parthian, and Weazle schooner, sailed lately from Plymouth, to warn all the vessels they might meet with of the sailing of the above squadron from Brest. They may now return quietly into port.

The Launch of the St Domingo.—This day, at twenty minutes past two, the St Domingo, the largest 74 in the British navy, was launched at the King's dock-yard, Woolwich. The fineness of the weather drew an immense concourse of people to witness the scene, and the road from Greenwich to Woolwich was entirely blocked up with carriages, many of which were not able to reach

the dock-yard until some hours after the launch. Those who had the fortune to be present beheld a most pleasing scene, and every face appeared illuminated by satisfaction. Stages were erected for the accommodation of select company, and the ships in the river hoisted their colours. When the shoars were knocked away, the hulk, adorned with British flags, moved off the ship with grand solemnity, and glided to the river without the slightest accident. Two excellent bands of music played Rule Britannia during the ceremony; and the tumultuous huzzas which celebrated the launch produced a grand effect. The St Domingo has been fifteen months on the stocks, and she is considered the finest ship of her rate in the service. The dock-yard volunteers preserved order among the spectators; and notwithstanding many persons were stationed in the most dangerous situations, we have not heard of any accident. The Princess of Wales, Duchess of Brunswick, Lord Hood, the port admiral, and a long train of distinguished fashionables were present.

4th.—OXFORD.—At about half past eleven last night, Mr Brown, (a student of Christ Church,) on entering his apartments in the great quadrangle, discovered them to be completely enveloped in one blaze of fire, which is supposed to have originated from some sparks communicating to a beam which ran across the chimney. The alarm was immediately given by the sounding of the great Tom bell, and in the space of an hour most of the engines in Oxford were assembled. The conflagration was awful, resisting for a long time the attacks of the numerous engines that were brought into play; consuming in a few hours the greater part of the south-east angle, and threatening with destruction the most magnificent room of the kind in England. Most fortunately, however, the night was calm, and there was a plentiful supply of water, otherwise it would have been impossible to have preserved the hall from the ravages of the fire. About five o'clock on Saturday morning the flames were diminished, but not until past seven were they entirely extinguished.—The estimate of the loss is 12,000l. The principal sufferer is Dr White, canon of Christ Church, and Hebrew professor; the whole of whose furniture and library (including several valuable oriental MSS.) were entirely consumed. The other apartments which were destroyed were those of the Rev. W. Smelt, Messrs Brown, Meyler, James, Keogh, and Roe. Those of Lord Apsley, Messrs Buxton, Finch, and Cleaver, were partially burnt.

During the conflagration at Christ Church, Oxford, another fire, of a more destructive nature, broke out at Lee Farm, (Mr Hodgkins',) in the same county, 16 miles from Oxford, and nine from Dorchester. It broke out in a hen-roost, in a spacious farm-yard, and communicated to the stable, over which a man and boy were sleeping, who were burnt. Above twenty head of cattle were destroyed, together with several ricks of corn and hay, but the dwelling-house was preserved. Neither Mr Hodgkins nor his family were at home at the time of the fire. The premises were lightly insured.

5th.—THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF SPAIN.—"The Duke of Dalmatia being arrived before Ferrol, caused the place to be invested. Negociations were begun. The civil authorities, and the military and naval officers, manifested a dispo-

sition to surrender; but the people, fomented by the spies whom the English had left, resisted. On the 24th January the Duke of Dalmatia received two messengers: one sent by Admiral Melgarejo, commander of the Spanish squadron; and the other, who came across the mountains, sent by the military commanders. These couriers were both sent without the knowledge of the people. They stated that the authorities were under the yoke of a furious populace, excited and paid by the agents of England, and that 8000 men belonging to the city and its environs were in arms. The Duke of Dalmatia had to resolve upon opening the trenches; but from the 24th to the 25th, various movements were manifest in the town. The 17th regiment of light infantry had repaired to Mugardos; the 31st regiment of light infantry were at the forts of La Palma and Saint Martin, and at Lagrana; and as they blockaded the fort Saint Philip, the people began to fear the consequences of an assault, and to listen to men of sense. On the 26th, three flags of truce, furnished with authority, and a letter, arrived at the head-quarters, and signed the surrender of the place. On the 27th, at seven o'clock in the morning, the town was occupied by the division of Mermet, and by a brigade of dragoons. On the same day the garrison was disarmed: the disarming also produced 5000 muskets. The people who do not belong to Ferrol have been remanded to their villages. The men who had stained themselves with blood during the insurrection have been arrested. Admiral Obregon, whom the people had arrested during the insurrection, has been put at the head of the arsenal. There have been found in the port three vessels of 112 guns, two of 88, one of 74, two of 64, three frigates, and a considerable number of corvettes, brigs, and unarmed vessels, more than 1500 pieces of cannon of every size, and ammunition of all kinds. It is probable that, but for the precipitate retreat of the English, and the affair of the 16th, they would have occupied Ferrol, and seized this beautiful squadron. The military and naval officers have taken the oath to King Joseph with the greatest enthusiasm. What they relate of their sufferings, from the lowest classes of the people and the English, is inconceivable.

"Order reigns in Gallicia, and the authority of the king is re-established in this province, one of the most considerable of the Spanish monarchy. General Laborde has found at Coruna, on the sea-shore, seven pieces of cannon, which the English had buried on the 16th, not being able to take them away. La Romana, abandoned by the English and his own troops, has fled, with 500 men, in order to throw himself into Andalusia.

"There remained at Lisbon only about 4 or 5000 Englishmen. All the hospitals and all the magazines were embarked, and the garrison were preparing to abandon this nation, as indignant at the perfidy of the English, as they are disgusted by the difference of manners and religion, by the continual and brutal intemperance of the English troops, and that arrogance and ill-founded pride which render this nation odious to the continent."

A considerable quantity of information is given by the French and Dutch journals which brought the preceding bulletin. Buonaparte suddenly left Spain, about the middle of January. He appeared at the opera in Paris, unexpectedly, on the 27th. It is now believed that the object of

his rapid return to his capital is to prepare for an attack upon Austria, which is understood to have refused to acknowledge Joseph as king of Spain, and which has lately been occupied in making great military preparations. The account of Joseph's entrance into Madrid is such as might be expected: it took place on the 22d. Every window and balcony is described as filled with joyful spectators of the procession, of all ranks and degrees; though we know, even from the previous accounts of the enemy himself, that, with the exception of the treacherous Governor Morla, and perhaps a few others, nothing could equal the rage and disappointment of all ranks at the surrender of Madrid, under the ruins of which the inhabitants would more gladly have buried themselves, than given it up to the French. There are two addresses of Joseph Buonaparte in the French papers: one oral, in the church of St Isidore, to the persons who attended him; and the other epistolary, to the archbishops and bishops of the kingdom. The place in which the one is spoken, and the characters to which the other is directed, imposing a religious tone on the composition of them, they are rendered extremely disgusting by their profaneness, from the consideration of the person from whom they spring.

By a decree of Joseph, of the 24th of January, there will be formed in every town in which there is a Spanish garrison, a special military tribunal, ordered to try all recruiters, and all who shall enter into the enemy's service.

Every military deserter or recruiter shall be shot.

Every civil recruiter, or who shall enrol himself under the enemy's colours, shall be hanged. By another decree, of the same date, his Majesty declares, that every title, civil or military, every decoration or decree conferred by the insurgent juntas, are regarded as null, and forbids every one to make use of them, unless especially authorised by a decree of his Majesty.

Marshal Jourdan has taken the command of a corps in the army of Spain, and Marshal Lannes (Duke of Montebello) is commander-in-chief before Zaragoza.

Buonaparte has nominated his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Paris.

6th.—A very melancholy circumstance recently occurred at Kilkenny, in Ireland, which has occasioned among the inhabitants the most general interest and concern. Major Charles Lloyd, of the 66th, was, with a division of his regiment, on his march from Dublin to Cork, previous to the embarkation. After dining with his brother officers, and the officers of the Cavan Militia, he left the mess before the rest of the party broke up, being anxious to return early to Mrs C. Lloyd, whom he had left alone at the inn, but who in vain looked for his return; for, dreadful to relate, the night being very dark, and a bridge which he had to pass being much flooded, it is conjectured that he either missed his path across the bridge, and got into the main current, or that he had sunk through a hole that has been discovered in the bridge since the waters subsided. The most diligent search for several days was made for the body without success, but on the 22d ultimo, it was found by accident in the river, about a mile below the town: it had not received any injury, except from being immersed so long (18

days) in the water. Major Lloyd was the eldest son of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Winchelsea, in Sussex, and was very recently married to Miss Emma Hale, daughter of the late General Hale.

In contemplating the various benevolent institutions which do honour to our age and country, we observe, with particular satisfaction, the very liberal support and patronage of late afforded to the society for maintaining and educating poor orphans of clergymen, by which a comfortable asylum is provided for so many helpless children. At the anniversary meeting of the society, on Tuesday last, they admitted into their schools no fewer than twenty children, several of whom were motherless as well as fatherless. That venerable and benevolent prelate, the Bishop of London, who is their president, though not able, from impaired health, to attend the above meeting in person, did, we understand, increase the number of his benefactions to the society, by sending them, on this occasion, a donation of 100l.

Dispatches have been received at the admiralty from Admiral Bertie, at the Cape of Good Hope, dated Dec. 29. They advise us of the capture of the Laurel, Captain Woolcombe, of 22 guns, by La Canoniere, French frigate, 36 guns, after a severe engagement, which continued near an hour, off the Isle of France. Eight men were killed, and about 20 wounded, among whom not an officer of any description was killed. The crew of the Laurel were daily expected to arrive at the Cape, their exchange having been effected.

8th.—The foundation stone of a new Gaelic and English chapel of ease was this day laid, in presence of a crowd of spectators, at the head of the Horse Wynd, Edinburgh, by the committee of managers, and Mr Colin Cameron, their preses. The south wall is to front the street leading to Argyle square, immediately opposite Mr Aikman's meeting-house, and must prove highly ornamental to that part of the city.

A curious case has been a few days since privately heard at one of the Police offices, relative to a fine girl, three years old, the acknowledged daughter of a Mrs Simpkin, under the protection of a noble viscount. This child has been claimed as her offspring by the wife of a respectable callenderer, whose name is Grigg, and who resided formerly in Gray's-Inn lane. She alleges that she lost the child when it was two months old, having intrusted it to the care of a young woman whom she knew little of, and who suddenly disappeared with it. It was on Sunday last that she discovered the little girl, being led by a nursery maid, in Hampstead road, when she claimed it, and followed the servant home. She recognized the child by a strong mark in the neck, resembling a bunch of currants; and by one, more visible, at the back of the right hand, near the wrist. Two respectable women, of the name of Howe and Smith, corroborated Mrs Grigg, and a nurse of the name of Hancock also believed the child to be hers. On the other hand, a number of persons were brought forward to prove the pregnancy of Mrs Simpkin, and her delivery of the child in question, at Ealing. A nurse was also the principal in this case, and also identified the child, as the other party had done. Mrs S. and Mrs G. evince equal resolution to assert their claims, and the decision will

come before another court. The child is at present to remain with Mrs Simpkin.

Advice has been received at Carlton House, from Sir John Stepney, announcing the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, at her retreat in Switzerland.

Elopement.—We are sorry to have to state another instance of the depravity which prevails among that order of society which should give "the best examples from the highest place." The facts with respect to this extraordinary elopement are simply these :—Lord Paget on Monday last absconded, in company with the wife of the Honourable H. Wellesley. The injured husband has been for some days confined to his room by indisposition. The lady who has made this *faux pas* is the daughter of Earl Cadogan : she is 28 years of age, and the mother of four children. The seducer is upwards of 40, and is the father of eight children by his wife, who is the daughter of the late Earl of Jersey. Lord P. has written a letter to his father, in which he describes himself as the slave of an irresistible passion, in a vain endeavour to conquer which, he had courted the hazards of the late Spanish campaign. His father, who was lately and severely hurt by a similar conduct in a younger son, is deeply afflicted on this occasion.

The Columbian Centinel, of the 29th December, contains an account of a most pointed insult offered by Captain Armstrong, of the United States artillery, at Savannah, to Lieut. Foley, of the British schooner Sandwich, which had arrived at Savannah with dispatches for the British vice-consul. Lieut. F. and a midshipman, who had landed with the dispatches, were taken by a military force while at dinner, put on board, and the lieutenant was ordered to put to sea immediately. It was pretended that Lieut. Foley had violated the president's proclamation, by coming with an armed vessel into an American port, although the proclamation particularly excepts vessels charged with dispatches.

10th.—The private letters received by the recent mail from Gottenburgh are full of lamentable narratives of the distresses sustained in Sweden. The people have endured the complicated sufferings of disease, famine, the inclemency of the season, and the assaults of the enemy. Nevertheless, amidst all these calamities, the King of Sweden remains firm to the cause he has sworn to maintain.

Letters have been received from Hamburgh to the 4th instant. They confirm the opinion already so widely circulated, that war is inevitable between Austria and France. They state, that all the French troops in the vicinity of Hamburgh and Bremen had marched towards the south of Germany. The prevailing expectation at Hamburgh was, that Russia would join the Emperor of Germany, should he be compelled to defend himself against the tyrannical demands of Buonaparte.

According to letters from Vienna, of a recent date, the following is a correct return of the military force of the Austrian army :—The regular troops amount to 390,000 men, namely, 271,800 infantry, including a reserve of 49,000 men ; 50,800 horse, 14,840 artillery, and four regiments of guards. In time of war the army is reinforced by 25,000 militia, trained to arms in peaceful times, and by the Austrian insurrection. To the above return the following statistical account is added :—The revenue

of the empire amounts at present, in the whole, to 146 millions of florins. The Austrian dominions contain, in the whole, 11,328 square German miles, 790 towns, 2,046 boroughs, 65,460 villages, in all, 3,673,600 buildings.—The capital of Vienna and the suburbs contain 6,935 houses, inhabited by 222,808 persons, besides military and foreigners. The population of the whole monarchy amounts to 23,965,000 souls, including 535,000 Jews. The monarchy is rich in a variety of products of the three kingdoms of nature: The produce of the mineral kingdom may be valued at 47 millions of florins, and the total amount of all sorts of manufactures at 380 millions of florins per annum.

VIENNA, *February* 22.—There are reports here of an intended journey of his Imperial Majesty into Hungary, in order to organize there the Hungarian insurrection, (or levy of militia.) His Majesty has appointed Count Almasy, an Hungarian nobleman of distinction, his adjutant. It is said that the Archduke Anthony will go again to St Petersburg.

Several Austrian regiments, as well cavalry as infantry, have received orders to march for Bohemia and Upper Austria. Different regiments, mostly from Hungary, in consequence of these orders, have passed this city, on their way to their new garrison-places. The regiments of hussars of Stipsits, and of cuirassiers of the Duke Albert, are expected in a few days. Several transports of artillery, from our arsenals, are on their way for the fortresses which are not sufficiently provided, and a number of horses and carriages have been put in requisition for that purpose.

11th.—This day, while Colonel Rattray of Arthurstone was riding home from Forfar, he was thrown from his horse, and expired in a short time thereafter. A medical gentleman belonging to Forfar met the horse on the road, and judging from its appearance, without the rider, that some accident had happened, rode quickly forward, and found the colonel lying on the ground, so bruised by the fall, that, notwithstanding every exertion, he survived only a very short time.

YORK ASSIZES.—The trial of Mary Bateman, the sorceress, for the wilful murder of Rebecca Perigo, wife of William Perigo, of Bramley, near Leeds, commenced yesterday morning, and continued until near nine o'clock at night. The jury, without retiring, found the prisoner guilty. The judge, in a most impressive manner, passed sentence of death upon this wretched woman, and, as is usual in cases of murder, ordered her body to be given to the surgeons for dissection. The prisoner, to delay execution, pleaded pregnancy, on which a jury of matrons was directed to be immediately impannelled; and to prevent the women from leaving court, all the doors were ordered to be closed. A jury being formed, and charged in the usual manner, retired for the purpose of discharging their duty, and found that she was not with quick child. Joseph Brown was also found guilty, on his own confession, of wilfully administering a quantity of laudanum to Elizabeth Fletcher, of Hensal, near Ferrybridge, whereof she died; and also with having, with Joseph Hazlegrove, stopped George Calvert on the high way between Fenton and Peckfield, with intent to rob him, and with giving him a mortal wound, of which he died. Both the above prisoners were to be executed on Monday.

15th.—Fall of Zaragoza.—The thirty-third bulletin of the French army in Spain is received in town. It is very long. The Duke of Dalmatia, (Soult,) is said to be at the head of his forces, on his way to Oporto and Lisbon, which latter place he was expected to occupy about the end of February. The English are falsely asserted to have embarked at Lisbon, in order to abandon Portugal. The rage and hatred of the Portuguese against the English are described, in consequence of this, to be great. A flattering account is given of the French power in Spain. But the chief intelligence communicated by the bulletin is the fall of Zaragoza, which at length took place on the 21st of February, after a most dreadful carnage on both sides.

"Zaragoza," says the bulletin, "has surrendered. The calamities which have befallen this unhappy town are a terrifying example to the people. The peace which has been restored in Zaragoza extends to the whole of Aragon; and the two armies which were around the town have been set at liberty. Zaragoza was the centre of the insurrection of Spain: it was in this town that the party was formed which wished to call in a prince of the House of Austria to reign on the Tagus. The individuals of this party had partly inherited these notions, which were irrevocably destroyed, from their accestors during the war of the Succession.

"The battle of Tudela was won on the 23d of November, and after the 27th the French army was encamped at a small distance from Zaragoza. The people of this town were armed. The peasants of Aragon had repaired thither; and Zaragoza contained 50,000 men, formed into regiments of 1000 men, and companies of 100. The general officers and subalterns consisted of monks. A body of 10,000 men, who had escaped from Tudela, had thrown themselves into the town, which was furnished with provisions, heaped up in innumerable magazines, and defended by 200 pieces of cannon. The image of our Lady of the Pillar wrought miracles at the will of the monks, who by such means animated the zeal, and preserved the confidence of the multitude. In the field these 50,000 men would not have withstood three regiments; but shut up in their town, and wrought upon by the leaders of parties, how could they escape the miseries which ignorance and fanaticism heap upon the heads of many wretches? Every thing possible was done to enlighten them, and bring them to reason. Immediately after the battle of Tudela, the belief entertained at Zaragoza that Madrid held out, and that they might be relieved; and that the armies at Somosierra, Guadarrama, Estremadura, Leon, and Catalonia remained unsubdued, might furnish a pretext for the chiefs of the insurgents to keep alive the fanaticism of the inhabitants. It was resolved not to surround the town, but to permit it to maintain a communication with all Spain, in order that they might be informed of the annihilation of the Spanish armies, and of the circumstances which attended the entrance of the French army into Madrid: But all this intelligence came to the ears of the ringleaders alone, and was unknown by the body of the people. The truth was not only concealed from them, but their courage was kept up by lies. At one time the French had lost 40,000 men before Madrid; at another time Romana had entered France, and the French

eagles were compelled to fly before the terrible leopard. This period, sacrificed to political objects, in order to allow a multitude to come to reason, who were infatuated by fanaticism, and a terror inspired by their enraged leaders, was not lost to the French army."

The bulletin then describes the preparations of General Lacoste, engineer, aid-de-camp of the emperor, for mining the city; and the great quantity of artillery, bombs, &c., brought from Pampeluna against it. On December 30th, Suchet's division drove the besieged from the heights of St Lambert, and Cozan's division drove them from the heights of St Gregoria. After some further alleged successes, on the 16th of January, by Junot, the bulletin proceeds:—

"The circumvention of Zaragoza was not yet resolved upon; that was considered as inexpedient; and a free communication was still left open, in order that the insurgents might be informed of the defeat of the English, and their infamous flight out of Spain. It was on the 16th of January that the English were driven into the sea at Coruna, and it was on the 26th that the operations before Zaragoza were seriously begun.—The Duke of Montebello arrived there on the 20th, in order to assume the command of the siege. As soon as he was assured that the intelligence which was brought into the town had no effect, and that a few monks governed the minds of the people, he resolved to put an end to these indulgences. 50,000 peasants were collected on the left banks of the Ebro; at Pardignera the Duke of Treviso attacked them with three regiments; and notwithstanding the fine position they possessed, the 64th regiment routed them, and threw them into disorder. The 10th regiment of hussars was on the plain to receive them, and a great number remained upon the field of battle. Nine pieces of cannon and several standards were the trophies of this victory.

"At the same time the Duke of Montebello had sent the adjutant-commandant Gusquet to Zueta, in order to disperse an assemblage of insurgents. This officer attacked 4000 of them with three battalions, overthrew them, and took four pieces of cannon, with their carriages and horses. General Vattier was at the same time sent, with three hundred infantry, and two hundred cavalry, towards Valencia. He met 5000 insurgents at Alcanitz, compelled them, even in the town, to throw down their arms in their flight. He killed six hundred men, and seized magazines, provisions, and arms: Among the last were 100 English muskets. The adjutant-commandant Carrion Nizes conducted himself gloriously at the head of a column of infantry. Colonel Burthe, of the 4th regiment of hussars, and the chief of battalion Camps, of the 28th regiment of light infantry, distinguished themselves. These operations took place between the 20th and 26th of January.

"On the 26th the town was seriously attacked, and the batteries were unmasked; and at noon on the 27th the breach was practicable in several places. The troops were lodged in the monastery of San in Gracia. The division of Grandjean entered some thirty houses. The colonel Calliscki and the soldiers of the Weixel distinguished themselves. At the same moment the general of division Morlat, in an attack upon the left wing, made himself master of the whole fore ground of the enemy's defence,

Captain Guettemar, at the head of the pioneers and 36 grenadiers of the 34th regiment, had, with a rare intrepidity, ascended the breach. M. Babieski, an officer of the voltigeurs of Weixel, a young man, 17 years of age, and covered with seven wounds, was the first who appeared upon the breach. The chief of battalion Lejune, aid-de-camp to the Prince of Neufchatel, distinguished himself, and received two slight wounds. The chief of battalion Haxo is also slightly wounded, and likewise distinguished himself.

"On the 30th the monasteries of the Monique and the Greek Augustines were occupied. Sixty houses were possessed by undermining. The miners of the 14th regiment distinguished themselves.

"On the 1st of February, General Lacoste received a ball, and died in the field of honour. He was a brave and distinguished officer. He has been lamented by the whole army, but more especially by the emperor. Colonel Regniat succeeded him in the command of the engineers, and in the management of the siege. The enemy defended every house. Three attacks were made by mines, and every day several houses were blown up, and afforded the troops an opportunity of stationing themselves in other houses.

"Thus we proceeded to the Cosso, (a great street in Zaragoza,) where we made ourselves masters of the buildings of the public school and university. The enemy endeavoured to oppose miners to miners; but less used to this sort of operation, their miners were every day discovered and suffocated. This mode of besieging rendered its progress slow, but sure, and less destructive to the army. While three companies of miners, and eight companies of sappers, carried on this subterraneous war, the consequences of which were so dreadful, the fire on the town was kept up by mortars. Ten days after the attack had begun, the surrender of the town was anticipated. The army had possessed itself of one third of the houses, and fortified itself in them. The church which contained the image of our Lady of the Pillar, which by so many miracles had promised to defend the town, was battered down by bombs, and no longer inhabitable.

"The Duke of Montebello deemed it necessary to take possession of the left bank of the river, in order that his fire might reach the middle of the town. The general of division Gazan made himself master of the bridge, by a sudden and impetuous attack, on the morning of the 17th (February). A battery of fifty pieces was played off at three o'clock in the afternoon. A battalion of the 28th regiment attacked and took possession of a large monastery, the walls of which were of brick, and from three to four feet thick. General Gazan then repaired with rapidity to the bridge, over which the insurgents made their retreat to the town. He killed a vast number, made 4000 prisoners, amongst whom were two generals, twelve colonels, nineteen lieutenant-colonels, and two hundred and thirty officers. He took thirty pieces of artillery. Nearly all the troops of the line in the town had beset this important part, which had been threatened since the 10th. At the same moment the Duke of Abrantes entered the Cosso through several covered ways, and, by means of two small mines, blew up the extensive buildings of the Sehaals.

"After these events, terror was

spread throughout the town. The junta, in order to procure delay, and obtain time to abate the terror of the inhabitants, sought a parley; but their bad faith was known, and this artifice was useless. Thirty other houses were possessed by undermining, or by mines.

"At length, on the 21st of February, the whole town was possessed by our troops. 15,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry, laid down their arms at the gate of Portilla, and 10 flags and 150 pieces of cannon were delivered up. The insurgents lost 20,000 men during the siege; 13,000 were found in the hospitals: 500 died daily.

"The Duke of Montebello would allow no capitulation of the town of Zaragoza: He only published the following provisions:—

"[The garrison shall, at noon on the 21st, lay down their arms at the gate of Portilla, where they shall remain prisoners of war. Those of the troops of the line who are willing to take the oath to King Joseph may be allowed to enter into his service. In case this entrance shall not be permitted by the minister at war to the King of Spain, they shall be prisoners of war, and sent to France. The worship of God shall be reverenced. All the artillery and ammunition, of every kind, shall be delivered up. All the arms shall be deposited at the doors of the different houses, and collected by the respective alcades.]

"The magazines of corn, rice, and fruit, which have been found in the town, are very considerable.

"The Duke of Montebello has nominated General Latal governor of Zaragoza.

"A deputation of the priesthood and different inhabitants has set out for Madrid.

"Palafox is dangerously ill. He was the object of the contempt of the whole hostile army, who accused him of arrogance and meanness. He was never seen where there was any danger.

"The Count de Fuentes, grandee of Spain, who had been arrested by the insurgents two months ago, on his estate, was found in a dungeon of eight feet square, and released: No idea can be formed of the miseries he had undergone."

We refer to the historical department in our REGISTER, for an exposure of the falsehoods contained in this bulletin, and for a view of the real facts connected with the siege, as well as an estimate of its political and moral importance. At present we shall only say that the two recent defences of Zaragoza may be justly ranked among the most glorious occurrences in modern history, and, when they shall be pourtrayed in faithful colours, will excite the wonder, and kindle the enthusiasm of the present and future generations.

The Dutch papers announce the death of the illustrious—the never-to-be forgotten Palafox, to have happened at Zaragoza, a few days after its fall. This is not believed; but the tyrant may probably intend to destroy him; for the following article leads to a suspicion that he may become the victim of the cowardly and remorseless vengeance of his unprincipled adversaries. It is impossible to read this letter without considering it, from its falsehood and violence, the forerunner of base deeds. It is from the French papers:—

"According to intelligence from Zaragoza, the life of Palafox is despaired of. *The people hold him in such abhorrence, that it has been found*

necessary to have a guard before his door, to prevent his being stoned. In every square gibbets were raised, to hang those who spoke of surrendering. The commission who carried these sentences into execution consisted of six monks. *Two of these counsellors of Palafox, Basalis and Asface, have been publicly shot. The inhabitants of Zaragoza manifested the greatest pleasure to see themselves delivered from two wretches to whom they ascribed all their sufferings.* There have been found at Zaragoza more than 100,000 muskets of English manufactory, and 200 pieces of cannon. Fifteen thousand prisoners of war have been sent, under the escort of the division Morlot, by way of Pampeluna, towards Bayonne. General O'Neille is dead. The Duke of Treviso is gone against Lerida."

18th.—THE RESIGNATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.—The House of Commons has been almost wholly occupied during the present month in the investigation of the charges against the Duke of York. On the close of the examination, for an account of which we again refer to the Historical department, a motion was made by Colonel Wardle, for an address to the king, to dismiss the duke from his high office as commander-in-chief and captain-general. This motion was debated for the, perhaps unprecedented, period of six days. Three amendments were moved, viz. by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Mr Banks, and by Mr Bathurst. At length Col. Wardle's motion was negatived, and Mr Perceval's amendment carried. But before the discussion was closed, and while other motions were announced, the Duke of York resigned his office. This day his royal highness went to Windsor, and in an interview with his royal father, tendered his resignation, which his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. The Duke at the same time presented to the king a letter, containing his formal resignation, stating the painful emotions by which his royal highness was actuated, and asserting, in the most affecting terms, his innocence of the charges brought forward in the House of Commons. The event was soon after officially announced to ministers, and next day a cabinet council was held, for the purpose of taking it into consideration. The council met at Burlington House, and was attended by the Duke of Portland, the Lord Chancellor, Earls Camden, Chatham, Bathurst, and Westmoreland, Lords Mulgrave and Castlereagh, Mr Secretary Canning, and the chancellor of the exchequer.

Gen. Sir David Dundas is to succeed his royal highness as commander-in-chief. Colonel Gordon is to be Sir David Dundas's military secretary.

The emoluments lost by the Duke of York, in consequence of his resignation as commander-in-chief, are estimated, by military men, at about 6000l. per annum. The appointments are 10l. a-day, besides an allowance for 50 horses, his travelling expences, stationary, &c.

19th. CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE.—Yesterday the important and highly satisfactory intelligence of the capture of Martinique was brought to Liverpool by the Irlam, from Barbadoes.

"Liverpool, March 18, nine o'clock.

"Just come up, the Irlam, G. Keyzar, from Barbadoes, bringing an account of our expedition against Martinique having been successful. The island is in our possession, with

the exception of Fort Bourbon, which was expected soon to surrender. We lost from 3 to 400 men, principally belonging to the black regiments.—The French have burnt all their vessels but a frigate or two. Our troops met with little opposition."—Fort Bourbon has surrendered.

The long and interesting details relating to this affair we cannot find room to give, nor is this the proper place. On January 28th the army sailed in two divisions from Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes:—The first division, about 7000 strong, commanded by Sir G. Prevost, landed on the 30th at Bay Robert, on the windward coast; and the second division, under Major-General Maitland, landed at Point Solomon, also without opposition. The campaign lasted only 27 days from the time of the departure of the forces from Barbadoes. Gen. Beckwith had the chief command of the expedition.

CAPTURE OF CAYENNE.—Cayenne has surrendered to the united British and Portuguese forces. We are not informed of the previous operations against it, but learn that it surrendered by capitulation, on the 12th of January. The capitulation was signed by Captain Yeo of the royal navy, Lieutenant-Colonel Manuel Marques, a Portuguese officer, and Victor Hughes. The garrison is to be sent direct to France, and not to serve against the prince-regent or his allies for one year.

Mr Mansel, son to the Bishop of Bristol, and another gentleman, who were taken, with the late unfortunate Captain Wright, in the Vincego, landed on Thursday morning at Dover, and have since arrived in London. They lately effected their escape from France, and got to Flushing, whence they got away in a small boat on Monday last. The fleet there consists of eight sail of the line and two frigates, completely fit for sea; and other ships are expected down from Antwerp, to be fitted out. It was the general opinion at Flushing, that a war with Austria was unavoidable.

This day was interred, in the burial ground of St Martin-in-the-Fields, the remains of Hugh Hewson, who died at the advanced age of 85. The deceased was a man of no mean celebrity, though no funeral escutcheons adorned his hearse, no heir-expectant graced his obsequies. He was no less a personage than the identical *Hugh Strap*, whom Dr Smollett has rendered so conspicuously interesting in his "Life and Adventures of Roderick Random." He had for upwards of forty years kept a hairdresser's shop in the above parish. The deceased was a very intelligent man, and took delight in recounting the adventures of his early life. He spoke with pleasure of the time he passed in the service of the Doctor; and it was his pride, as well as boast, to say that he had been educated at the same seminary with so learned and distinguished a character. His shop was hung round with Latin quotations; and he would frequently point out, to his customers and acquaintances, the several scenes in Roderick Random pertaining to himself, which had their foundation, not in the Doctor's inventive fancy, but in truth and reality. The meeting in a barber's shop in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the subsequent mistake at the inn, their arrival together in London, and the assistance they experienced from Strap's friend, were all of that description. We understand the deceased has left behind him an inter-

lined copy of Roderick Random, pointing out these facts, shewing how far they were indebted to the genius of the Doctor, and to what extent they were founded in reality. The deceased could never succeed in gaining more than a respectable subsistence by his trade, but he possessed an independence of mind superior to his humble condition. Of late years he was employed as keeper of the promenade of Villier's Walk, Adelphi, and was much noticed and respected by the inhabitants who frequented that place.

Mr Betty (usually called the Young Roscius) entered a fellow-commoner of Christ's College, Cambridge, in July, and under the tuition of the master, the learned Dr Brown, has made rapid progress in his studies. He yesterday spoke his first public declamation, highly to the satisfaction of the Doctor and a great assemblage of gentlemen in the hall. The young gentleman defended the conduct and character of Sir Walter Raleigh.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough has just received from the emperor Napoleon a present of a splendid edition of the life of John, Duke of Marlborough, in most superb bindings.

25th.—General Sherbrooke's division has at length arrived at Lisbon, and the troops that were sent to Cadiz, as the following letter from Lisbon shews.

LISBON, *March* 13.—Between 3 and 4000 troops arrived here yesterday from Cork, under the command of General Sherbrooke, and the troops that were sent to Cadiz are returned. Part of our army is encamped here. Seven thousand French troops are said to have entered Chaves. The 29th regiment is returned from Cadiz. We consider ourselves perfectly secure for the present, and continue to expect large reinforcements from England. I believe our present British military force in this neighbourhood consists of 26,000 men. Transport boats have been sent up the river within these few days, with a month's provisions for 20,000 men. A convoy of merchant ships sails for England on Monday next.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Lisbon in the beginning of the present month. It was severe, but lasted only a few seconds.

27th.—REVOLUTION IN SWEDEN.—The King of Sweden has been deposed by his subjects, and his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, has assumed the government of the country as regent. This important intelligence was brought by Captain Lyford, of the Proselyte frigate, who landed at Yarmouth on Saturday, and arrived at the Admiralty yesterday, with dispatches from Admiral Sir R. Keats, in the Baltic. The revolution took place on the 13th instant. The king was arrested as he was about to depart for his country residence; and when the last advices came away, he was a close prisoner at Stockholm. When his Majesty was first surrounded by a guard, he drew his sword, but was soon overpowered, and prevented from making resistance.

When the person of the king was secured, the following proclamation was issued:—

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE DUKE OF SUDERMANIA, ON HIS ASSUMING THE GOVERNMENT.

"We, Charles, by the grace of God, hereditary prince of Sweden, the Goths, Vandals, &c., Duke of Sudermania, Grand Admiral, &c. &c., do declare, that, under existing circumstances, his Majesty is incapa-

ble to act, or to conduct the important affairs of the nation: We have therefore (being the nearest and only branch of the family of age) been induced for the time being, as administrator of the kingdom, to take the reins of government into our hands, which, with the help of the Almighty, we will conduct so that the nation may regain peace, both at home and abroad, and that trade and commerce may revive from their languishing state.

"Our inviolable intention is, to consult with the states on the means to be taken to render the future time happy to the people of Sweden. We invite and command, therefore, all the inhabitants of our nation, our forces by sea and land, and also the civil officers, of all degrees, to obey us, as our real intention, and their own welfare, demand. We recommend you all to the protection of God Almighty.

"Done at Stockholm palace, the 13th March, 1809.

(Signed) "CHARLES.

"C. LAGERBRING."

To the hour of his deposition, Gustavus, notwithstanding all his weaknesses, evinced a magnanimity and heroism which will do honour to his memory, whatever his personal fate may be.

The following proclamation of the Duke of Sudermania, as regent of Sweden, has been issued, to convoke a general diet on May 1st.

"We, Charles, by the grace of God, assure you, estates of the realm, counts, barons, archbishop, bishops, nobles, clergy, burghers of cities, and commonalty, of our particular favour, gracious intentions, and kind affection, under the protection of Almighty God.

"Since we, according to our gracious proclamation of the 13th inst., have found ourselves called upon to take the reins of government as regent, in order to save our beloved native country from unavoidable destruction, we have considered it of the highest importance to deliberate with the states of the realm, upon the means which may procure and confirm the future happiness of the Swedish nation. We wish, therefore, and command that all the states of the realm may assemble in the capital of the kingdom before the 1st of May next, and that not only the nobility may regulate their conduct by the laws for the house of nobles, given the 6th of June, 1626, by the king Gustavus Adolphus, of glorious memory, &c., and revived and confirmed by King Gustavus III., on the 9th November, 1778, but that the other states, which, as usual, send deputies, may observe the following order: From the clergy are expected to appear the archbishop, every bishop from his diocese, the first pastor in Stockholm, together with so many from each diocese as usual, and of the other states as many as usual, all provided with necessary letters of deputation, in order that we may be able to begin the diet, and after its being fortunately finished, give you permission to return every one to his province. Which every one must respectfully observe; and we are, &c. &c.

"Given at the King's palace at Stockholm, March 14th, 1809."

29th.—Yesterday advices were received at the India House from the East Indies and the Cape of Good Hope. We have seen letters from Bombay, of the 4th of November, and these speak of the present state of the country in a way which implies the most perfect tranquillity. The following is the ship-intelligence through this channel:—

The Calcutta, Henry Wellesley, and Ganges, have been captured by the enemy, the former off Ganjun; also the Margaret, which was afterwards retaken by the Ceylon.

The Walthamstow, Asia, General Stuart, Sir Stephen Lushington, Ocean, Devaynes, Tottenham, and Union, Indiamen, were all well on the 24th of November, in lat. 33. 31. S., long. 14. 25. W.

The Phœnix, Lord Nelson, Preston, Ceylon, Experiment, Tigris, Glory, Ann, and Diana, sailed from Madras the 25th of October, 1808, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Albion.

On the 21st of November, lat. 9. S., long. 89. E., the fleet was dispersed in a most severe gale of wind, which continued forty-eight hours without intermission, and it was with difficulty that any part of the convoy could reach the Cape. On the 10th of January the Phœnix arrived at the Cape, with seven feet water in her hold, the Ceylon with five, and the Albion with eight, having lost her fore and mizen mast, and being obliged to throw 26 of her guns overboard. The Tigris, Ann, and the Preston, suffered the least: the former had her fore mast sprung. The Diana, Experiment, Glory, and Lord Nelson, were missing ships, and had not arrived at the Cape on the 22d of January, to which date we have received accounts from thence, which state that the Leopard man of war had arrived from a cruise. She had spoken the Diana, from Madras, about 18 days before, with loss of her fore and mizen masts and bowsprit, in a gale of wind, on the 22d November.

His Majesty's ship Thais has been dispatched by Admiral Bertie in quest of the Lord Nelson, Glory, and Experiment.

The Surat Castle arrived at the Cape of Good Hope the 21st January, sailed from thence the 31st September, and left there the Warley, Royal George, and Grenville.

The Wexford was left at the Cape.

The Perseverance whaler sailed from St Helena for England the 12th December; and the Eliza ditto arrived at St Helena the 30th December.

31st.—AN ENGLISH WHALE.—Yesterday the curious were gratified by the exhibition of an enormous fish of this species, in a barge on the south side of the river, between Blackfriars and London bridges. A spectacle so unusual in this latitude attracted, for many hours, some thousand spectators, who crowded round the barge in boats, and furnished a brisk and most productive trade, as well to the exhibitors as to the watermen who conveyed them to behold this stupendous monster of the deep. Many seamen who saw it, and have been repeatedly occupied in the Greenland fishery, allege it to be a young one, not more than a year old; yet its dimensions are as follow:—

Its extreme length, from the lower jaw to the end of its tail, 76 feet 6 inches; from lower jaw to the end of the body at the tail, 69 feet; lower jaw longer than the upper jaw, 1 foot 4 inches; end of upper jaw to its eye, 14 feet; from upper jaw to its dorsal fin, 48 feet 2 inches; length of dorsal fin at the base, 4 feet; height of the dorsal fin, 2 feet; from body to the end of the tail, 7 feet 6 inches; extremity of the tail, 15 feet; circumference of the body at the dorsal fin, 21 feet; eye placed from the spiracle, 5 feet; length of its mouth from the lower jaw, 16 feet 6 inches; length of pectoral fin, 6 feet; breadth of pectoral fin, 2 feet; longitudinal lines,

(almost straight,) beginning under the mouth to the middle of the fish; length of its eye, 5 inches; colour of its laminæ, whitish forward, black behind; distance of the eye to its mouth, 5 inches; 6½ feet to the pectoral fin from back-bone; outer skin peeled off, thickness of fine writing paper; from one eye to the other, 9 feet 9 inches; breadth of the lines on its belly, 3 inches; orifice of its ear, 3 inches; from its eye to the ear, 3 feet 2 inches. From which proportions in a sucking fish, of only a year old, those not skilled in the natural history of such creatures, or accustomed to see them in great variety, may form some conception of what a whale must be at its years of maturity. It is pronounced by judges to be the *Balena Boops*, or pike-headed species. It completely fills the cavity of the west-country barge on board of which it is exhibited, and its tail projects near four yards outside the stern of the vessel. It was killed on the 25th inst. in the river Thames, at Sea Reach, some miles below Gravesend, by Mr John Barnes, a pilot of the latter place, who was going in his boat down to the Nore; and observing the water agitated unusually by the motions of the fish, he approached it within swivel-shot, and fired at it three different times. The second shot passed through the fish's tail, and the third mortally wounded it in the body, when, by a sudden and violent plunge a-head, it run upon a shoal near the beach, and was left nearly dry at low water. Four hours elapsed between the time the fish was wounded, until it was completely dead. It was towed the next tide to the beach off Gravesend, where it was exhibited during four days. It was brought up to London, as we understand, by order of the Lord Mayor, under the direction of the water bailiff; and the contrivance for its conveyance was rather curious. The barge on board of which it now is was brought alongside the fish at high water, scuttled and sunk: the next tide of flood the fish was towed to a position directly over the barge, and gradually sunk into her as the tide ebbed. The barge, being on shore at low water, was of course soon drained through her scuttle-holes, and the plugs being then replaced, she floated with her unwieldy cargo the next tide, and was brought up to her present moorings on Wednesday afternoon.

The appearance of whales in the river Thames, though rare, is by no means unusual. Grampuses, indeed, have been often seen so high as Blackwall, and even London bridge. In the memory of many persons residing near the former place, four have been seen there at one time, sporting, and spouting up the water to a considerable height; and in the year 1780, a whale of 90 feet in length was killed near the same place as that now exhibiting. It may be well, as a matter of curiosity, to gratify the public of the metropolis, ever insatiable after *raree shows*, with the exhibition of this wonder of the marine kingdom; but the prudence of bringing into the centre of a populous city, for the mere gratification of gazers, a monster of such bulk, in *a state of putrefaction*, is quite another consideration. The *stench* was intolerable. It is well known that putrefaction commences in the whale the moment life is extinct. It is the constant usage of the inhabitants on the coasts of those seas where whales abound, whenever a dead one drifts near the shore, immediately to man their boats or canoes, and tow it out a considerable distance to sea, in order to

avert the formidable danger of infection from its putrescence, should it be thrown high on their beach by the tide. How necessary such a caution may be in the centre of the city of London, is worthy of attention.

A contest has arisen between the Lord Mayor and the Admiralty with respect to the right of property in this fish. The former claims it as conservator of the river Thames, and the latter considers it as a *droit*; and accordingly the marshal of the Admiralty seized it yesterday, notwithstanding the Lord Mayor's protest against such a proceeding.

TRIALS, MISCELLANIES, &c.

PUBLISHED IN COURSE OF THE MONTH.

COURT OF SESSION.—EDINBURGH.—On Saturday, the 11th March, at the rising of the Court of Session, the Lord Justice-Clerk, in the Second Division of the Court, read an abstract of the business that had been done in that chamber since the meeting of the Session, in November last. It is, as nearly as we could ascertain, thus:—The Court began with an arrear of 43 superseded petitions against Inner and Outer House interlocutors—87 causes upon the summary roll, and 155 Ordinary actions. At 11th March, 1809, there would be no superseded petitions, except one or two that might be boxed that day, while the Court was sitting; six causes remained upon the summary roll; seven concluded causes, and about 20 Ordinary actions. The total number of petitions, of all descriptions, advised during the Session, were 882. Summary actions advised were 246, and Ordinary actions, upon petitions and answers, or informations, 34—64 reclaiming petitions were refused without answers; and in twenty causes, the interlocutors of the Ordinaries or Inner House were altered. In 23 causes, the judgments were not final, but interlocutory orders. There will remain upon the roll about 120 causes.

Same day the Court (Second Division) gave judgment in the complaint his Majesty's advocate against Joseph Muir, and Charles Murray, alias Morran, labourers, and Andrew Lyon, shoemaker, all in Glasgow, ordaining them to stand on the pillory there, after which to undergo an imprisonment of six months, and then to be banished from Scotland for life. Their crime was giving false evidence in a cause betwixt Robert and James M'Alpin, (brothers,) spirit-dealers in Glasgow, advised in November last. James M'Alpin, who had been liberated upon caution to abide trial, accused of suborning these persons, (and other two, not yet apprehended, of the names of Brodie and M'Kay,) was fugitated for non-appearance, and his bail forfeited.

On Wednesday, April 5th, the above Joseph Muir, Andrew Lyon, and Charles Murray, convicted of perjury, stood on the pillory, at the cross of Glasgow, for one hour, between twelve and one, in terms of their sentence, each having the following label on his breast: "Perjured witness in a cause brought before the Court of Session." They are to be imprisoned six months, and banished Scotland for life.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—On Monday, March 20th, came on the trial of John Black, private in the 72d regiment of foot, accused of having, in company with several other persons, on the night of the 24th of September last, broken into the cel-

lar of Mr Robert Sheppard, merchant in Edinburgh, and stolen therefrom a quantity of articles, (soap, sugar, and currants.) The counsel for the crown having restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment, the prisoner pleaded *guilty*, and the jury, having retired to the robing-room, soon after returned a verdict, finding the prisoner "guilty of stealing the soap libelled." On this verdict, it was pleaded by his counsel, in mitigation of the punishment, that the jury had only found the prisoner guilty of one single act of simple theft, without taking any notice of the aggravating circumstances of housebreaking alleged against him. In consequence of which, and the other circumstances of the case, the Court only ordained the prisoner to be transported beyond seas for the space of seven years, under the usual certification.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Collis* v. *Bushnal*.—The defendant was in the coach-making business, and the plaintiff had been in his employ. The latter resided in a house of the former at Highgate. A disagreement arose between the parties, on account of the plaintiff's setting up in the same business as the defendant, upon which the defendant accused the plaintiff of robbing him of some of his goods, and obtained a search-warrant from the Marlborough street office to search his shop in Holborn, and his house at Highgate. The defendant proceeded with the police officers, first to the shop in Holborn, where he laid claim to some buckets used in the coach-making business, and from thence he went to the house at Highgate, where he claimed some parlour Venetian blinds, a mouse-trap, and a shoe-brush. After examining all the plaintiff's linen, and searching the room where the plaintiff's wife lay ill in bed, he took the plaintiff to the office, and charged him with the robbery of these articles; and the police officers proved, that in the coach the parties had high words, in the course of which the defendant said, he had 5000l. lying at his banker's, and he would spend that to ruin the plaintiff. The magistrate proved his dismissal of the defendant's complaint, as frivolous; and it was now clearly proved that the buckets were sold to the plaintiff by a third person, and that the blinds had been repaired and altered for a long time, as the plaintiff's. The defendant had likewise arrested the plaintiff for some fictitious debt. Verdict for the plaintiff—*Damages*, 1000l.

Nightingale v. *Stockdale*.——Mr Sedgwick stated, that this was an action for the following libel, which appeared in the New Annual Register for 1807:—

"We have received a thick octavo volume on this same subject, (Methodism,) entitled, 'A Portraiture of Methodism, being an impartial View of the Rise, Progress, Doctrines, Discipline, and Manners of the Wesleyan Methodists; by Joseph Nightingale.' This we understand to be the work of a Mr Nightingale, who, after having run through half the signs of the religious zodiac, entered that of Wesleyan Methodism, and became a zealous preacher in its cause, sedulously attending its monthly love meetings. He at length left this cause for some other, but, if we are rightly informed, not for a better; and now, in a paroxysm of spite, foams forth all the absurdity and trash he has ever beheld amongst this extraordinary sect; but to us he foams in vain. The evidence of a renegado shall never be admitted in our court. There is a depravity in this man's heart (if we may reason

from his publication before us) that disqualifies him from giving evidence in any court. The Methodists may be fools, but their present historian is obviously a knave."

The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon the malignity and falsity of this unprovoked libel on a man who had seceded from Methodism, upon the same conviction which induced him to enter it, and had now added to the public stock of information, by a candid statement of the tenets and manners of the Methodists, which, if it had any partiality, placed it rather on the side of the sect than against them.

Mr Attorney-General, for the defendant, contended that the plaintiff had previously libelled the Methodists, (to prove which he had read several parts of the work,) and that he had entered their society only to expose them by an unfair account of it.

Lord Ellenborough went through, and commented upon the whole libel, to justify which, he said, no part of the work had been read; and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff —*Damages*, 200l.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION OF THOMAS MOORHEAD, LATE MATE OF THE BRIG ACORN.—The Acorn, Hugh M'Cleod, master, of 265 tons, sailed from Nova Scotia, October 1st, 1808, with a cargo of timber, bound to Stockton; the crew consisting of 18 persons, men and boys. On the 12th they met with very violent gales, which continued, with but little intermission, until the 30th, when, in lat. 51., long. 48. W., a sudden squall of wind upset the vessel, which immediately filled with water. Every article on deck, except the cables, was washed overboard; and in about 15 minutes the main mast was carried away, and the carpenter and cook drowned in the cabin. The vessel righted again next morning, when two more men were washed overboard. The remaining part of the crew proceeded with great difficulty to the foretop for safety, where, in about five hours after, four more men died through fatigue and cold. On the third day, those who survived were driven to the awful necessity of supporting life by feeding on the dead body of one of their shipmates. On the 4th day, the weather being more moderate, Moorhead and another man went down upon deck, (the captain and two others being frost-bitten in the top,) in hope of procuring some food from the cabin. They now found that the stern was stove in, and every thing washed away. They then threw the cables overboard, to lighten the vessel abaft, and proceeded to the top again. On the eighth day, the weather being very moderate, they came down again, and with the pump-hook hauled up three pieces of meat: they also found a cat, a candle, a biscuit, and about six potatoes. On the 12th of November two more seamen died for want of water; after which a small and precarious supply was procured, by contriving to conduct the rain from the rigging into a cask which they found. On the 23d of November the master died. The provisions being all consumed, the two survivors were again reduced to the horrible necessity of feeding on the deceased.—On the 12th of December, the last man, except Moorhead, died in great misery. On Tuesday, the 21st of December, the wreck of the Acorn was seen at a distance by some of the people on board the ship Montecello, Peleg Aborn mas-

ter, from Peru bound to London, in lat. 51., long. 28. W. This only survivor was taken on board in a very exhausted and emaciated state, and treated with great humanity and attention. The Montecello arrived in the port of London on the 14th of January. A regular declaration of the whole was made before Mr Thomas Ferguson, notary public, and proper witnesses, on the 16th; and solemnly attested, upon oath, before the lord mayor of London, on the 28th.

An extraordinary instance of longevity lately occurred in the island of Jamaica, in the person of Joseph Ram, a black man, belonging to Morrice Hall estate, and who died in December last, at the advanced age of 140 years. He perfectly remembered the Duke of Albemarle, who succeeded to the government of that island in 1687. His daughter, Grace Martin, an inhabitant of Spanish Town, and upwards of 85 years of age, says he had a complete set of new teeth about 20 years ago, which remained sound to the day of his death. His hair had turned quite grey. He retained his sight and memory well, and had all his senses perfect, except that of smelling. He was stout, and inclined to corpulence: was never sick but once; and all the physic he ever took in his life was one dose of nut oil. He had 26 children by different women. His appetite was always good; and a few days previous to his death, he walked a distance of four miles. His dissolution was gradual, and unattended by pain or sickness; it seemed, indeed, to be the mere decay of nature.

APRIL.

1st.—Great preparations are making for the reinforcement of our army in Portugal. Sir A. Wellesley is soon to return thither, with the chief command. In consequence of his military duties, Sir Arthur, besides vacating his seat in parliament, has resigned his office as chief secretary for Ireland.

Wednesday se'ennight, 22d ult., six transports arrived in Cork harbour, being part of a fleet of transports and merchantmen, about 50 sail, that left Lisbon on the 22d of February, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Nymph, Captain Percy. Shortly before the convoy sailed, two battalions of detachments of the late Sir John Moore's army arrived in the Tagus, under the command of Colonels Bunbury and Copson.

A very serious accident happened a few days ago on the river Thames, under circumstances which ought not to be passed over without public animadversion. The Britannia, Captain Lamb, with a valuable cargo on board, for Halifax, came to anchor opposite Woolwich Warren, at the time the people in the ordnance department were proving some guns, when a shot from one of them passed so near to the steward of the Britannia, that he was knocked down by the percussion of the air produced by the velocity of the ball. Another shot unfortunately struck a seaman in the rigging, and completely divided the body, so that the head and shoulders fell down upon the deck, whilst the trunk was entangled amongst the ropes. When this shocking affair took place, the wife of the deceased

was on board, in order to take her leave of him for the voyage, and to receive a month's pay for her maintenance, and that of her two children. General Bloomfield, the superintendant of the Warren, being made acquainted with the accident, proposed to bury the unfortunate sufferer at his own expence, and to recommend the widow to government, as a proper object for a pension. But this is not enough, and we trust measures will be adopted for inquiring into the causes, and preventing the recurrence of such a disgraceful accident.

Dispatches have been received from New South Wales, which bring intelligence down to the middle of September. Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux arrived on the 28th of July, and took the command of the place. Mr Bligh, who had been superseded by the officers of the colony, was living in the state-house under arrest.

Melancholy Event.—On the night of Friday the 28th ultimo, while five industrious fishermen, belonging to Cockenzie, parish of Tranent, were returning from their fishing ground, the boat suddenly upset off Scoat, and all on board perished. They have left five widows and eleven children, the oldest only ten years of age, to feel and lament their loss—a loss which claims the benevolence of the community at large, and requires only to be told to excite compassion.

Westminster Meeting.—Vote of Thanks to Colonel Wardle.—At twelve o'clock on Wednesday a vast concourse began to assemble in Westminster-hall, in consequence of the notice given by advertisement, for the inhabitant-householders of Westminster to meet, to consider of the recent investigation into the conduct of the late commander-in-chief. At one o'clock, Arthur Morris, Esq., the high bailiff of Westminster, took the chair, attended by Sir Francis Burdett, Mr Whitbread, and a numerous body of electors. The requisition for convening the meeting having been read from the chair, Mr Sturch opened the discussion. He said that the eyes of the kingdom were fixed on the Meeting, as the inhabitants of Westminster had occasion, beyond others, to know the abuses which Colonel Wardle had brought to light. He complimented that gentleman, and said, that had the House of Commons been the real representatives of the people, he would not have been left in a minority. After applauding the conduct of Mr Whitbread, Sir F. Burdett, &c., he concluded a speech which was loudly cheered by the assembly, by moving a series of resolutions, which were carried amid acclamations.

Resolved unanimously:—

1st. "That the inhabitants of this city, from the means of information which their local situation affords them, have long been aware of the existence of the scandalous and corrupt practices in various departments of the state, and by the late investigation in the honourable the House of Commons, the fact has been made manifest to every part of the united kingdom.

2d. "That Gwillym Lloyd Wardle, Esq., by his singular intrepidity and integrity in instituting an inquiry into the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and by persevering in that inquiry, in spite of the greatest difficulties and the most formidable discouragement, has rendered an important service to his country, and merits the grateful thanks and warmest approbation of this Meeting."

The next resolutions went to give

the thanks of the meeting to Sir F. Burdett, Lord Folkstone, Mr Whitbread, and the other members of the House of Commons who more particularly gave their support to Mr Wardle in the course of the investigation, and to those members who voted in the minority on Mr Wardle's motion; on the amendment to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion, proposed by Sir T. Turton; and on Mr Bankes's motion.

The sixth resolution stated the unanimous opinion of the meeting,

"That, after the concurring declarations of so many independent representatives of the people, whoever shall, at any future time, advise his Majesty to reinstate his Royal Highness the Duke of York in the situation of commander-in-chief, will, by such advice, prove himself an enemy to the country."

And the seventh,

"That the discoveries made by this inquiry, as well as the attention which has been paid by the House of Commons to the investigation of the charges brought in this particular instance, ought to animate the people to prosecute inquiry and reform in all the departments of the state; and they recommend to every county, city, and borough of the united kingdom, whenever the present state of the elective body will admit, to follow the example which it has been the duty and pride of the city of Westminster to set them, of returning, free of expence, honest and independent representatives, who shall have no interest but that of restoring what is obviously wanted—integrity and economy in the receipt and expenditure of the public money, and of preserving inviolate the rights and privileges of the people."

It was also unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to Arthur Morris, Esq., the high bailiff, for the promptness with which he called this meeting, and for his impartial conduct in the chair.

The chief speakers were Mr Wishart, Sir F. Burdett, and Mr Whitbread, who differed from Sir Francis in the opinion he had expressed, that it was a matter of indifference who were ministers; because the late administration had showed that they would not remain in place, in violation of their principles, merely to retain their salaries. The meeting then broke up, and Sir Francis Burdett, Mr Whitbread, and the other gentlemen, were attended by the populace to the King's Arms, in Palace-yard, with loud acclamations.

This day, at one o'clock, a common hall was assembled at Guildhall; —the multitude of liverymen was immense. Immediately on the lord mayor having ascended the hustings, Mr Waithman opened the business, and afterwards proposed eleven resolutions, which were nearly consonant to those agreed to at the Westminster meeting, and declaratory of thanks to Colonel Wardle, Mr Whitbread, Lord Folkstone, Sir S. Romilly, Sir F. Burdett, General Fergusson, and the minority of 123, who voted against the Duke of York.

Mr Alderman Curtis came forward to offer himself to the livery, but the disapprobation was so loud and so universal, that he was compelled to sit down.

The lord mayor entreated the livery to listen with patience to what every gentleman might have to offer; on which Mr Alderman Curtis again came forward. The clamour and interruption were again renewed; and, after a few observations, expressive of the consciousness of the recti-

tude of his motives, he retired amidst an universal hiss, accompanied with groaning.

Mr Quin next addressed the livery, and was heard with profound attention.

A motion was then made to thank Mr Harvey Combe, which was carried with acclamation. Mr Alderman Combe then presented himself to the livery, and was received with the loudest cheering and applause.

It was then moved, by Mr Waithman, that Sir William Curtis, Sir Charles Price, and Mr Alderman Shaw, had ceased to deserve the confidence of their constituents. On which those gentlemen severally addressed the meeting, and were hissed down in succession.

The resolution was then put, and carried amidst the loudest applause.

On a motion by Mr Waithman, that in consequence of the refusal and delay of the lord mayor in calling a common hall, he had lost the confidence of his fellow-citizens, his lordship declared his disapprobation of the resolution, and sat down without putting the question.

Mr Waithman addressed the Meeting with great animation, and stated that the lord mayor refused to put the question.

Mr Harvey Combe expressed extreme indignation at the conduct of his lordship.

Mr Rowcroft addressed the Meeting, but being of opinion that it was correct that the lord mayor should decide on the propriety of calling a common hall, was not suffered to proceed.

The tumult and clamour were here turbulent and excessive.

At length the lord mayor consented to put the question, which he read himself; and the vote of censure passed, with the dissent of about four hands, amongst almost as many thousands.

The huzzas and acclamations were extreme; and a vote of thanks being proposed to Mr Waithman, it was several minutes before the acclamations ceased. The whole was a roar and a riot.

The resolutions were all passed in the affirmative. The following is amongst the number:—

Resolved, "That it has since appeared, by a report of a committee of the House of Commons, that seventy-eight members of that House are in the receipt of 178,994l. per annum, out of the public money, who, with their relations, and the naval and military officers in that House, must give a most preponderating and destructive influence to the ministers of the crown."

A court of common council was held in the city of Oxford, on Wednesday last, on which occasion Mr Adams brought forward a motion for a vote of thanks to Mr Wardle. This was opposed by Mr W. Slatter, and several other gentlemen, on the ground that it appeared to them in this case enough had been done—that a fever had been created in the public mind, which might lead to consequences of a very serious kind. The motion was withdrawn.

The town and borough of Deal, at an assembly held on the 30th ult., after voting the thanks of the court to Mr Wardle, Mr Honeywood, one of the members for the county of Kent, Lord Folkstone, &c. &c., for their manly conduct on the recent investigation, add the following resolution:—

"That this court beg to declare their firm attachment to their sovereign and to the constitution, but at the same time they cannot forbear to express that, as long as public abuses

exist, the country can never expect to enjoy the beneficial and happy effect of that constitution which is the pride of Englishmen, and the admiration of the world. This court therefore humbly hopes that the honourable House of Commons will persevere in the investigation and reform of such abuses, till corruption, which has been the downfal of other states, is fully rooted out, and the people may have the satisfaction of knowing and feeling that the sacrifices they make are for the public good, and not perverted to base or improper purposes."

Accounts from Liverpool mention, that the inhabitants of that place have subscribed 1000l. for a piece of plate to Colonel Wardle.

A subscription has also been set agoing for the friend of Mrs Clarke, Miss Taylor, whose character and prospects were injured by the evidence she gave. The subscription amounts already to considerably upwards of 1000l., though whether this is a sign of the public spirit, or private degeneracy of the age, we shall not pretend to say.

2d.—DISPOSAL OF CHURCH PREFERMENT.—It appears from the late disclosures in the House of Commons, on the investigation of the charges against the Duke of York, that the influence, real or supposed, of Mrs Clarke was not confined to the army, but extended also to the church. By a letter from the Rev. George Henry Glasse, just published, it appears, that an authoritative mandate has obliged that gentleman to resign his situation as secretary to the charity for the sons of the clergy. The occasion of this involuntary resignation is to be found, no doubt, in the discoveries which were made by Donovan at the bar of the House of Commons; and yet we do not think that his evidence really implicates Mr Glasse in any other offence than that of knowing the witness, probably only as his benefactor, on some former occasion. Far different is the following case of imbecility and want of principle, which has been visited with the chastisement it merits. But for the most undeniable evidence, we could not have credited the existence of such unblushing effrontery.—From the records of Parliament:—

The Marquis of Titchfield, a member of the House of Commons, attending in his place, was examined as follows:—

"Will your lordship state every thing you are acquainted with as to an application from the Rev. Mr Baseley to the Duke of Portland?"—"Mr Baseley called upon the Duke of Portland on the 3d of January; not being able to see him, left this letter, which the servant gave to my noble relation. It is dated No. 9 Norfolk street, Grosvenor square.

[The marquis read the letter.]

'Norfolk street, Grosvenor square.

'MY LORD DUKE,—I wished particularly to see your Grace, upon the most private business. I cannot be fully open by letter. The object is, to solicit your Grace's recommendation to the deanery of Salisbury, or some other deanery, for which the most ample pecuniary remuneration I will instantly give, by a draft to your Grace.

'For Salisbury, three thousand pounds. I hope your Grace will pardon this, and instantly commit these lines to the flames. I am now writing, for the benefit of administration, a most interesting pamphlet. Excuse this openness, and I remain your Grace's most obedient and obliged servant, T. BASELEY.'

'P. S. I will attend your Grace whenever you may appoint, but sincerely beg your Grace's secrecy.'

Indorsed:—'Delivered by the writer himself to my servant, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1809, at Burlington House, Piccadilly.'

"This letter was delivered by the writer himself, and is indorsed by the Duke of Portland, the 3d of January in the present year. Upon receiving this letter, my noble relation, finding that the writer of it was gone, gave particular orders that Mr Baseley never should be admitted into his house, and the same day wrote a letter to the Bishop of London, of which I have a copy in my hand, inclosing the note which I have just delivered in at the table.

[The marquis then read the letter.]

'Burlington House, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1809.

'My Lord,

'The person by whom the note inclosed was left at my house this morning, being possessed, as I understand, of one, if not two, chapels in your lordship's diocese, I consider it to be incumbent on me, from the sense I have of the duty I owe to the public, as well as from my respect for your lordship, not to suffer you to remain uninformed of it, and I accordingly take the liberty of laying it before you.

'I have reason to believe that the note is written by the person whose name is subscribed to it, as I have heretofore received notes or letters from him, the writing of which, to the best of my recollection, very much, if not exactly, resembles that of the note inclosed; and one, if not more, of which was written at my house, in consequence of my declining to see him. The note inclosed, however, he brought with him, and on my desiring to be excused seeing him, he gave it to my servant, and immediately left my house.

'As I have no copy of the note, I must desire your lordship to return it to me.

Indorsed:—'To the Lord Bishop of London, Jan. 3, 1809.'

"I do not know whether it is necessary I should read the letter which my noble relation received from the Bishop of London in consequence.

[The marquis read the letter.]

'Fulham House, Jan. 5, 1809.

'My Lord,—It is impossible for me to express the astonishment and indignation which were excited in my mind by the perusal of the letter which your Grace has done me the honour of inclosing; a mark of your attention for which I must beg you to accept my best thanks.

'It is too true that this wretched creature Baseley has one, if not two, chapels in my diocese. I have long known him to be a very weak man, but till this insufferable insult upon your Grace, I did not know he was so completely wicked, and so totally void of all principle; and as your Grace is in possession of the most incontestible proofs of his guilt, you will, I trust, inflict upon him the disgrace and the punishment he so richly deserves.

'I have the honour to be, &c.

'B. London.'

Indorsed:—'The Bishop of London.'

3d.—This being Easter Monday, the children of Christ's hospital paid their annual visit to the lord mayor at the Mansion-house. From thence they proceeded to Christ's Church, Newgate street, accompanied by his lordship, the sheriffs, city officers, and several members of the court of aldermen. The moment his lordship

emerged from the Mansion-house, to take his place in the state-coach, he was assailed by a perfect thunder-storm of hisses and groans from the multitude, which was continued during his progress to Christ's Church, and return from thence to the Mansion-house. Several of the aldermen, whom the multitude conceived to be of the same political principles with his lordship, experienced similar indignities.

Sailing of the Expedition to Portugal.—Cove of Cork, *March* 27.—Sailed this morning, the Africaine and the Tribune, on a secret expedition, with about 50 sail of transports under convoy, having the 7th, 30th, 48th, 53d, 2d battalion 66th, 2d battalion 83d, and a waggon train on board, under the command of Major-Gen. Hill and Brig-Gen. Campbell. The former is on board the Africaine, and the latter is on board the Tribune.

The following are the staff that have accompanied the expedition:—

Major-General Hill, commander of the forces; aides-de-camp, Lieut. Hill, and Captain Currie, 90th regiment; Major of Brigade to the forces, Captain Fordyce, 81st regiment. Brig.-Gen. Alexander Campbell, second in command; Brigade-Major, Captain Hunter Blair, 91st regiment; aide-de-camp, Captain Campbell, 74th regiment; Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Hinaber, 68th regiment; Brevet-Major Williamson, 88th regiment, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Elliot, 48th regiment, ditto, ditto; Lieutenant-Col. W. Delancey, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Captain Scovell, 57th foot, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Captain Waller, 103d foot, ditto, ditto.

The force comprises 5000 effective men, and all the regiments are in a high state of discipline and order.

Fate of General Dupont.—French papers announce that the unfortunate General Dupont, who surrendered with his army to General Castanos, after the battle of Baylen, in Andalusia, has been sentenced by a court martial to be shot. The sentence was executed immediately after it was delivered, by torch-light. This unhappy man has been sacrificed to the necessity of shewing some respect to the official statements of the French government, concerning the state of Spain last summer. The surrender of Dupont gave the lie to the government assertions, respecting the pretended acquiescence of the Spanish people in the government of Joseph. The loss of Dupont's army obliged the *soi-disant* king of Spain to abandon Madrid for nearly six months. These were offences which Buonaparte could not forgive. Policy likewise demanded the death of the vanquished general; we mean such policy as Machiavel affected to teach. While the military despot holds the sword of vengeance in one hand, he has sceptres, coronets, and stars in the other.

6th.—A wonderful mare, belonging to a Mr Wilson, liveryman, this day performed a task unprecedented in the sporting calendar. The owner of the mare backed her, on the 28th ult., for a wager of 200 guineas, to go 50 miles in three hours and a half, this being at the rate of nearly 15 miles an hour. The animal went off in high condition yesterday, on the Woodford road, and went above 15 miles within an hour, at a steady trot, and continued to do the same in the next two hours. The difficulty in the performance was the last five miles in the half hour, which was nevertheless

done in four minutes less than the given time. Betting was seven to four and two to one against the mare.

7th.—This day a court of directors was held at the East India house, when the under-mentioned ships were thus stationed and timed, viz :—

Charlton, Captain Wood, and Windham, Capt. Stewart, for Madeira and Bengal.—Lady Lushington, Capt. Nicholas; Sarah Christiana, Capt. Makeson; William Pitt, Capt. Crowder; and Sir William Pulteney, Capt. Christopher, for Bengal.—Union, Capt. Gaillard, and Northampton, Capt. Sanders, for Madeira and Bombay.—Henry Addington, Capt. Kirkpatrick, for Bengal.

8th.—In addition to Shrapnell's shells and Congreve's rockets, another new, and, as is said, more destructive engine for the demolition of ships, was lately presented to the ordnance board by Captain Ouseley, of the foreign depot. This thunder and lightning machine was exhibited at Woolwich to a vast number of general officers, officers of artillery, and engineers. The experiments were made on a flag-staff, rigged out by several ropes, and representing a mast and rigging. On the first trial, the mast and rigging fell to the ground, with an instant crash, involved in flames. The second trial was not so perfect, owing to some irregularity in disposing the materials. The fire on the third trial clung to the mast and rigging, and burnt with the same astonishing fury as the first. The other trials were equally successful in shewing the effect of the model of this engine, which is no larger than a couple of pint decanters united. Capt. Ouseley was on the ground, and assisted in the management of it.

At a common hall held at Nottingham on Tuesday, the freedom of that town was voted to Mr Wardle; and on Thursday, at a meeting of the inhabitants, a series of resolutions was agreed to, approving of the late inquiry into public abuses, and returning thanks to Mr Wardle and his principal supporters in the House of Commons. The resolutions were then carried unanimously, except one, which was negatived, of thanks to Daniel Parker Coke, Esq., one of the representatives, and in the minority on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion, on the ground of his not having done his duty manfully and consistently.

10th.—State Lottery.—The following is given as a specimen of the ingenious and constantly-diversified illusions with which the lottery agents try to intoxicate the vulgar mind. As the time of drawing is at hand, the papers absolutely teem with them.

"The attainment of riches by labour and industry, though most laudable virtues, is generally slow; yet surely that ought not to prevent any one from endeavouring to rise to sudden independence, especially when the little sum risked by an adventure is, if lost, of a trifling consideration. More than commonly morose, then, must those cynics be, who will regret to hear that any individuals acquire, possibly so soon as the day after to-morrow, considerable wealth through the medium of the lottery that will then commence drawing."

"A friend shewing to another a picture representing the inside of a lead mine, said, he intended to give 20l. for it, which he did not think dear, as it cost the painter 20 days in drawing. Pooh, says the other, lay out your money at Carter's, No. 8, Charing-cross, where you will receive

a ticket to admit you to the inside of a gold mine, and by only one day's drawing, you may get enough to purchase the whole exhibition."

Hand-bills innumerable, circulated with incredible industry, present the same flattering prospects, and, we have no doubt, often produce a spirit of adventure favourable to the views of the agents. But it is much to be dreaded that such practices, however innocent or ridiculous they may appear to the more enlightened part of the community, are pregnant with mischief to the lower class.

"*Hæ nugæ seria ducunt.*"

They excite discontent with a humble station, give rise to avarice, idleness, and dissipation, and generally leading to disappointment, sometimes drive their victim to despair. We regard lotteries, as now conducted, to cast a stigma on the wisdom and virtue of the legislature, and to be a heavy tax on public morality. It is indeed very plain to a thinking mind, that if an individual were to purchase the whole tickets in the wheel, at retail price, he would lose just as much as government, the contractors, and their agents gain. But this is often forgotten by the indigent speculator, who believes much of the nonsense that is written, though he may not perhaps be quite satisfied with such an explanation as the following.

It's a wonder the very great prizes
He sells he don't keep to himself;
But respect for the public so rises
In his breast, he foregoes all the pelf.

We are the rather induced to offer these remarks *en passant*, as lotteries have of late years been multiplied. We need hardly refer our readers to Miss Edgeworth's tale on this subject. It is one of the most instructive that has proceeded from her popular pen, and may be profitably studied, as well by those of a higher class, as by the ignorant beings for whose use it is more immediately intended.

12th.—SURRENDER OF FORT BOURBON.—This day the anxiously-expected dispatches from the West Indies were received in London, announcing the capture of Fort Bourbon. This event was notified by Lord Castlereagh to the lord mayor in the following letter, and the particulars were communicated in a gazette extraordinary.

"Downing-street, April. 12 1809.

"MY LORD,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that Captain Preedy is just arrived with dispatches from Lieutenant-General Beckwith, bringing the intelligence that Fort Bourbon, in the Island of Martinique, surrendered by capitulation to his Majesty's arms, on the 24th of February; by which the conquest of that important colony was completed. The garrison are prisoners of war; and the loss of the British force is not considerable, no officer having been killed or wounded subsequent to the date of the lieut.-general's last dispatches.

"I have the honour to be, &c.
"CASTLEREAGH."

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.—This day a ballot was held at the East India House, for the election of six directors, in the room of Edward Parry, John Roberts, Jacob Bosanquet, Robert Thornton, Joseph Cotton, and Thomas Reid, Esqrs., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses

were finally closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who at a quarter before twelve, declared the numbers to be as follow :—

Sir H. Inglis, Bart. . .	1693
G. Millet, Esq. . . .	1657
Sir F. Baring, Bart. . .	1632
Sir T. T. Metcalfe, Bart. .	1616
J. Manship, Esq. . . .	1504
R. Williams, Esq. . .	1160
G. W. Thellusson, Esq. .	766

Whereupon the six gentlemen first named were declared duly elected.

13th.—Accounts have just been received of the capture of the Junon, French frigate, of 48 guns and 360 men, by the Horatio and Latona frigates, after a brisk action, which was fought off the Saints. The commander of the Horatio, Capt. Scott, and his first lieutenant, were wounded; but the loss on board the enemy's frigate was very great, amounting to upwards of 130 killed and wounded, among the former of whom was her captain. She was laden with coffee and sugar, from Guadaloupe.

A Frenchman, who has been travelling about the country under the pretence of exhibiting models of vessels, &c., cut in bone, was lately apprehended at Gainsborough, under a warrant from the secretary of state's office. He is suspected of being a spy.

15th.—The London Gazette of this evening contains the details of the surrender of Cayenne, and also of the capture of a French frigate, the Nieman, of 44 guns, by the Amethyst, Captain Seymour.

A most afflicting circumstance occurred on Thursday, the 6th instant, at a place called High Wood, in the parish of Torksey, about six miles from Lincoln.—About eight years ago, Mr Joseph Gibson, of High Wood, married his present wife, soon after which she betrayed symptoms of mental derangement, and often wandered about the fields surrounding their house in a state of lunacy. After suffering under this dreadful malady for about half a year, Mrs Gibson recovered, and continued in good health until about five weeks ago, when she again became depressed and pensive, and did not seem to give any attention to her children, of which she had three—one about four months, the others two and three years old. In consequence of the distressing situation into which she had relapsed, a person of Saxilby, named Mary Noble, was lately engaged to attend on Mr Gibson, and to assist in the care of the family. This person gave the following evidence before Mr Drury, the coroner. —"About a quarter past nine o'clock on Thursday morning last, Mrs Gibson came into the sitting-room. I spoke to her, but did not remark any alteration in her person or behaviour. The inner door of the house was shut; the outer door, near to it, was open, and Mrs Gibson had the key of it. She sat in the room for a short time, very composedly, and then said she would go into the garden, and that the two elder children should go with her. She led the children to the door, one in each hand: She shut the inner door with violence, and at that moment I observed she got hold of the children's arms with her left hand. The manner of shutting the door alarmed me: I ran to it, but before I reached it, Mrs Gibson had locked the outer door. I then became more alarmed, knowing the well was only about six yards from the house, and with a violent effort I succeeded in breaking open the door; which I had just accomplished, when Mrs Gibson

stood before me: She looked wild and agitated, and before I could speak, clapped her hands, and exclaimed, I have put them both in! I looked into the well, and saw both children lying in the water. At this moment Joseph Newby, a young man, servant to Mr Gibson, came to us, and Mrs Gibson was forced into the house. Newby went down into the well by means of the well chain, and got both the children upon his knees, although the well is twelve yards deep, and had ten feet of water in it. I endeavoured to draw them up, and three times raised them to some height, when I found my strength insufficient, and was obliged to let them go down again. At the time of my making the third attempt, Mrs Gibson rushed out of the house, and ran very fast: I thought she was making for the pond, and left the young man and the children, to go after her." Mr Gibson and some assistants providentially arrived at this instant, and the servant-man and the two children were drawn up, after remaining in the well nearly three quarters of an hour. Ann, the elder child, about three years old, was dead, her skull being fractured by the force with which, it is supposed, she was precipitated against the side of the well by her mother: the other child was not hurt. The coroner's jury sat on the 12th instant, and returned a verdict of *wilful murder* against Ann Gibson, the mother.

The expedition under Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed this day from Portsmouth. Sir Arthur Wellesley, the Hon. Major-General Stewart, Major-General Murray, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, and Lieutenant Fitzclarence, sailed in the Surveillante, Captain Sir George Collier.

The Right Hon. R. S. Dundas has vacated his seat for Edinburghshire, by accepting the place of chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Sir Arthur Wellesley.

A court-martial was held at Portsmouth, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, on the Hon. Captain George Cadogan, of his Majesty's ship Crocodile, on charges exhibited against him in a memorial from Richard Cumberland, Esq., to the Lords of the Admiralty, setting forth, that Captain Cadogan, and his first lieutenant, (Mr Devon,) had acted in a cruel, tyrannical, and oppressive manner towards W. R. Badcock, a midshipman of the Crocodile, and grandson of the complainant; which conduct had hastened his death. The Court agreed that the charges had not been proved; that many of the observations stated in the memorial of the prosecutor were unfounded; and that the death of Badcock could not, in the most remote degree, be ascribed to the punishment he received on board his Majesty's ship Crocodile:—Captain Cadogan was therefore *acquitted*.

Jamaica papers just received bring the following interesting intelligence respecting the efforts of the Spanish colonists in St Domingo, in aid of the patriotic cause.

KINGSTON, *February* 18.—"By a Spanish captain, who arrived here on Monday evening, we have been furnished with the following interesting particulars relative to a battle fought between the Spanish partiots, under the command of General Sanches de Ramirez, and the French, near the city of Santo Domingo. This captain arrived from Coro, with a cargo of corn, at a small port, about fourteen leagues and a half to leeward of Santo

Domingo, called Palenquin, on the 26th ult. He then proceeded to the head-quarters of General Sanches, about a league and a half from the city of Santo Domingo, who stated to him verbally the particulars of this battle.—On the morning of the 24th ult., about three o'clock, the French sallied out from the city with the whole of their force, and surprised the Spanish fort and camp of San Geronymo. The fort was defended by only thirty men, without cannon: the camp consisted of about seven hundred men, and being unexpectedly assaulted, were thrown at first into great confusion. The officers, however, by their firm and spirited conduct, succeeded in rallying the men at Hayna, headed by General Sanches in person, and they soon compelled the French to retreat to San Geronymo, which is a fort within gun-shot of the city. General Sanches then thought it prudent to retire to his head-quarters at Hayna, in order to collect and concentrate his scattered forces.—The loss of the patriots was 100 and odd in killed and wounded, and 20 or 30 missing, together with two four-pounders. The loss of the French was 150 killed, and 60 prisoners. Among the killed of the patriots were two officers of great distinction and tried valour—Don Marcos Torres, colonel of dragoons, a step-brother of General Sanches, who, at the head only of eight dragoons, boldly charged the French army, and killed with his own sword ten Frenchmen. He had received five mortal wounds when his servant bound him on his horse, and carried him to the camp of General Sanches. Don Miguel Camano, captain of dragoons, rushed into the French column with six dragoons, and after performing prodigies of valour, expired, having received ten wounds. In the attack on Fort Geronymo, the French colonel Aussenac, second in command, and two other officers of high rank, were killed. Our informant further declares, that Major Carovahal, commanding the detachment of 2500 patriots on the eastern bank of the river, is continuing, night and day, an incessant fire on the city, with a single 8-pounder, the only piece of ordnance he has; that he left the head-quarters of General Sanches, at Hayna, on the 5th instant, where the patriotic army was in the highest spirits, and intended in a day or two to make a desperate attack upon the city. He also states that he carried a dispatch into Jacmel, from General Sanches to Petion, and was informed by the Hatian general commanding there, that Petion had, some days previous, sent about 1200 of his troops, with ammunition, to the assistance of the patriots. Previous to this captain's leaving St Domingo, a Spanish national schooner had arrived there from the Havannah, with money and ammunition; but such was the patriotism displayed by the Spanish soldiers, that they refused taking any money: they said it was only arms they wanted, and to be conducted to the assault of the city.

Government having received information that a violent and contagious fever rages at Stockholm and Carlscrona, have given directions to the officers at the out-ports, to use every precaution on the arrival of the next fleets from thence, which are daily expected, to ascertain whether the crews are all in good health, and to take care that no appearance of any

fever exists, before the crews are suffered to have any intercourse whatever with the shore.

ELOPEMENT.—The following occurrence took place last week at a village in the New Forest, Hants. —A clergyman, of considerable property, who resides on his own estate, had a party of eight persons to pass the Easter holidays at his house, amongst whom was Captain S., a half-pay dragoon officer. He alone remained with the family until Wednesday last, when he took his leave, and retired, as it has since turned out, to an inn in Salisbury. On Friday, Mrs P., the clergyman's lady, who is between 30 and 40 years of age, was missing at the dinner-hour. Her arrival was anxiously waited for all night, and on the following day it was ascertained that a lady, answering her description, had been walking with a gentleman three miles from Salisbury, on the Stockbridge road, and they were afterwards taken up in a return post-chaise, which conveyed them into the other western road. The parties, after three days trouble, were traced to Sloane street, in lodgings. Mrs P. has a family of three children, has been married six years, and lived apparently on the most affectionate terms with her husband.

17th.—BERKSHIRE MEETING OF FREEHOLDERS.—This morning a meeting of about one thousand freeholders and inhabitants of Berkshire was held in the town-hall, Reading, Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., high sheriff, in the chair.

Sir John Throckmorton observed, that, being one of those who had signed the requisition, he was called upon to propose some resolutions relative to the late investigation. They tended to declare the opinion of the county on the abuses which had crept into various departments of the state, and had arisen to a height which must be attended with irremediable destruction to the country, if the late investigation was not followed by a complete reform. No hope of this necessary event could be entertained, unless the voice of the people was heard loud and firm to demand it. One of the objects of reform, to which the eyes of the nation were most naturally directed, was the shortening the duration of parliaments. He traced, in a most forcible and eloquent manner, the history of parliaments; mentioned and answered all the objections that had been made to triennial parliaments, during which the country had attained its glory under the Duke of Marlborough. He said, that if ministers were at any time, as might be at present the case, afraid to take the sense of the people, they might vote themselves into a decennial parliament.

Resolutions were read, which consisted of thanks to Mr Wardle, Lord Folkstone, and to Messrs Le Fevre, Hughes, and Knapp, members in this county—of declarations that the majority of the House of Commons had violated their duty—and that it was indispensably necessary that the duration of parliaments should be shortened.

Mr Hallet seconded the motion.

Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield opposed the resolutions. He said that adultery had existed in the army before the times of the Duke of York, and that it was no wonder if he had been fascinated by a woman like Mrs Clarke. He thought the greatest misfortune the country could sustain, was the dismission of his royal highness.

Mr Charles Dundas, one of the

county members, defended his conduct in the affair of the Duke of York. Major Bunbury spoke strongly in favour of the Duke of York, and was heard to an end, though not without marks of disapprobation.

The questions were then severally put, and carried unanimously, with the exception of from four to eight hands.

A vote of censure was then proposed by Mr Palmer against the members for the county. A difference was moved by Mr Budd in favour of Mr Dundas, who had attended the meeting, and defended himself. Both were finally censured; but Mr Dundas in milder terms.

A vote was then carried, with the same unanimity, against the present administration, with the hope that men would be placed in their situations, who would be the avengers, not the abettors of corruption.

Literary Fund.—On Thursday the anniversary dinner of this institution was held at the Freemason's tavern. The meeting was very numerous: The Duke of Somerset was in the chair, and the Duke of Sussex and Lord Moira were present. Among other toasts were drank, "the Spanish Deputies," when Lord Moira returned thanks, in their name, in a suitable speech. Mr Fitzgerald recited an address, written by himself; and Mr Campbell Browne delivered, with much discrimination, a poem by the Rev. George Crabbe, containing a most exquisite description of the character of a learned divine in distress, a class to whom it is intended to extend the relief of the fund.

In the Common Pleas, same day, an action was tried between Mrs Jaymond, a French milliner, and Mr Paul Valbregue, the husband of Madame Catalani. The sum demanded was 129l., for dresses used by Catalani in her different characters of *La Semiramide*, *La Frascatana*, *La Didone*, &c., at the Opera-House. The delivery of the goods was proved, but, on the other hand, Mr D'Egville proved, that, by agreement, the Opera-House was to furnish dresses chosen by her, and that the plaintiff had applied to him for the money; and Madame Catalani's waiting-maid proved that her mistress had cautioned the plaintiff as to the payment for the dresses, as the Opera-House, and not herself, would be answerable for them.—The plaintiff was non-suited.

20th.—This day the senior scholars of St Paul's school, according to annual custom, delivered orations in Greek, Latin, and English, to a numerous and elegant auditory, comprising some of the most distinguished literary characters of the present age. The Bishop of Salisbury, who was himself a Pauline, and the Bishop of Hereford, honoured the school with their presence on this occasion. The public are certainly indebted to the learned Doctor Roberts, for his unwearied diligence in instructing his pupils in those important branches of education, composition and oratory, so indispensably necessary for the pulpit and the bar, and peculiarly proper for the youth of Great Britain, where every individual, thus duly qualified, may expect to be one day numbered among the peers and legislators of his country.

21st.—Glorious Naval Exploit. This day, about two o'clock, Sir Harry Neale, first captain to the fleet under Lord Gambier, arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of the partial destruction of the French fleet in Basque roads. The following letter and bulletin were soon after published:—

"Admiralty Office, April 21—2 P. M.

"MY LORD,—I have the greatest satisfaction in acquainting your lordship that a successful attack was made, by frigates, fire-ships, and bomb-vessels, on the enemy's fleet in Basque roads, under the immediate command of Captain Lord Cochrane, on the night of the 11th inst. The circumstances of this glorious and important action are detailed in the inclosed bulletin. Our loss has been inconsiderable:—two officers, the one a lieutenant, the other a gunner, and eight men killed; two officers and 27 men wounded.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"MULGRAVE."

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

"Admiralty Office, 2 o'clock.

"Sir Harry Neale has just arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Lord Gambier, giving an account of an attack made by the fire-ships, under the immediate command of Lord Cochrane. At day-light on the morning of the 12th inst. his lordship communicated by telegraph that seven of the enemy's ships were on shore, and might be destroyed; upon which the fleet got under weigh, but the enemy had succeeded in getting all but five of the line towards the entrance of the Charante, before the attack was practicable. Lord Cochrane advanced to the Calcutta, 50 gun-ship, and, by a well-directed fire, compelled her to strike to the Imperieuse. The Valiant, the Revenge, and some frigates, bombs, and small vessels, attacked the Ville de Varsovie and Aquilon, and obliged them, before five o'clock, after a heavy cannonade, to strike their colours; and they were taken possession of by the boats of the advanced squadron, and set on fire, as was also the Tonnerre, a short time after, by the enemy. On the 15th, three of the enemy's line of battle ships were still on shore, one in a very dangerous situation; one of the frigates, also on shore, had fallen over. The whole of our loss consists of two officers and eight men killed, and 10 officers and 27 men wounded."

We cannot here insert the gazette, owing to its length, but the following is a general account, written on the spot.

"On board the ———, off Rochefort, April 14.

"The convoy of fire-vessels, and the transports that contained the rockets, joined us on Monday the 10th, after a very tedious passage.

"About eight o'clock on the following night, (Tuesday,) two explosion-vessels, and twenty fire-ships, armed each with fifty rockets, were sent in to commence the attack on the enemy. An explosion-vessel having run on shore under the batteries of the Isle d'Aix, was blown up. This was a signal for lighting the fire-ships, and in a few minutes we beheld a general blaze, which exposed the enemy's ships distinctly to our view. It was evident that our fire-ships were pursuing the right direction against the foe. Now the rockets began to fly about; some of them grazing along the surface of the ocean, others ranging through the air; and from the spreading and increasing of the light, there was good reason to hope that some of the French ships had been set fire to. This, however, was not exactly the case at that period; but the result was equal in glory, and much more corresponding with the feelings of Britons, than the conflagration of the ships, with their crews on board.

"On Wednesday morning we found that the French fleet had ef-

fected its escape from immediate destruction, by cutting their cables, and going ashore; some lying down on one side, and some on another. As, however, the tide was rising, and as the springs were coming on, no time was to be lost in the completion of the business thus far so auspiciously begun. Our ships were prepared for action, and signal made for going down to engage; but in the mean time the tide had floated all the enemy's ships, except six, which they had endeavoured to lighten as much as they possibly could. The former got up the river Charante, but the four outermost of the latter were soon laid along-side by the Revenge, the Indefatigable, and the Valiant, of 74 guns each; Lord Cochrane having led in with the Imperieuse in the most gallant style. A heavy cannonade was maintained for about two hours, our ships being under fire of the batteries of the Isle d'Aix. Four of the French men of war, viz. La Ville de Varsovie, L'Aquilon, La Tonnerre, and the Calcutta, struck; the other two got still further up the Charante. In the course of the evening, two of the French ships having been set on fire, blew up, with a most tremendous explosion; the other two were fired in the course of the night, after we had taken out the crews in our boats. There was some hope of getting off one of these ships, but it was found that her back was broken, as we hope is the case with most of those that went on shore. At all events, they must have been so much damaged, that they must all be docked. They are dismantled, having thrown over their guns, their shot, and all their heavy stores.

"Thus, with a loss scarcely exceeding 30 men killed and wounded on our part, we have destroyed five sail of the line, including that which first got on shore, and the three frigates at Sables d'Olonne, besides the incalculable mischief which the others have sustained. This exploit has been performed under the batteries of the enemy, and in sight of a large army collected on the Isle d'Aix. Thus the 12th of April acquires a double claim to the gratitude of Englishmen, from the recollection of the splendid achievement of the immortal Rodney, in the West Indies, and of the important advantages now gained, by the destruction of the chief fleet that remained in the hands of the enemy.

"Yesterday the Etna bomb and the rocket boats kept up a constant fire the whole morning upon the enemy's ships which had got up the river Charante, but they were not able to approach near enough to do any execution. The mortification of the French must, however, have been complete, to find themselves thus insulted by the British, even within the batteries of the Isle of Aix. We have only to regret, that the spring tides, which still continue to increase, enable the fugitives to get further from us every day. We must therefore be content with what we have done, nor do we doubt that our friends in England will feel that much has been effected, and every thing that was possible.

"This morning Sir Harry Burrard Neale and Lord Cochrane returned to England with the joyful tidings."

22d.—Austrian Proclamation of War.—Yesterday German papers to the 15th inst., as well as private letters, were received from Heligoland. Through this channel a most important document has been

obtained, which assures us of what, however probable, was still subject to some doubt and uncertainty—the determination of Austria once more to assert her rights in the field against the power of France. This instrument is a proclamation, dated Vienna, April 6, and addressed by the Archduke Charles to the Austrian army. It, in a noble strain of eloquence, reminds the Austrian military of victories formerly gained over the enemy, and intimates that they will meet with secret friends among the unwilling German allies of Buonaparte.

A letter from Holland states, that, a short time since, upwards of 400 armed Prussians suddenly entered the kingdom of Westphalia, and seized the money belonging to the crown. They did not commit the least violation of private property. After remaining 48 hours, they retired, having previously circulated a variety of inflammatory proclamations, inciting the inhabitants to rise and shake off the yoke of France. This event, which is probably nothing more than the result of great misery acting upon men of military habits, has been taken up very seriously by King Jerome. He has sent a courier to Koningsberg, with orders to his minister to demand an explanation, and to declare, that if sufficient satisfaction be not made for the outrage, it shall be considered as a declaration of war.

The Stockholm gazette of the 6th instant contains a proclamation of the prince-regent, thanking the town of Carlstadt for a patriotic offering of 1780 rix-dollars, a diamond ring, a gold cup, three gold rings, and two ducats.

The gallant Dalecarlians, under the command of General Zoll, had made a powerful effort to restore to his throne their deposed monarch, but had been reduced to submission, if not to acquiescence.

23d.—A division of the 2000 French prisoners saved from the several ships destroyed in Basque roads arrived at Plymouth, in the Emerald frigate. The rest are daily expected.

25th.—Captain Davis, of the Sapphire sloop of war, arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches. The Sapphire sailed from Portsmouth in October, 1807, with Sir Harford Jones on board, as ambassador to Persia. Captain Davis has brought, it is said, an account of the success of the mission. The Sapphire arrived at Plymouth yesterday.

Hampshire Meeting.—This day the most numerous and respectable meeting of the freeholders of this county ever remembered was held at the city of Winchester, for the purpose of considering a set of resolutions to be addressed to parliament on the subject of the Duke of York. It is supposed that not less than two thousand freeholders were present.

A string of resolutions was moved by Mr Paulet, to which Mr Cobbett proposed an amendment—by leaving out the whole of them, except the words "Resolved, That," and substituting resolutions of his own; which was carried, with only four dissenting voices. The meeting lasted four hours, and was interesting in a very extraordinary degree.

Upwards of 300 gentlemen afterwards dined together at the George Inn, to celebrate their success.

The discussion lasted four hours. Mr Cobbett spoke very ably, and though he agreed in substance with the mover of the resolutions, he wished to censure the opposition, as well as the ministry, for their conduct in the Duke of York's affair, and to speak more strongly about parlia-

mentary reform. The substance of the Rev. Mr Poulter's speech we cannot refrain from giving, as it was strongly characterized by boldness and truth, and, in spite of interruption and clamour, drew a picture of Cobbett, of which the country ought never to lose sight. Of the mode of this interruption we have also preserved a few specimens, that a faint idea may be formed of this kind of popular assembly.

The Rev. Mr Poulter was ready to concur in thanks to Mr Wardle, but, from certain inflammatory publications, expected improper matter would be introduced. He bore testimony of the high talents that had been exhibited by the seconder of the amendment. The strength of his eloquence went to the high admiration of Colonel Wardle, and being chiefly confined to thanks to Colonel Wardle, must be more highly valued by that gentleman, as coming *unmixed with baser matter*. The most objectionable part of the amendment, in his opinion, was, that *party* was mixed with *patriotism*. It contained extraneous matter, and reflections on his (Mr Poulter's) profession. He declared that the cases of corruption among the clergy which had come out were reprobated by that profession universally; as a proof of which the society of the sons of the clergy had expelled Dr Glasse—*(he is not one of the five)*—he then hoped that those who had been corrupt would be prosecuted.—*(The disapprobation of the Meeting here began to be very loud.)* The reverend speaker proceeded as follows: "We have a right to justify ourselves as well as any other part of the community, and I do maintain, that the profession to which I belong will, at all times, be ready to discard all such as may be proved to have acted dishonourably.—*(Hisses—groans—"Dr O'Meara for ever.")*—The amendment that has been proposed is, I do assert, of a most mischievous tendency, although I do not say that it has been proposed with such a design. But in my judgment THE CROWN AND THE MITRE REPOSED WITH MORE SECURITY IN PALL-MALL, THAN IN THE DAMP BANKS AT BOTLEY—*(great tumult—"out—off"—hisses)*—for the same man has actually at different periods made *Jacobinism his God and his Devil—a Hell, and Jacobinism the Devil of it.—(Off! off! cut it short! O Lord!)* To the matter introduced into this amendment there is, in my mind, the most solemn ground of exception, called upon, as we now are, *hastily* to decide on the important subject of parliamentary reform. *(You have had plenty of time to think of it—aye, twenty years!)* I do think that amendment very exceptionable.—*(Aye, aye! I thought so!)* I hope that it will be within the power of parliament to reform itself. *(Never, never! What an idea! Stuff! You have forgot yourself!)* I say, the notice for the meeting not going to parliamentary reform, it is not competent to this meeting to go into that question.—*(But we* WILL *go into it!)* The mover of that amendment would follow the example of Major Cartwright, who always brings a *pocket petition* with him. Let us only have fair notice. I have not made up my mind on this subject.—*(No, nor ever will.)* Many other gentlemen have not made up *their* minds. *(Every man of common sense long ago. Off! Off! The Meeting was very clamorous.)* I appeal to the chair.—*(A laugh.)* I say nobody has a right to implicate parties who have not been heard. *(Noise, hisses, groans.—Come, get along with*

you; we have heard you long enough.) I say that an absent member has been wrongfully accused of neglecting his duty. It is said that he *was hunting*. I say a man may be doing that for his health."—*(A violent burst of laughter and huzzas.)*

26th.—BATH.—Seldom, at this season of the year, has so heavy a fall of snow been seen in this climate, as that which we experienced on Friday last. The storm was incessant for nearly eighteen hours, and the ground was covered, upon an average, to the depth of 16 inches. In this neighbourhood, trees of very considerable size were bent double, and stripped of their branches, by the weight of snow, and material injury has been done to the orchards. The roads, in consequence of the melting of the snow on Saturday, were again partially inundated; but the water has since subsided, without occasioning much damage. Friday evening, a boy named Isaac Edney, whose parents reside in Holloway, was found smothered in the snow, near the Red Post.

27th.—The anniversary of the Royal Humane Society was this day held at the City of London tavern, at which were present the Lord Mayor, who filled the chair, Lord Henniker, J. H. Browne, Esq., M. P., Dr Lettsom, Wm. Garrow, Esq., Alderman Christopher Smith, Alderman Wood, and a numerous and respectable company. Many persons recently restored to life, through the means recommended by the Society, formed a most interesting procession, and impressed the Meeting with the important benefits derived from the establishment of this life-saving institution. Among them we particularly noticed a beautiful infant, accompanied by its parents, Mr and Mrs Lingfield, of Richmond, whose lively emotions of gratitude were strongly depicted in their countenances. Mr Addington of Spital square, Mr Hunter, of Richmond, Mr Whitworth, of Cornhill, Captain Price, of the London militia, Mr Aldridge, of Islington, and Mr Dodgson, of Paternoster-row, who had been instrumental in restoring life in several remarkable cases, were presented by the lord mayor, in the name of the Society, with honorary medals. In a feeling and energetic speech, which came home to the bosoms of all present, Mr Martin, of America square, expatiated on the merits and important services rendered to society by the late Dr Hawes, in devoting nearly 40 years of his life to the forming and maturing the institution. Mr Martin concluded his excellent address by uniting the name of Hawes with a Howard and a Hanway. The Rev. Mr Owen, of Pulham, who preached at Covent Garden church the anniversary sermon, also paid a handsome tribute to the indefatigable zeal of the late treasurer, and, in deploring the great loss the Society had experienced, hoped that his mantle would descend on his successor, Dr Lettsom. President Christophe sent, by Captain Goodall, his third annual donation of 20 guineas, and acknowledged the receipt of the drugs and apparatus for the purpose of forming a similar institution in St Domingo; which proves that all colours and climes are equally benefited by adopting the methods of treatment recommended by the institution. A clergyman, who had received the honorary medal, represented that he had, from the information circulated by the Society, gratis, and without medical assistance, successfully applied the resuscitative process, in di-

rect opposition to the vulgar prejudice of the populace, who insisted on suspending the body by the heels, for the purpose of drenching, which is the most effectual mode of destroying, instead of preserving, the latent sparks of life. The voluntary contributions were considerable; and we trust that the number of annual subscribers to so excellent an institution (in which every parent is particularly interested) will increase its friends, and enlarge its beneficial effects. On the Lord Mayor retiring, Mr Alderman Wood was called to the chair, who kept up the conviviality of the meeting till a late hour.

Court of King's Bench.—*The King* v. *Alexander Davison, Esq.* *—The defendant appeared in the court.

The attorney-general said—"I am to pray your lordships for the judgement of the court on Alexander Davison, Esq.; but I should state to your lordships, that which I know officially, and which, I presume, has been communicated to you, which is, that in consequence of what passed in this court on a former occasion, Mr Davison has paid into the exchequer 18,183l. and a fraction, being the amount of the commission which he has received as agent for government upon the contracts to which this prosecution refers."

Mr Justice Grose.—"That fact is verified by a certificate which has been laid before us, Mr Attorney."

The learned judge then addressed the defendant on the subject of the misdemeanour of which he had been convicted; stating the various counts in the information. It was true that he had remitted into the exchequer the sum of 18,183l. 13s. 1d., which was the amount of the sum received by him as agent under General Delancey, by way of commission for supplying the government with stores for the barrack department; and in apportioning the punishment to be inflicted on the defendant in this case, the court would take into consideration that circumstance. But that was by no means a sufficient expiation of his offence: he was not merely a debtor to the public in a pecuniary, but was also a debtor in a moral sense. The precedent of his case would be hurtful and injurious to the interest of the public, unless marked by the censure of the court, testified by its sentence. Justice demanded a further punishment upon him than the remittance of this sum of 18,000l., lest it should be taken for that which it was not—a retribution for all the misconduct of the defendant. The Court considering the sum which the defendant had remitted to government, the imprisonment he had already suffered, and all the circumstances of this case, did order and adjudge, that he be henceforth imprisoned in his Majesty's jail of Newgate for 21 calendar months, and that at the expiration of that time he be discharged.

28th.—Repeated interviews have taken place between the Lords of Trade and Messrs Baring, Mackenzie, Glennie, and Mullett, respecting the new commercial relations between America and this country, which led to a formal written communication from their lordships to those gentlemen, and also to Mr Sansom, the Chairman of the American Committee. The following is a complete copy of this document:—

"The order in council, of the 26th

* For former proceedings respecting Mr Davison, see our Chronicle, 1808, p. 236.

April, 1809, after a recital of the order in council of the 11th November, 1807, and a reference made to the subsequent orders of the 25th November and 18th December, 1807, and the 13th March, 1809, revokes and annuls the said several orders, except as therein after excepted. It then proceeds to order, that all the posts and places under the governments of Holland and France, together with the colonies, plantations, and settlements in the possession of these governments, and the ports of Italy, north of Orbitello and Pesaro, shall continue and be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, without any exception, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces in the most strict and rigorous manner; and that any vessel trading from and to the said countries or colonies, plantations, or settlements, together with all goods and merchandize on board, shall be condemned as prize to the captors. It is further ordered, that if any vessel shall be captured after the day of the date of the order, in a voyage prohibited by the former orders, but which prohibition is by the present order revoked, such ships shall be released.

"And it is further ordered, that no vessels shall be liable to capture, for being in a voyage not prohibited by the former orders, but which is not permitted by the provisions of this order, unless such vessels shall have received actual notice of the present order, or until after the same interval allowed for constructive notice in the orders of the 25th of November, 1807, and 18th of May, 1808.

"It is proposed, under the new consolidation act, that all cotton wool, not being the growth or production of British colonies, shall be subject to a duty of 1l. 1s. 6d. per 100 lbs., and 12s. 6d. temporary or war duty, if not imported in a British ship; but until the passing of this act, it is intended that cotton wool, being the growth or produce of the United States, shall, when imported in American ships, navigated according to law, be subject to the same duties, whether such importations shall be made directly or indirectly from the place of its growth.

"With respect to the explanations entered into respecting the extent of protection which it may be deemed expedient to afford at the present juncture to the commercial intercourse with the United States, their lordships will be very ready to give any further information which any of the American merchants may wish to obtain."

30th.—The Ship Travers.—An official account of the loss of the ship Travers has been published, from which it appears that this vessel (an extra East Indiaman) was wrecked on the 7th of November, at five o'clock, A. M., on a rock detached from the Sunken Island, in lat. 15. 38. N., long. 94. 20. E. All the passengers, officers, and ship's company, with the exception of six Europeans, seven Chinese, and three Lascars, were saved, and were received by Captain Heming, of the Earl Spencer, and treated with the greatest humanity and generosity, they being in a state of great distress. The vessel struck on the rock about five in the morning. Two ships which were in company escaped. The captain endeavoured to secure the packets, but could not succeed. By seven o'clock the captain had all the

ladies, passengers, and crew, with the exception of those mentioned, in the boats. The weather was so extremely squally, and a heavy sea running, he thought it not safe to allow more than 98 persons in the launch, she being so extremely deep, and 18 in the cutter; but ordered the jolly-boat back, though she was also very crowded, to endeavour to bring off as many of those remaining as possible; which, from their obstinacy in persisting in not coming without their baggage, the officer was unable to effect, excepting three. When they put off, the situation was still more distressing, as Captain Hawes, of the Monarch, the senior officer, followed by the Earl Spencer, had gone to so great a distance, that the ships could not be discovered. In about an hour and a half they were descried at a distance of about 10 or 11 miles. The boats shipping much water, kept them constantly bailing, which gave the captain much apprehension, from the severity of the weather, of their not being able to reach them; but about 11 A. M. they were all safe on board the Earl Spencer.

Two of his Majesty's ships were dispatched, several days afterwards, to the spot where the wreck of the Travers was left, in the hope of yet affording assistance to the whole, or a part of the unhappy people who remained. As both Drowned and Diamond islands were in sight from them, and neither of them distant upwards of a league, there is some chance that a part of the people may be saved. Diamond island abounds with turtle, on which those who may have been so fortunate as to reach that island might for some time subsist.

LISTS AND MISCELLANIES

PUBLISHED IN COURSE OF THE MONTH.

Official account of the expence incurred in furnishing arms, and other ordnance supplies, to the Spaniards and Portugueze, since May, 1808, prepared pursuant to an order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated March 27th, 1809, . . . L.670,328 17 1

Sent since the 1st of May, 1808.

Pieces of cannon, 93, and 31,600 rounds of ammunition.		
Howitzers,	38,	7,200 ditto.
Carronades,	20,	4,000 ditto.
Muskets,		200,177
Rifles,		220
Swords,		61,391
Pikes,		79,000
Infantry accoutrement sets,		39,000
Ball cartridges,		23,477,955
Lead balls,		6,000,000
Whole barrels of powder,		15,408
Specie,		L.1,934,903
Bills of exchange negociated,		220,404
Camp equipage,		10,000
Tents,		40,000
Linen,	yards,	118,000
Cloth,	do.	125,000
Calico,	do.	82,000
Serge,	pieces,	6,485
Cloth,	do.	4,015
Great coats,		50,000
Suits clothing,		92,000
Shirts,		35,000
Shoes,		98,600
Shoe soles,		15,000
Calico,	pieces,	22,212
&c. &c. &c.		
Canteens,		50,000
Haversacks,		54,000
Hats and caps,		16,000
Pouches and belts,		240,000
Pieces sheeting,		702

On their Passage.

Cloth,	pieces,	298
Shirts,		4,100

Pouches,	47,000
Shoes,	78,000
Shoe soles,	35,000
Boots,	8,100

To be Shipped as soon as received from Contractors.

Boots,	29,400
Shoes,	233,400
Suits,	100
Pouches,	130,450
Cloth, yards,	125,000

The above account acquaints us with the quantity of articles sent, but neither informs us when they were shipped off, nor when they reached Spain.

An account of the notes of the Bank of England in circulation, including bank post bills, from the 1st of February, 1808, to the 1st of February, 1809; distinguishing the amount in circulation in each quarter:—

Notes of Five Pounds each, and upwards.

1808.	May 1,	L.13,429,640
	August 1,	13,521,380
	November 1,	13,255,460
1809.	February 1,	13,226,860

Notes of Two Pounds and One Pound each.

1808.	May 1,	L.4,062,250
	August 1,	4,123,290
	November 1,	4,211,710
1809.	February 1,	4,333,200

Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the petitions of the journeymen cotton weavers, merchants, manufacturers, and others engaged in the cotton manufactures of Lancashire, Cheshire, &c., was referred:—

"That your committee are unanimously of opinion, that the proposition stated in the said petitions, relative to the fixing a minimum for the price of labour in the cotton manufacture, is wholly inadmissible in principle, incapable of being reduced to practice by any means which can possibly be devised, and, if practicable, would be productive of the most fatal consequences; that the proposition relative to the limiting the number of apprentices is also entirely inadmissible, and would, if adopted by the House, be attended with the greatest injustice to the manufacturer, as well as to the labourer; that the other proposition, for an act for establishing an uniformity of prices, your committee, upon the proof that some such regulations as are thereby proposed have prevailed in the silk manufactory for several years, have taken the same into their most serious consideration, and have resolved unanimously, after mature deliberation, that any legislative interference, of the nature proposed, would tend to aggravate the distresses which it is the earnest wish of the committee, and must be of the House, to alleviate or remedy: but your committee have no hesitation in stating, that they do not perceive any mode by which new laws could be framed capable of producing such beneficial effects; and your committee have thought it their duty to come to this early decision, that they might not encourage any false hopes in those whose situation demands the utmost respect, and whose acknowledged sufferings, arising from natural and political causes, can only be remedied by such changes as your committee anxiously hope may take place."

Nearly the whole of the foundation of the late Drury-lane theatre remains perfect, and the immense archways are uninjured, which will be a very considerable saving in the event of the re-building a new theatre. The

materials now on the ground are estimated to be worth 12,000l., and the workmen are making great progress in piling the bricks and removing the rubbish.

MAY.

1st.—We copy the following article, relating to the pugilistic art, from the Times of May 1st, one of the most respectable and independent of our public journals. We have already, in a former part of this volume, expressed our sentiments of the subject to which it relates, and our reprobation of those who encourage so brutal and degrading a practice. What is now given will serve as another specimen of the systematic form which this art has assumed, and of the good-humoured, though ill-judged indifference, or rather connivance, with which its professors are regarded, even by the guardians of public freedom and morality.

DEATH OF THE GAME CHICKEN.—Yesterday afternoon, at half past four o'clock, died the celebrated pugilistic hero, Henry Pearce, alias the Game Chicken, and once the champion of England. His fighting career was put an end to by a complaint of the lungs, brought on by dissipated habits, and which at length brought on his dissolution.

The title of champion of England has, from time to time, been bestowed on various candidates for pugilistic fame, but certainly it was never more justly bestowed than on the person in question; for in the numerous contests in which he has been engaged, he never was obliged to yield the palm of victory. Pearce was a native of Bristol, which has, of late years, been so celebrated for producing heroes. He was about 30 years of age, stout and athletic in appearance, from 5 feet 9 to 10 inches high. Although a professor of boxing, he never was involved in pot-house brawls or casual rencontres.

The first battle of note which he fought was with a man of colour at Bath, who had been for some years the dread of that neighbourhood. He obtained a hard-earned victory, after a contest of upwards of an hour. He was much inferior in point of strength to his adversary, and was indebted for his success to what may be termed a cautious, cunning system of fighting, rather than to a proficiency in the art. Soon after this, the fame and rewards of Belcher having been spread far and near, Pearce was tempted to try his fortune in London as a bruiser, and accordingly he came to town at the particular request of Belcher, who having declared his intention of retiring from the ring, promised him the patronage of all his friends. Pearce first entered the lists with Bourke, whom Belcher had twice beaten, and they fought in a room in St Martin's lane, by candle-light. The conflict was short and desperate, and in a quarter of an hour the Bristol hero was declared the victor. The bottom he evinced on this occasion procured him the name of the Game Chicken; upon which he crowed defiance to all the game cocks in the kingdom, Belcher excepted, (it being his intention not to pit himself against any of the Bristol breed.) Gully was at this time in the Fleet for debt, and being anxious to fight his way out, he proposed a combat with the Chicken, which took place, for a purse of 100 guineas. On this occasion Gully distinguished himself as a man

of bottom and science, but, after an hour's conflict, was compelled to yield to superior strength and experience.

The Chicken's next rencontre was with Elias Spray, the copper-smith, on Moulsey Hurst, and there he gained fresh laurels; for Spray was a man of great strength, and about the middle of the battle, placing a blow on the temple of the Chicken, it required some dexterity on his part to carry on the contest until he recovered from its effects. This battle, however, being won by the Chicken, he was challenged by a countryman of the name of Cart, who held his opponent but a short tug, for the battle was nearly decided in the first round, the Chicken planting his favourite blow in the jugular vein, which completely disabled his antagonist.

The Chicken now became a great favourite with the amateurs: he excited the envy of Belcher, who had, during his retirement, the misfortune to lose an eye; besides, by keeping late hours, he had greatly impaired his constitution. In this state he prepared to fight the Chicken, and the battle took place in Yorkshire, much against the wish and advice of Belcher's best friends. The debilitated state of Belcher, and the disadvantage he laboured under from want of an eye, gave the Chicken an easy conquest, which, under different circumstances, would have cost him dear. This was the last battle the Chicken was ever engaged in. His constitution from this time gradually decayed; and his death, if not entirely originating in dissipation, was undoubtedly accelerated by it. Finding his dissolution at hand, he expressed a desire to see his relations from Bristol; and his father, amongst the rest, took leave of him yesterday morning. Some time before his death, Pearce was impressed with sentiments of religion, and requested a clergyman to assist him in his devotions. He hoped forgiveness from all those whom he might have ill treated in the way of his profession, and declared, with his last breath, that he died in charity with all men.

The last accounts from the River Plata were brought by the Windsor packet, which left Rio Janeiro on the 1st of March. They confirm the intelligence which has been already in circulation, respecting the disputes between Liniers and the Cabilda, and the villainous conduct of the former, in having entrapped and sent to sea some members of that body. It appears that there are three parties in Buenos Ayres; one is in the interest of Liniers, or rather France; another devoted to Ferdinand VII; and a third attached to the Cabilda. Though the adherents of France are active and resolute, it was supposed that they would be soon overthrown. The governor and people of Monte Video had opposed the pretensions of Liniers, and the latter was preparing for an attack upon that place. Liniers had prohibited the admission of British goods, and had seized two cargoes, on board two Portuguese vessels.

IMPORTANT INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM M. CHAMPAGNY, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO BUONAPARTE.—The following letter, of the authenticity of which no doubt is entertained, affords a striking justification of Austria, in making a last appeal to arms for her own defence, as it shews that one of the objects of the conferences at Erfurth, between Alexander and Buonaparte, was the violation of the integrity of the Austrian monarchy.

"Paris, December 11, 1808.

"SIRE,—The correspondence of this day does not furnish me with any letter to lay before your Majesty.

"M. de Romanzoff has conversed with me upon the dispatches he received from St Petersburgh yesterday. The emperor, his master, had the goodness to write to him, upon the affairs of his department, a letter of four pages, which places him altogether *au courant*. Before he received it, he scarcely conceived himself to be minister for foreign affairs, for he was no longer informed of any thing. He had the kindness to give me an analysis of it:—it is as follows:—

"The emperor of Russia speaks of the success he has just obtained in Finland, yet he is but half satisfied with General Buxhowden, and he means to replace him. The reply of the English government deprives him of almost all hope of a speedy peace, yet he thinks that it is of importance always to keep a door open for negociation; and afterwards, whatever be the success of it, to go forward. He has given an example of this in his reply to Prince Kourakin, who had given him an account of the little success he had had in demanding of the court of Vienna the acknowledgment of Joseph the First. M. de Romanzoff read me this letter of the emperor to Prince Kourakin: I think your Majesty will be satisfied with it. The Emperor of Russia is astonished at the refusal of Austria, under the pretext in which it is founded. Austria wishes first to know the result of the conferences of Erfurth. 'It is by disobliging,' says the emperor, 'that she pretends to merit complaisance. Why is she uneasy at what has been signed at Erfurth? Far from having wished to injure the interests of Austria, there was stipulated there the integrity of that monarchy.' (This assertion is evidently a mistake of the emperor's, who had not the treaty before him; an error occasioned probably by the recollection of some conversation with your Majesty.) 'Thus whilst I am occupied with her interests,' continues the emperor, 'she replies by a refusal to accede to the demand I had made of her, and in seeming to seek my friendship, she evinces to me her distrust of my conduct at Erfurth.' The emperor accuses Austria of contradictions in all her conduct; and in the language of M. de Metternich, M. de Stadion, and M. Vincent, he says that the acknowledgment demanded of her was but the effect of the management which it was wished to shew her, in thus dispensing with the demand of a categorical declaration upon the prodigious increase of her military force. He does not see what is the object which she is pursuing; and after having observed, that when the king shall be at Madrid, the refusal of Austria to acknowledge him will only be an act of ridicule, he declares, that if she has formed the senseless project of framing a new coalition, by leaguing herself with England, Turkey, and the Spanish insurgents, he is in a condition to oppose it, and that, united with the emperor Napoleon, he could easily break that new league, which would be to Austria the cause of disasters, if not of total ruin.

"Such is the reply of the Emperor Alexander to Prince Kourakin. It was to be sent to the Russian charge d'affaires, at Vienna, who has orders to communicate it to M. de Stadion. The charge d'affaires has lately written to M. Kourakin. It appears that

this dispatch of the emperor's had not reached him, though it is dated the 8th of November.

"I could have wished that M. de Romanzoff would have left me a copy, but I soon perceived that he was desirous of presenting it himself to your Majesty, and that he was in hopes of your speedy return. That hope was too sweet to every Frenchman, as well as to M. de Romanzoff, (who respects and admires your Majesty almost as much as a Frenchman,) for me to weaken the hope which I am fond of sharing with him. But if it cannot be soon realized, I shall renew to your Majesty the demand of repairing to you, if, after the reply from England, my remaining here should appear useless.

"I had the satisfaction to announce to M. de Romanzoff the arrival of your Majesty at St Martin, near Madrid, referring him for the details to the bulletin which will appear to-morrow, of the contents of which I am not yet informed.

"I am with respect, sire, your Majesty's most faithful and devoted servant and subject,

"CHAMPAGNY."

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—A committee of the English catholics held a meeting lately at the Earl of Shrewsbury's, to consider of the propriety of petitioning parliament for an assimilation of the laws respecting their body between the sister islands. The catholics of Ireland, it must be known to every reader, enjoy the elective franchise, and some other privileges which are denied to their brethren in England. However equitable their claims, the committee agreed to waive them for the present, that they might not appear to wish to embarrass government at a period of peculiar difficulty. This conduct is highly praiseworthy and exemplary.

2d.—Buonaparte, before he set off to lead his army against Austria, issued a decree, containing the three following provisions:—1. All Frenchmen who have carried arms against France since Sept. 1, 1804, are declared to have incurred the punishment of death; 2. Frenchmen in the service of any foreign power are to quit such service the instant hostilities arise between that power and France; 3. All Frenchmen recalled by this or former decrees, and continuing refractory and disobedient, are declared to have suffered *civil* death, and their estates and effects are to be confiscated.

VIENNA.—Before his Imperial Majesty left this capital, he was pleased to issue the following proclamation:

"Francis I., by the grace of God, emperor of Austria, &c.

"People of Austria! I leave my capital to join the brave defenders of the country, assembled on the frontiers for the protection of the state.

"For these three years past, I have made the utmost exertions to procure you, my beloved subjects, the blessings of a permanent peace. No sacrifice, any ways consistent with your welfare, and with the independence of the state, however painful, have I spared, to secure your tranquillity and welfare, by a friendly understanding with the Emperor of the French.

"But all my endeavours proved fruitless. The Austrian monarchy was also to submit to the boundless ambition of the Emperor Napoleon; and in the same manner he strives to subdue Spain, insults the sacred head of the church, appropriates to himself the provinces of Italy, and parcels out the German dominions. Austria

was to do homage to the *great empire*, the formation of which he has loudly announced.

"I have adopted all necessary measures to assert the independence of the state. Not only have ye answered my call, but your love for your native country has prompted you to anticipate it. Accept my cordial thanks: they will be repeated by my posterity and yours. Self-defence, not invasion, was our aim. But the conqueror will not allow the sovereign of his people, strong in their mutual confidence, to possess sufficient means to oppose his ambitious views. He declared himself hostile to Austria, unless she should relinquish her measures of defence, and prostrate herself disarmed at his feet. The disgraceful proposal was rejected, and now his hosts are advancing against us, arrayed for battle.

"I confide in God, in the valour of my armies, in the heroic conduct of my brother, who leads them on to glory, in you, my beloved people. Our exertions for this war are great; but such they must be, in order to attain more securely the important end of self-preservation.

"What you have hitherto done is the most unquestionable pledge of the powerful assistance which I am to receive from you. They who bear no arms will also share in the protection of their country. Unanimity, order, obedience, activity, and confidence constitute the real strength of the nation. You have evinced them; and to this alone is it owing that we start with a fairer prospect of success than we ever did. Fortunate events will not unnerve your energy, nor disastrous occurrences, should any happen, shake your firm resolve. Persevering valour overcomes all dangers, enhances every advantage, and supplies all losses. Our cause is just. Providence does not forsake those who do not forsake themselves.

"I depend on your love, your tried fidelity to your prince and country. Depend ye on the paternal solicitude of your monarch, who finds all his happiness in yours.

"FRANCIS."

"Vienna, April 8, 1809."

3d.—DUKE OF SUSSEX AND LADY AUGUSTA MURRAY, NOW BARONESS D'AMELAND.—Considerable interest was excited on Saturday morning, in consequence of its being said that the chancellor's report would be given in public, in the suit their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge v. Lady Augusta Murray. The lord chancellor delivered his judgment in a private room, from which all persons but the parties, their counsel and solicitors, were excluded, by his lordship's express order. The object of the application was to remove the children of the marriage from their mother, who contended that she had the right of custody, having maintained them for many years, and under circumstances of the greatest distress, when the duke went abroad. Lady Augusta, it was observed, followed the chancellor from his rooms, apparently much agitated, and was led away by her brother, the present Earl of Dunmore, and some other friends. It is now ascertained that the cause of her dejection was, that the chancellor had ordered her children to be placed under the protection of Lord Moira. The request for the private hearing was made by Sir Arthur Pigot, counsel for the royal dukes.

A person of the name of Julian, of respectable connections, was this day fully committed to Exeter Castle, for trial at the ensuing assizes. He

has been three weeks under examination, and stands charged with committing several frauds and forgeries in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. Having resided there in affluence many years, he of course had a thorough knowledge of all the respectable inhabitants in the place; and the specious means he adopted eluded suspicion for several months. He was at length apprehended, (in disguise,) while tendering a forged letter to Mr Boson, an attorney of that town, and requesting the loan of 10l., to make up a mortgage. Mr B. not being in town, created the suspicion which led to his detection. Several persons in the neighbourhood have been defrauded by similar means. He pleads extreme distress as an excuse for his conduct, although he was once possessed of upwards of 50,000l.

Haddington.—At a county meeting yesterday, Mr Brown, after stating that a petition to the House of Commons, from a considerable body of the farmers of this country, praying for relief from the hardships which they sustained under the present mode of assessing the property tax, had been transmitted to General Charles Hope, moved, that the Meeting do request General Hope to support the said petition in parliament, by using his endeavours to procure such relief to the farming interest as sound discretion led him to think they were entitled to; which motion was seconded, in an appropriate and judicious speech, by the Hon. Baron Hepburn, and, after a good deal of reasoning thereupon, was, in substance, adopted by the Meeting. Mr Brown, in the course of his speech, read to the Meeting an extract from the minutes of a meeting of members of both houses of parliament, connected with Scotland, held in London on the 25th ultimo, from which it appeared, that Mr Solicitor-General Boyle, Mr Adam, and Mr Rutherford, were appointed a committee to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to submit two propositions on the subject for his consideration:—

1st, That the criterion of assessment should be reduced from 50 to 30 per cent. upon rents.

2d, That the re-valuation at the end of seven years should be given up.

If these propositions are gone into, the farming interest here will be perfectly satisfied; and as they are fair and reasonable in every respect, little doubt need remain of their being ultimately adopted.

At a general meeting of heritors of Roxburghshire, held at Jedburgh, a few days after the above meeting at Haddington, for the same object, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved,

1st. That this Meeting generally concurs in the resolutions which were passed at a general meeting of heritors held on the 19th day of October last.

2d. That it is naturally the wish of the legislature, in imposing a tax, to render it as little oppressive as possible, and to prefer the interest of the community to the facility of the collection.

3d. That the present mode of levying the property tax upon the occupiers of land is most unequal and oppressive.

4th. That the rent is no criterion of the profits of the farmer; and that so long as they are estimated by it, the tax must fall unequally upon the occupiers of land.

5th. That the re-valuation at the end of seven years, without making any allowance for the expence of improvement, or for the tax paid during

an unproductive period, is manifestly unjust.

6th. That this Meeting is of opinion that the farmers are entitled to claim the same indulgence with all other descriptions of their countrymen; and that the tax should be levied upon the real profits of individuals, and not upon any imaginary proportion between rent and produce.

7th. That this Meeting is of opinion that a petition, praying for relief, should immediately be presented to Parliament.

8th. That the Meeting approves of the draught of a petition now presented for its consideration, and remits it to Thomas Usher, Esq., to obtain signatures, and to transmit it to John Rutherford, Esq., member for the county, with their request that he will take the earliest opportunity of presenting it.

9th. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that as the landholders of this county are deeply interested in the prosperity of the farmers, they should bear their share of the expence which has, or may be incurred upon this subject.

London Gazette, May 6.

His Majesty's ship Belle Poule, off Corfu, February 16, 1809.

MY LORD—I have the honour to report to your lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command being driven by a hard southerly gale about twelve leagues to the northward of Corfu, a suspicious ship was discovered on the morning of the 14th instant, far distant on the lee-bow. All sail was instantly made in pursuit of her, but light and partial winds having come on, prevented our closing with her on that day: we, however, evidently made her out to be a French ship of war, and very distinctly saw her intention of making for the Gulf of Valona. Our course was directed accordingly, and at day-light on the following morning discovered her moored with cables to the walls of the fortress of Valona, mounting fourteen eighteen and twenty-four pounders, with another fort on an eminence above her, completely commanding the whole anchorage. A breeze at length favouring us, at one P. M. his Majesty's ship was anchored in a position at once to take or destroy the enemy, and at the same time to keep in check the formidable force we saw prepared to support the French frigate. A most animated and well-directed fire was opened on the enemy's ship. The forts making no effort to protect her, and our attention being thus undivided, the contest of course was very short. She surrendered after a few broadsides, and proved to be Le Var, French frigate, pierced for 32 guns, but having only twenty-two nine-pounders and four twenty-four-pounder carronades mounted; commanded by Capitaine de Fregate Paulin, with a complement of 200 men, from Corfu, destined to any port in Italy she could reach.

I cannot close my letter without expressing my regret that the occasion had not afforded more room for the display of that exertion and gallantry which my officers and ship's company have proved themselves at all times so ready to evince; and it is with sincere satisfaction I add, that, with the exception of some trifling damage in our rigging, we sustained no loss whatever. That of the enemy cannot be ascertained, as the greater part of her officers and ship's company took the opportunity of getting on shore the moment the ship struck.

Le Var is but two years off the stocks, coppered and copper-fastened, and 800 tons burden.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BRISBANE.

Right Hon. Cuthbert, Lord Collingwood, &c.

His Majesty's ship Amphion, at Sea, Feb. 10.

MY LORD—The Redwing joined me on the 8th instant, off Long Island, with information that an armed brig and a trabacculo were lying in a small creek in the island of Malida. I proceeded there in consequence, with the Redwing, and found the above vessels advantageously moored for defending the entrance of the creek, and several hundred soldiers drawn up behind some houses and walls. The brig and a twelve-pounder from the shore opened on the ships whilst they were taking their stations, which was no sooner effected, than they fled in all directions.

She mounted six twelve-pounder carronades, had sailed from Zara, in company with the trabacculo, on the 4th of January, with four hundred French troops for Ancona, which, on our approach, landed, and were those I mentioned above, but kept a respectable distance from our guns the whole time.

The boats' crews of the two ships, under the direction of Lieutenant Phillott, landed, and brought off three guns, one 12-pounder and two small ones, and destroyed two storehouses of wine and oil collected there.

I am happy to say no person was hurt on this service; and I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Captain.

To the Right Hon. Lord Collingwood, &c.

The brig sunk, soon after we got her out in deep water, from the effects of our shot.

Transmitted by Admiral Campbell.

His Majesty's sloop Royalist, Downs, May 2, 1809.

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint you, that at five yesterday evening, Dieppe bearing south, distant seven or eight leagues, his Majesty's sloop Royalist, under my command, fell in with five French lugger privateers, to which we immediately gave chase, and after a run of two hours and a quarter, captured La Princesse, of 16 guns and 50 men. The other four, during the short interval of exchanging prisoners, it being then nearly dark, and rather hazy, made their escape. I feel happy in having made this capture, as she has hitherto been a most successful cruizer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MAXWELL.

To Commodore Owen, &c., Downs.

Admiralty-Office, May 6th.

Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan has transmitted to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole two letters from Lieutenants Samuel Burgess and Joshua L. Rowe, commanding his Majesty's gun-vessels the Pincher and Censor; the former giving an account of the capture, near the Watt Sand, of a Danish privateer, mounting one carriage gun and four swivels, and a galliot laden with deals, by the boats of the Pincher and Basilisk, under the command of Sub-Lieutenant William Woolcock, of the Pincher; the latter stating the capture, in the River Ems, of a Danish privateer, mounting one long gun and four swivels, by the boats of the Censor and Bresdrageren, commanded by Sub-Lieutenant George Anderson, of the latter.

A frigate has been appointed, by the Admiralty, to proceed to Greenland, for the protection of the fishery.

10th.—Prince Stahremberg has arrived in town, as ambassador from the Court of Vienna. He arrived about twelve o'clock this day, and immediately had an interview with Mr Canning.—His highness came through Holland, and after escaping innumerable dangers, was picked up in a fishing-boat, by one of our cruizers.

The inhabitants of Belfast have resolved upon an address of thanks to Mr Wardle, although it was strongly opposed by the Marquis of Donnegal, and his father-in-law, Mr May, who, as sovereign of that corporation, has refused to transmit such address.

This morning the gentlemen who intended to bid for the loan waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the Treasury, when the following biddings took place :—

Messrs Goldsmid, . .	L. 0	8	10
Robarts and Co. . .	0	9	9
Barnes and Co. . .	0	10	10
Battye and Co. . .	0	12	0

Of course Messrs Goldsmid are to have the loan. It was at a premium of 1¼ per cent. at twelve o'clock.

While the inhabitants of Poole were assembled in the town-hall, to consider of a vote of thanks to Mr Wardle, the floor gave way, and upwards of 2000 of them were precipitated, with great violence, upwards of 20 feet, by which several had their limbs broken : No lives were lost. To add to the catastrophe, the market had been held the previous day, and the shambles underneath not being removed, numbers were dreadfully lacerated, by falling on the hooks.

12th.——LONDON.——SHERIFF'S COURT.—*Hon. H. Wellesley*, v. *The Right Hon. Lord Paget.*—This day there was an inquisition of damages in this case, as the defendant had suffered judgment to go against him by default. Mr Garrow stated the case on the part of the plaintiff. He conceived that it was the most distressing case of this description which ever fell within his experience. In September 1803 the marriage took place between the plaintiff (who is brother to the Marquis Wellesley) and Lady Charlotte Cadogan. Equal in rank and situation in life, and attached as the parties were to each other, there was every reason to expect as much happiness as the matrimonial state affords.—He would prove, by the most respectable witnesses, that they were an uncommonly-happy couple, until the affections of Lady Charlotte Wellesley had been seduced by Lord Paget. Until then, the utmost mutual tenderness and affection subsisted between them. They had a family of four children, for whom both parents shewed equal fondness; and nothing seemed wanting to the happiness of the plaintiff, until his domestic peace was for ever destroyed by the act of the defendant. —It was well known that the plaintiff had accepted a high situation in the state, (that of secretary to the treasury,) the duties of which situation necessarily occupied a considerable part of his time, and prevented his giving quite so much of his company to Lady Charlotte as when he had no business to attend to.—He was sure that it would not be insinuated on the part of the defendant, that the plaintiff had been guilty of infidelity to his wife, or that he had ever withdrawn from her any share of his love and affections. During the times, however, in which he was occupied in business, Lord Paget had more frequent opportunities of paying

those attentions to Lady Charlotte, which ended in her eloping from her husband, and living as she now does, with Lord Paget. The marriage and the criminal conversation were confessed, and therefore he should have nothing to prove, but that the plaintiff and Lady Charlotte were a happy and affectionate couple, until this felicity was destroyed by the act of the defendant. He could not conceive that many circumstances could be stated in extenuation of the criminality of the defendant. He could not plead the infirmity of youth overcome by uncommon beauty: he had a most estimable wife, to whom his affections and tenderness ought to have been exclusively confined, and by whom he had a family of eight children. In some circumstances there was a ray of hope left to the ruined female, that the seducer might afterwards be her husband; but in this case there was no occasion for the new-standing order of the House of Lords to prevent such union; for Lord Paget was a married man, and consequently could not be her husband. Complete ruin had been thus brought down upon the lady, without any possibility of reparation, and the most complete misery upon a most unfortunate husband. He did not see that it was necessary for him to introduce any topics to aggravate the case: such as it was, he left it in the hands of the jury, with the most perfect confidence that they would do what justice required of their hands.

The Rev. Mr Sloane, a relative of the Cadogan family, was the first witness called. He stated his intimacy with Mr Wellesley and Lady Charlotte; bore testimony to their mutual tenderness and affection; and described them as affording a perfect pattern of domestic happiness. Lord George Seymour, the Dean of Windsor, and Mr Sydenham confirmed his testimony.

Mr Dallas then addressed the jury for the defendant. He agreed with his learned friend, that this case was indeed a most distressing one. He had been positively instructed to abstain from every observation tending to justify or to mitigate, in any degree, the criminality of the defendant in a moral point of view. He should therefore not attempt to soften down or shade away the criminality; and on the subject of damages, he would say that Lord Paget would not be solicitous about the mitigation of damages, if he could suppose that any damages which a jury could reasonably give, would really be a compensation to the wounded feelings and happiness of the plaintiff. He thought, however, too highly of him to suppose it would, and therefore did not suppose the jury would give any very inflamed damages on account of his criminality. This was an action for compensation in damages for a civil injury, and it was not a criminal proceeding to punish an immoral act. In the point of compensation to Mr Wellesley, many circumstances which aggravated the offence of Lord Paget were in no degree applicable: for instance, the strong ground of aggravation was, that Lord Paget was a married man, and had eight children. What was this, however, to the compensation due to Mr Wellesley? When a husband loses his wife, is it to him of any consequence whether the seducer is a married or a single man, whether he has eight children, or whether he has no children, or whether the wife who has been unfaithful to him may marry her seducer or not? Certainly a hus-

band could not expect additional damages, merely because the wife that had eloped from him was prevented from marrying the man with whom she eloped.

Mr Dallas then stated the case simply, he said, as it occurred. The defendant and Lady Charlotte had been intimate from their earliest years. That intimacy was matured into virtuous friendship. Both parties shuddered at the idea of guilty intercourse. They struggled against its temptation. Lady Charlotte, like Eloisa, had recourse to religion, but in vain; and Lord Paget flew to arms in Spain, as a refuge against his own infirmities. But he could not banish the idea of Lady Charlotte from his heart; and it is well known that upon every occasion he appeared to court danger, and to seek for death. Unfortunately for him, he did not meet it; for had he fallen there, he would have fallen on the bed of honour, and the tears of his country would have bedewed his grave. But now, alas! his domestic happiness, his high renown, and his flattering prospects had vanished, and nothing remained but the cheerless hope of being permitted to pass his days in oblivion. An author has observed, that could we look into each other's breast, there would be no such thing as envy in the world. Little did they who admired or envied Lord Paget for his splendid achievements in Spain, know how this fatal passion wound itself like a snake about his heart. Soon after his return, Lady Charlotte eloped from her husband, and asked that protection which he unhappily granted. Generous minds would feel pity for Lord Paget; and he, the learned counsel, trusted that the jury, in their verdict, would dismiss from their minds circumstances foreign to the question.

The chairman summed up the evidence, and stated the case very shortly to the jury.

One of the jurymen asked at what the damages were laid in the declaration, and was answered at 20,000l.

The jury then considered for a few moments, and brought in their verdict for the plaintiff——Damages *twenty thousand pounds*.

13th.—A labourer of the name of Fryer, who attends the windmill for draining the land on Slodmarsh Level, while managing the sail on one of the sweeps, last week, the beake which stopped the shaft suddenly gave way, and the power of the wind putting the machine in motion, he was carried round on the sweep for a considerable time, when, by dint of perseverance, he by degrees gained the shaft, and from thence the top of the mill, where, by loosening the planks over it, he was enabled to descend from his perilous situation in safety.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—This morning some of the fishing boats at Nairn having gone to sea, were obliged, by a sudden and violent gale, to return. On coming near the shore, the surf was so rough, that one of the boats, in which there were nine men, was unfortunately upset, and only one of the crew with difficulty saved: The other eight, we are sorry to say, perished in sight of their wives and a multitude of spectators, who were anxiously concerned for their preservation, but who could not afford them the smallest assistance. Each of the above unfortunate persons has left a widow and a number of children to bewail their untimely fate.

14th.—Mrs Biggen, who some years ago was one of the most beautiful women in the metropolis, died this day, in Baker street, London. This lady was so attached to Colonel Montgomery, who a few years ago unfortunately fell in a duel, that she lived wholly in retirement from that period till within the last fortnight, and may be considered as the sacrifice of affection.

London.—Dreadful Fire in the Docks.—Last night a fire broke out on board a vessel along-side of the quay adjoining Billingsgate Dock, which raged with the utmost fury for several hours, notwithstanding the most active exertions to subdue it. This calamitous event began about ten o'clock, and soon spread to the contiguous shipping, and to the range of warehouses which extend from the dock along Dyce quay. These warehouses, which were unfortunately filled with sugars, tar, oil, hemp, turpentine, tallow, &c. &c., were all successively consumed; and the volumes of fire, though generally speaking, almost uniformly thrown up, were rendered more furious and horrible every ten or fifteen minutes by some new combustible matter which they caught. The fire communicated in a gradual, but rapid manner to the vessels next the shore, and it began with assailing the masts, sails, and rigging of those in the immediate tiers. The sight from London and Blackfriars bridges was awfully affecting, and it was at one period apprehended that it would be impossible to preserve the whole of the shipping in that part of the river from absolute ruin. Fortunately the tide favouring about eleven o'clock, by the efforts which were made for the preservation of the vessels in the dock, several were towed out, although with extreme difficulty. Four were completely burnt, and about the same number damaged. A floating engine, which was worked with great skill, was of considerable service in preventing the extension of the flames along the river. The vessel on board of which the fire broke out had nearly the whole of her cargo in, which was destroyed

The first appearance of the fire was in that part of the quay where the Margate and Ramsgate hoys are stationed. The sight was tremendous, and a prodigious crowd flocked to the spot. The Britannia, Margate hoy, a brig from Hull, and a vessel from Deal have been destroyed by the fire. It originated in the following trifling accident:—The watchman who guarded the property on Ralph's quay, which consisted chiefly of spirits of turpentine, pitch, tar, sugar, &c., having heard that a barrel of turpentine was leaking in consequence of the hot weather, went to the spot with a light, for the purpose of stopping the fissure, when, unfortunately, a spark from his link happened to fall upon some of the liquid, which produced an immediate and furious blaze.

The public papers are now filled with details of the various successes of the French and Austrians, and with proclamations and bulletins, in which the two parties engaged give very different statements of facts. These papers are so multifarious, that it is impossible to give them at length, and a task equally difficult and unsatisfactory to attempt to abridge them. We gladly, therefore, refer for the facts and reasonings connected with this disastrous campaign to the account contained in our Historical department for the present year; and shall only select such pa-

pers as are particularly memorable or interesting. The following account of the valiant exertions of the brave and loyal inhabitants of the Tyrol will be read with emotions of admiration and sympathy.

SUCCESSES OF THE AUSTRIANS IN THE TYROL.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Taxis to his Imperial Majesty.

"Dated Inspruck, April 15, 1809.

"SIRE,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to make known to your Imperial Majesty the testimonies of bravery and fidelity which former subjects of your Majesty have displayed, in proof of their attachment to your august house.

"The brave Tyrolians, driven to despair by the extinction of their constitution, which had been preserved entire and inviolate under the dominion of your Majesty, and that of your august ancestors, took up arms on the 10th instant, attacked the Bavarian troops at Stergingen, at Inspruck, at Hall, and at the convent of St Charles, and after having killed or wounded more than five hundred of the enemy, compelled them to surrender and capitulate. On the 12th, a body of about 300 men, composed of French and Bavarian troops, presenting themselves before Wildau, near Inspruck, sustained a similar defeat to that of the former. A reinforcement of French troops which came up on the 13th did not meet with a better fate.

"As prisoners are continually coming in, I am not as yet enabled to ascertain the number of them with precision; but there has already been brought in, and sent on their way to Saltzburgh, the French General Bisson, several officers of the staff, from 3000 to 4000 men of different descriptions, artillery, cavalry, light-infantry, &c.; and likewise the Bavarian General Kunkel, Colonel Ditfori, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, about 20 officers, and above 12,000 Bavarian troops.

"The loss of the enemy in cannon, colours, muskets, and money, is not yet exactly ascertained, because the peasants, in the enthusiasm of victory, have not yet brought in several articles of which they took possession.

"A considerable number of prisoners are brought in every other moment, who have been dispersed in the different attacks.

"I can say nothing of the bravery of the inhabitants, which must not sink below the reality. Suffice it to allege, as proofs of their valour, and intrepidity, and determination, that they did not hesitate to attack in the open plain 200 Bavarian troopers, whom they dismounted, and compelled to surrender; in fine, that they rushed in upon the enemy's cannon, of which they made themselves masters.

"The rallying signal was the sacred name of your Majesty; and far from fearing to brave death for the sake of their rightful sovereign, they considered it only as the reward of their valour, and of their devotion to the cause of their country.

"On the 9th, at noon, I received, from Lieutenant-General Baron Jellachich, orders to advance towards the Tyrol, across the mountains of the Saltzburgh territory, shaping my march by the Bellerthal. My detachment consisted of a division of the regiment of infantry of Devaux, a battalion of the chasseurs of Saltzburgh, (the formation of which is not yet complete,) and of the first divi-

sion of the 2d battalion of the Landwells of Saltzburgh.

"Although we made a double march every day, we arrived only in time to admire the victory of the brave Tyrolians, and to behold the great number of prisoners who bore witness to the intrepidity and decision of the attack.

"We were received with enthusiasm, and our march from the frontier hitherto wore the aspect of a triumph. Our warriors were deeply affected with the demonstrations of joy of all ages and sexes, who hastened to meet us, and with the uninterrupted cries of 'Long live our good Emperor Francis!' Our emotions were wound up to the highest pitch, on beholding a great number of the defenders of the country, who had armed themselves with every sort of weapon they could lay hold of, and who pressed forward towards Inspruck, in order to put themselves in an attitude to encounter a fresh column of the enemy, which were said to be approaching. Every feeling of exultation had reached the utmost pitch. The sound of the bells mingled with the discharge of artillery and musquetry, and with the joyous acclamations of our youthful warriors.

"It was an affecting spectacle to see hastening around us men of extreme old age, and youths of twelve years, armed with whatever had fallen into their hands, and displaying before our eyes the trophies they had won from the enemy.

"They flatter themselves (and I have only to repeat their promises) to be able to present to your Majesty five or six thousand prisoners, as a pledge of their fidelity and attachment.

"I feel it my duty, above all, to recommend to your Majesty's imperial benevolence Mr Straub, an innkeeper at Hall. He has well deserved this distinction, not only by organizing the insurrection of the country, but also by directing, with equal judgment and zeal, the three attacks, in which the Tyrolians were happy enough to lose only 26 men.

"Thirty thousand florins of public money have been stopped, which were coming from Munich, and which were seized at Imbst. We are not yet enabled to state the amount of the other sums of public money of which we have taken possession.

"As, in consequence of these advantages, the functions of the Bavarian authorities have ceased, I thought it indispensable to establish a provisional police, to maintain the stability of internal tranquillity.

(Signed) "TAXIS," &c.

Other reports have already announced, that the southern part of the Tyrol was in the hands of the Austrians. This latter event completes the recapture of the whole of that interesting province.

The bearer of the dispatch of Lieutenant-General Taxis, M. Zemmer, who was himself engaged in these affairs, had received from his Imperial Majesty the grand gold medal, the usual reward of civil merit.

Their first success is the more grateful to the heart of his Imperial Majesty, as it is owing, in a great measure, to the loyalty and the devotion of a province whose attachment to the House of Austria has not been relaxed by three years of a foreign domination.

This spontaneous movement of the Tyrolese affords, at the same time, a new proof of the necessity and the justice of a war, which the wishes of the different nations of Germany

have invoked, as the only means of their liberation.

Scharding, April 17, 1809.

ULM, *April* 20.—The emperor issued the following proclamation on the 17th instant, on his arrival at Donawerth:—

"SOLDIERS,—The territory of the confederation of the Rhine is violated. The Austrian general was desirous that we should take to flight at the first appearance of his arms, and abandon our allies to his disposal. I come with the rapidity of an eagle. Soldiers, you were around me when the sovereign of Austria came to visit me in my camp-hut in Moravia. You saw him experience my bounty, and swear eternal friendship to me. We have been victors in three wars. Austria owes every thing to our generosity: thrice has she broken her engagements. Our past success is the sure pledge of the victory which now awaits us.—Let us advance, and let the enemy, at the sight of us, again recognize their conquerors.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.—ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Head-Quarters, Sacile, April 17.

"On the 10th and the 11th, his Imperial Highness the Archduke John, with the army under his command, entered the territory of Friole, by Pouteba, Cividale, and Goriz, and, after some opposition, advanced, on the 13th, to the Tagliamento. The enemy retired across the river, in order to join with the troops in their rear. This junction, which probably took place at Sacile, made the hostile army five divisions strong.

"In the night of the 14th, his imperial highness proceeded with the Austrian guard towards Pordenone; the remainder of the army followed at day-break. The enemy's advanced guard was at Pordenone, and his army was posted between that place and Sacile, near Fontana. In this situation an action commenced, which, after a sanguinary contest of two days, terminated entirely to our advantage.

"The vice-king of Italy commanded the French army. The result was so decisive, that the enemy could not maintain themselves behind the Livenza, but were obliged to retreat rapidly to the Piave.

"The prisoners amount already to 6000, among whom are Generals Paze and Bressan. More are constantly brought in.

"The loss in killed and wounded greatly exceeds this number, and we have taken 16 cannon and three eagles."

16th.—The transports which were sent with the French garrison of Martinique are arrived at Portsmouth. They were to have been landed at Quiberon, but upon their arrival there, the French refused to exchange them. They were, by the capitulation, to be exchanged rank for rank, man for man; but on their arrival at Quiberon, the governor demurred, and our officers very properly brought them away. It is almost in vain to enter into stipulations with a government which keeps no principle of faith in its dealing with foreign powers, nor even of gratitude for its brave defenders.—Buonaparte obstinately refuses to consent to a regular cartel.—The moment a French seaman or soldier is wounded, or a prisoner, he ceases to be an object of care and attention to him—he regards him only so long as he is able to further his ambitious projects, by fighting his battles.

Arrived at Portsmouth, from Mar-

tinique, Captain Scott, of the 3d West India regiment; Captain Mitchell, of the 30th foot; Captain Wynne, of the 23d foot; and Captain Willby, of the 90th foot. The latter gentleman brought home three imperial eagles, taken from the enemy by our troops in the conquest of the island.

A court-martial was this day held on board the Salvador del Mundo, in Hamoaze, for trying Captain Tremlett, and his officers, for the loss of his Majesty's ship Alcmene; when, after a clear and full investigation of the circumstances, Captain Tremlett and his officers were fully acquitted. The pilot of the said ship was cautioned and admonished.

On Sunday, in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, a woman discovered a parcel in a draw-well, in which was no water; and on its being taken out, it proved to be a new-born infant, sewed up in a cloth, with a string tied tight about its neck, by which it appeared to have been strangled. The parish officers immediately set on foot a search. Their suspicion fixed on a young woman of the name of Anderson, who, together with two aunts who lived in the same house with her, were taken into custody. She confessed having borne a child a few days before, but said her aunts had taken it away, she knew not where. It being the opinion of the surgeons who inspected the child, that it had been born alive, the coroner's jury, which sat from nine in the morning till twelve at night, brought in a verdict of wilful murder, and they were all three committed to Morpeth jail, to take their trials at the first assizes.

Lately a melancholy accident happened at the house of Mr Belwood, of Brignall, near Bernard-castle. One of the men-servants being desired by his fellow-servant (who is a volunteer) to bring down his accoutrements to clean, he, in his passage, met the servant girl, and snapped the piece at her, but it did not go off. He, however, afterwards presented it at two of Mr Belwood's daughters, when it unfortunately exploded, and carried away a great part of one of their faces. The piece had not been drawn after a field-day, and the man was ignorant of that circumstance. Ought not, however, the many accidents that have happened by fire-arms, sufficiently to deter any rational being from presenting a piece, either loaded or unloaded, at his fellow-creatures?

18th.—General Assembly.—This day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh. His Grace Francis, Lord Napier, his Majesty's High Commissioner, attended by the Earls of Buchan and Leven, Lord Viscount Cathcart, Lords Sinclair, Elibank, and Robert Kerr, most of the North British Staff, a number of naval and military officers, and several other persons of distinction, walked from the Highland Society's Hall, High street, to the High Church, where he was received by the Magistrates, in their robes. The streets were lined by a detachment of the Inverness-shire militia and the city guard. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Andrew Grant, one of the ministers of Canongate, Moderator of last Assembly, from Psalm cxlvii,—12, 13, 14. Upon adjourning to the Assembly-room, Dr Francis Nicol, of Mains and Strathmartin, was chosen Moderator. His Grace's commission, and his Majesty's letter and warrant for 1000l., for propagating the Christian religion in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, being read, the Assembly was opened by a

speech from his Grace the Commissioner, to which a suitable reply was made by the Moderator.

On Friday the Assembly appointed a committee to draw up an answer to his Majesty's letter, and also an address upon the present arduous situation of public affairs. The usual business then went on.

AYR.—On Tuesday afternoon a very sharp storm of thunder and lightning came on here, which lasted upwards of an hour. It was most severely felt in the neighbourhood of Monkton. There its sound and appearance are represented to have been truly terrific. During the storm a vast deluge of rain, mixed with heavy hail, fell out, which washed all the small gravel off the road in that village; but it did not extend to the Spittal Hill, four miles north-east of it. At the north end of Monkton a very singular phenomenon took place, which was observed by three men :—A flash of lightning struck a hedge opposite to them, from which they saw an immediate emission of smoke. Where it struck, a quantity of earth had been torn out and scattered about; but a scraggy tree and the thorns of the hedges were untouched. Within a few yards of this spot stood a stable, where two horses were put up in separate stalls, just at the commencement of the storm. When they were visited after it, they were both dead, and fallen contrary ways; nor, except a slight appearance of singeing on one of them, was there the least mark of external hurt. The stable is thatched, and above where the horse stood was filled with loose straw: The door was shut, and no appearance of the electric fluid having been in the place could be perceived. The one horse was the property of, and the other hired by Gilbert M'Call, an industrious man, who supported his family by carting, &c., with them. We understand a subscription has been set on foot to alleviate his loss. The lightning also struck the roof of Underwood House; tore off the slates, and left the sarking bare the width of a plough-fur; went down the kitchen vent, passing by a number of children sitting near the fire; struck the opposite wall, following the direction of the bell-wire; tore down the lath and plaster; ascended to the first floor; drove off the washing-board, and broke one of the steps of the stair.

19th.—This day her Majesty completed her 65th year, which was celebrated at Windsor in a private manner. The Duchess of York, Dukes of Cambridge and Sussex, and Lord St Helen's, arrived at Windsor on Thursday night for that purpose. In the morning the Princess Charlotte of Wales, Dukes of York, Kent, and Cumberland, arrived at Windsor upon the occasion.

We are sorry to observe, that, from continued ill health, Sir Samuel Hood has been obliged to leave his station in the Baltic. He has arrived at Deal in the Centaur.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—BOW STREET.—Two days ago Miss Mary York, a young lady, about 24 years of age, was brought by Lavender before Mr Nares, the sitting magistrate, on a charge, under the Black Act, of an extraordinary nature. Robert Coombes stated, that on Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock, he was passing through Kempton Park, in Sunbury; and as he was looking at some young men playing at cricket, he heard a gun go off, and immediately saw the prisoner, Miss Mary York, in a paddock, divided from the park by a paling, with

a gun in her hand: He, in consequence, went up to the paling, and remonstrated with her. She snapped the piece again, and it went off, presented at him. He saw Miss York put shot into the gun out of a shot-belt, and saw her prime it with powder: her servant supplied her with powder to prime it. After the gun was fired, he and Parker got over the paling, and took the gun from her.

Henry Parker, a carpenter at Sunbury, confirmed the above: He observed the ball from the gun strike the road about three paces before him.

The defence set up by Miss York was, that the witness, Coombes, had made use of some very improper language to her, and had thrown some pieces of pailing at her, which induced her to send her servant for the musket, and had discharged it at Coombes in her own defence.

This was confirmed by the servant. Mr Rolfe, the uncle of Miss York, the proprietor of the house where she resides, and the joint proprietor of the park, attended in behalf of Miss York, and stated, that the witnesses were committing a trespass; but he by no means justified the conduct of his niece, in discharging a musket at them. Mr Rolfe endeavoured to throw discredit upon the testimony of Coombes; insinuating, that he was not a respectable character. Mr Nares, however, did not consider any thing that had been said in defence to amount to a justification, but would give it another hearing, upon Mr Rolfe undertaking for the future appearance of Miss York and her servant.

Friday, at eleven o'clock, was the time appointed for the further investigation. The parties were all ready in attendance; but on its being suggested to the magistrate that Mr Gurney was retained for Miss York, he waited till past twelve, when Mr Gurney came into the office. Miss York, and her servant, Elizabeth Toothe, were then brought into the office, and placed before Mr Nares. The witnesses were called for, but did not answer, although it was proved by Lavender, Adkins, Limbrick, and Jones, that they were at the door of the office at the time Mr Gurney came into the office. Every exertion possible was made to find them, but in vain. It was ascertained that a young man, of the name of Sanderson, the bailiff to Mr Rolfe, was seen in conversation with them all for a considerable time, and at the time they were last seen. He was sent for, it being strongly suspected that he had been tampering with them, to induce them not to appear. He strongly denied the charge, and declared that he knew not where they were. Mr Nares, however, was not satisfied with his account, and threatened to commit him, but liberated him, upon Mr Rolfe undertaking for his appearance on a future day. Mr Nares observed to Mr Rolfe, that he thought himself ill-treated, after the lenity he had shewn. Mr Rolfe assured him he knew nothing of the witnesses being taken away. The magistrate then ordered Miss York to be committed to the new prison, Clerkenwell. She was detained at the Brown Bear public-house till she was taken there, during which time numbers of gentlemen flocked to see this young lady. Elizabeth Toothe, servant, was admitted to bail, to answer what shall be objected to her at the next quarter-sessions;

herself in a recognizance of 300l., and two sureties in 150l. each. Mr Rolfe was one of her bail.

London Gazette, May 20.

Admiralty-Office.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Parker to Admiral Sir S. Hood, transmitted by Sir J. Saumarez.

His Majesty's ship Melpomene, in the Sleeve, May 1, 1809.

SIR,—I beg leave to acquaint you, that having chased a Danish man of war cutter, of six guns, and apparently quite new, on shore at Huilbo, (a harbour in Jutland,) and anchored his Majesty's ship in nineteen feet water, the boats were sent under the directions of Lieutenants Plumridge and Rennie, who succeeded in boarding and destroying her, with some other vessels, under a most tremendous fire. The immense crowds of the enemy exposed to the fire of the Melpomene, and that of her launch's carronade, leaves me good reason to suppose their loss must be very considerable.

Ours is confined to Lieutenant George Rennie and five men wounded in the boats; but more might have been expected, from the severe and galling fire altogether directed on them.

I cannot close this letter without expressing how much Lieutenants Plumridge and Rennie are to be admired, with every officer and man, for their zealous and gallant conduct on this occasion.

Underneath is the report of wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) PETER PARKER, Capt.

To Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart., and K. B., &c.

List of Wounded.—Lieutenant George Rennie, severely; John Gibbs, seaman, ditto; John Griffiths, ditto, ditto; Frederick Thomas, marine, ditto; William Evans, ditto, ditto; William Binding, ditto, ditto.

Commodore Owen has transmitted to the Hon. W. Wellesley Pole a letter from Captain Dolling, of his Majesty's sloop Trompeuse, giving an account of his having, on the 15th instant, in company with the Badger sloop, fallen in with eleven of the enemy's gun-schuyts, standing to the eastward from Boulogne. On the approach of his Majesty's sloops, the enemy endeavoured to put into Ambleteuse; but three of the vessels having overshot that harbour, were obliged to go round Cape Grisnez, and were attacked in the night by the boats of the Trompeuse and Badger, under the direction of Lieutenant Strong, of the former. Two of them, mounting two long six-pounders and two howitzers, with thirteen men each, were boarded, and brought out, under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries and musketry on the beach; and the third was driven amongst the rocks, where she appeared to be rendered useless. One person, belonging to the Trompeuse, was slightly wounded. The enemy had two wounded, and six threw themselves into the water.

QUEEN'S PALACE, *May* 17.—This day the Prince De Stahremberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Austria, had a private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials; to which he was introduced by the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, and

conducted by Sir Stephen Cottrel, Knight, master of the ceremonies.

Bishop Porteus.—This venerable prelate has at length closed his dignified and useful life. His remains are to be interred in a vault at a chapel at Tunbridge, in Kent, built by himself for that purpose. The chapel was also built by him; and he has, we understand, bequeathed 250l. a-year to the minister, who is to be appointed by the Bishop of London for the time being. The bishop preached the first sermon in it. He was particularly partial to that place, it being the first living he was appointed to. He built a small house, and always spent part of the summer there.

22d.—Capture of One of the Ships of the L'Orient Squadron.—Dispatches are received at the Admiralty, from Admiral Lord Cochrane, which state, that on the night of the 11th of April, the three French line-of-battle ships which took shelter in the harbour of the Saintes made a dash through one of the passages, while the frigates ran through the other. Our ships immediately pursued them; and on the 10th, in the morning, under Port Rico, his Majesty's ship Pompee came up with the Hautpoult, an 80 gun ship, and after a severe action, obliged her to strike. The Pompee had seven killed, and twenty-nine wounded: the Hautpoult had between eighty and ninety killed and wounded. The two other French ships were closely pursued by two of our squadron through the Morne Passage, and strong hopes were entertained of their capture.

On the 26th of last month, five sail of the line, two frigates, and thirty transports sailed from Toulon, for the relief of Barcelona. Intelligence of their sailing was immediately communicated to Lord Collingwood, who proceeded in search of them, and there is every reason to hope that he will intercept them on their return to Toulon.

Court Martial.—Trial of Rear-Admiral Harvey.—Portsmouth.—This day came on, before a court-martial assembled on board his Majesty's ship Gladiator, the trial of the above officer, for charges which impute disrespect to his superior officer, Admiral Gambier, commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet; and which charges are comprised in the two following letters, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

Caledonia, in Basque Roads,
April 4, 1809.

"Sir—His Majesty's ship Imperieuse arrived at this anchorage yesterday, and Lord Cochrane delivered to me your letter, signifying their lordships direction to me to employ him on the service of attempting to destroy the enemy's fleet by the means of fire-ships, &c.; and I beg to assure their lordships, that Lord Cochrane shall have every assistance with all the means in my power to give him, for the accomplishment of so desireable an object.

"As the fire-ships may be expected to arrive every moment, I immediately communicated to the different ships (through the medium of the admirals of the division to the respective captains) the projected intention of destroying the enemy's fleet; and directed them to furnish me with the names of such lieutenants as would volunteer to command the fire-ships which may not be under the direction of an officer of the rank of command-

er; and also that a certain number of volunteer seamen, sufficient to man the fire-vessels, (or for any other service,) should be kept in readiness: At the same time I held out to the officers and men (volunteers) encouragement of reward, by their lordships, to such as should distinguish themselves on this occasion.

"Upon this Rear-Admiral Harvey came on board the Caledonia, and stated a number of officers and men, on board the Tonnant, that were ready volunteers to undertake the service, and that he offered himself to have the direction of executing that service. I informed him that their lordships had fixed upon Lord Cochrane for the purpose. On which Rear-Admiral Harvey declared to me, in the most violent and disrespectful manner, and desired me to consider it as an official communication, that if he was passed by, and Lord Cochrane, or any other junior officer, appointed in preference, he should *immediately desire to strike his flag, and resign his commission.*

"I informed him I should be sorry he should take such a strong measure, and that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having fixed on Lord Cochrane, and directed me to employ him upon this service, I could not deviate from their lordships' orders. The rear-admiral upon this continued his vehement and insulting language to me, and stated how much he had been neglected for his former services, both by myself, when holding a seat at their lordships' board, as well as by others of their lordships' predecessors there; that he had not been rewarded for the eminent services he had performed:—and after such violent invective, and a continuation of insulting gestures and language, under which I beg to assure their lordships *I preserved my temper and calmness* towards him, he declared that he had differed with me in opinion with respect to my conduct in the command of the fleet; that he could impeach me for misconduct and bad management; and ended by saying, with the same insulting tone and manner, that he would go in the Tonnant, or any old rotten seventy-four, to board the enemy's three-decked ship in Aix Roads, and bring her out. Here I must observe to their lordships, that in a conversation a few days ago with Rear-Admiral Harvey, upon the strong position of the enemy's fleet, he stated it to be his opinion, that any ships that entered that anchorage, to attack the enemy, could never return from it.

"I will not trouble their lordships with any further detail respecting the disrespectful conduct of Rear-Admiral Harvey towards me, but only say, that I never in my life received so much insult, to wound my feelings so sharply, as on the present occasion. I must add, however, that I have uniformly shewn the rear-admiral that respect and attention to which his rank entitled him; and I can venture to appeal to all the officers under my command, that the service, since I have been in the command of the fleet, has been conducted with the greatest harmony, and the best understanding with the officers their lordships have done me the honour to place under my command; and that I have used all the zeal, attention, and diligence in my power to discharge my duty with integrity and uprightness.

"Under these circumstances, and a consideration that the public service may be impeded, I trust their lordships will see the necessity of taking the most speedy measures for relie-

ving me from the embarrassing situation in which I am placed, by the officer second in command here treating me in a manner so contemptuous and insulting, as to amount even to mutiny.

"Having stated what I have done, I beg you to assure their lordships that I do it only with a view to vindicate my character from the unmerited aspersions cast upon it by an officer so violently irritated against me as Rear-Admiral Harvey appears to be, and this for an act not my own.

"If their lordships should not upon this statement think it necessary to order a court-martial to be held upon Rear-Admiral Harvey, for his conduct, I beg it may be considered that I reserve to myself the right of making an application for that purpose. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "GAMBIER."

"The Hon. W. W. Pole, &c., Admiralty."

"Caledonia, in Basque Roads, April 4.

"SIR—Since I closed my letter to you this morning, stating the conduct of Rear-Admiral Harvey yesterday, it has come to my knowledge that he has in many instances spoken of me in a most contemptuous and disrespectful manner to several officers in the fleet, and done so with that publicity, that it cannot fail to have been disseminated amongst the inferior officers and seamen under my command.

"It is truly painful to me, particularly under the circumstances of an approaching enterprise, that language should have been used by any one calculated to subvert due confidence and discipline, and to militate so much against the proceedings of the public service; more especially, that it should have been used by an officer holding the situation of second in command.

"I cannot now, however, hesitate upon the course which becomes necessary for me to pursue on this occasion, and have therefore to request that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be pleased to order a court-martial to try Rear-Admiral Harvey, upon the charges set forth in my letter of this day's date, and for having, as herein before stated, spoken of me, and of my character and conduct, at different times, in an unofficer-like and contemptuous manner, tending to subvert the discipline of the fleet, much to the prejudice of the public service. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "GAMBIER."

"The Hon. W. W. Pole, &c., Admiralty."

Mr Bicknell then, as solicitor for the Admiralty, called Admiral Gambier himself as the first witness. His evidence was little more than a restatement of the facts contained in the above letters. A few questions, of no moment, were then put to him by Admiral Harvey.

Lord Gambier then withdrew.

Captain Sir H. B. Neale was next examined, and he stated, that Admiral Harvey came on board the Caledonia, and said, that he never saw a man so unfit for the command of the fleet as Lord Gambier; that instead of sending boats to sound the Channel, which he considered the best manner of attacking the enemy, he had employed himself, or amused himself, with mustering the ships' companies; that he had not taken pains to ascertain whether the enemy had placed any bombs in front of their line; and said that if Lord Nelson had been there, he would not have anchored in Basque

Roads, but have dashed at the enemy at once, or words to that effect; that he had spoke his mind to the commander-in-chief; that Lord Gambier had received him very coldly after the battle of Trafalgar, and had used him very ill, in having transmitted the master of the Tonnant's letter, for a court-martial upon him.

Q. What were the words used by Admiral Harvey to Lord Cochrane, expressive of his disapprobation of his (Lord Gambier's) conduct?—A. When he came into my cabin, he went up and shook hands with Lord Cochrane, assuring him he should have been very happy to have seen him on any other occasion than the present; that his (Lord Cochrane's) being ordered to execute the service on this occasion was an insult to that service; and that he would strike his flag as soon as that service was executed. Lord Cochrane answered, "I assure you I did not seek it: I went to town."

Q. Did you know of any other instances of language being used by the rear-admiral to you, reflecting upon the character of the commander-in-chief?—A. I remember upon one occasion, since Lord Gambier's appointment as commander-in-chief, and previous to the affair of the Basque Roads, Admiral Harvey said that Lord Gambier had endeavoured to make it pleasant to the fleet, otherwise there would be no bearing him: A man must have some good. And in a conversation, either with Lord Mulgrave or the Board of Admiralty, it was mentioned to me that the expedition was composed of bombs and fire-ships, for the purpose of destroying the French fleet in the Isle of Aix. I answered, that it was a service very easy to be executed. I was asked if I would undertake it? I answered, yes. Admiral Harvey said that he meant nothing personal to him (Lord Cochrane); he had a high opinion of him; he spoke only to the insult. Then follows what I have before stated relating to the admiral. Admiral Harvey likewise said, that he had made an offer to go in with the Tonnant, to bring out the enemy's three-decker.

Some other questions were put to this witness, for the sake of explanation:—The following is the most material.

Q. Did Admiral Harvey, in the presence of Sir H. B. Neale, express any opinion of Lord Gambier's conduct as commander-in-chief?—A. Yes; he said that he disapproved of such conduct in many instances. I think he stated one in particular—carrying sail off a ship, and endangering the fleet. He said it had long been, or was his opinion, that Lord Gambier was not equal to the command; that he meant to bring his lordship's conduct before a court-martial. That was the impression on my mind.

Admiral Harvey declined asking this witness any questions.

Lord Cochrane examined.

Q. Was your lordship present when Admiral Harvey came to Sir H. Neale's cabin on the 3d of April, after his having an interview with the commander-in-chief?—A. Yes, I was.

Q. Tell what passed on that occasion?—A. The only information that I had of his having been with Lord Gambier, was from Admiral Harvey himself; and he said that he had a conversation with Lord Gambier, relative to appointing a junior officer to act against the enemy's fleet. He said that he had volunteered his services to be employed, but was refused. He also mentioned that he

had been treated several times lightly, and that he did not think his services had been attended to in that way that he deserved. There were other things said, not connected with the affair: they were respecting a man's religious principles or conduct on shore. All that Admiral Harvey said was evidently unpremeditated, and appeared to proceed more from the warmth of his feelings at the moment, which I conceive his cooler judgment would not have induced him to say. In the course of the conversation, he said, "*he* (the prisoner) was no canting methodist, no hypocrite, nor no psalm-singer: *he* did not cheat old women out of their estates by hypocrisy and canting." He said that he had volunteered to perform the service that I came on, and would have been happy to have seen me on any other occasion; and expressed himself very sorry to have an inferior officer placed over his head. He also said that he had spoken to Lord Gambier with the same degree of *prudence* which he had done to me in the presence of Sir H. Neale.

Here Admiral Harvey submitted that the evidence given did not go to support the charges.

The solicitor, Mr Bicknell, then desired Lord Cochrane would be pleased to state what reply he made to Admiral Harvey?—A. Lord Cochrane stated that it was general, and it would be impossible for him at that time to repeat it.

Q. Did your lordship make any observations to these expressions of the admiral?—A. I said, you have a strange notion of prudence.

Captain Bedford was next called.

His evidence went to prove that Admiral Harvey had come aboard Lord Gambier's ship on the day already specified, and had asked him to carry a message to Lord Gambier, stating his (Admiral Harvey's) disappointment and dissatisfaction. This witness refused, as it was no part of his duty, to be so employed.—Witness said Admiral Harvey seemed much irritated.

Q. Did he afterwards on the quarter-deck make any, and what observations to you concerning the conduct of the commander-in-chief?—A. He told me to tell any person that the Tonnant was at his service, for he was determined to strike his flag; that the person being sent to perform the intended service, was certainly the suggestion of the commander-in-chief: it was an injury to every officer in the fleet, and to the service in general; which I agreed to; he said, he believed there was but one opinion throughout the fleet. He said Lord Gambier's conduct to him on his return from Trafalgar, as well as his forwarding a letter, by the master of the Tonnant, for a court-martial on him, were proofs of his methodistical, jesuitical conduct, and of his vindictive temper; that Lord Gambier's conduct since he took the command of the fleet did not meet his approbation; that he employed the officers in mustering the ships' companies, instead of gaining information as to the soundings; that he thought him quite unequal to the command of the fleet, and that he knew I was of the same opinion. Lord Cochrane and Sir H. Neale were walking on the quarter-deck. I do not know that they heard the conversation, but I think they must; for they laughed, and said, "Hear him! hear him!" Admiral Harvey, on going out of the ship, asked me again if I had made the commander this offer of service, for he was ready to perform any duty. I told him I had.

Q. Were any officers and men within hearing?—A. Yes, there were not less than 30 persons upon the quarter-deck.

After a few immaterial questions to Captain Beresford and Sir H. B. Neale, the evidence closed on the part of the crown; and the Court indulged Admiral Harvey with a delay till next morning, (23d,) when he entered on his defence. He declined calling any witnesses, but gave to the deputy judge-advocate (Mr Greetham) a paper, which was read. It apologized for his improper expressions, which arose from excessive zeal for the service. Two letters, one from Lord Collingwood, the other from Lord St Vincent, dated some years back, bearing the highest testimony of Admiral Harvey's naval gallantry, were read. He then withdrew with his counsel, strangers were excluded, and the Court deliberated for some time. At length strangers were readmitted, when the rear-admiral taking his station on the left hand of the deputy judge-advocate, that gentleman pronounced the fellowing sentence:—

The Court having heard and deliberated upon the evidence which had been adduced in support of the charges exhibited against Rear-Admiral Eliab Harvey, and having heard what he had alleged in his defence, are of opinion that the charges of vehement and insulting language to the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, and of having otherwise shewn great disrespect to him as commander-in-chief, on board his Majesty's ship Caledonia; and of having spoken of his lordship to several officers in a disrespectful manner, have been proved; and the Court doth therefore adjudge the said Rear-Admiral Eliab Harvey to be dismissed his Majesty's service; and he is dismissed accordingly.—The Court was then dissolved.

23d.—ANNIVERSARY DINNER.—A considerable number of persons assembled at the Crown and Anchor tavern, Strand, to celebrate the election of Sir Francis Burdett as one of the representatives of the city of Westminster.

Sir Francis took the chair, and when the cloth was removed, he gave the following toasts, which were received with great applause:—

"The King and the Act of Settlement."—"Magna Charta."—"The People and the Bill of Rights."—"Purity of Election, the first step towards Parliamentary Reform."

The next toast was conceived in the following terms—"Westminster's pride—Sir Francis Burdett." Sir Francis then rose, to render thanks to the company for the honour they had done him; and after many characteristic toasts, and hacknied speeches, and hired songs, the meeting broke up.

NEGRO CONSPIRACY IN JAMAICA.—Accounts are received by the General Miranda, of a plot having recently been discovered, formed by the negroes of Jamaica, to set fire to the towns of that island, and afterwards to murder the white inhabitants, to effect a revolution, precisely similar to that which has so fatally prevailed in the neighbouring island of St Domingo. For this purpose, various societies had been formed in different parts for a considerable time past, which met in the nights at appointed places, where they were regularly exercised to the use of arms, like soldiers. A commander-in-chief, with the rank of duke, (in their style,) had been chosen, who had subsequently appointed his suite, and also captains and officers to the different

societies, by whom regular returns were made to him of their respective corps after each muster: In short, the conspirators appear to have been perfectly organized; and St Patrick's day had been first agreed upon to set fire to the city of Kingston in several parts, commencing at a Mr Millward's liquor shop, in Upper King street, which was to be the signal for the other parties to begin; but some disappointment arising, it was afterwards fixed for the end of March; previous to which, however, their diabolical and blood-thirsty design was most happily discovered as follows, and the destruction of the town and lives of the inhabitants thereby prevented:—George Burgess, a private in the 2d West India regiment, having deserted from that corps, and being intimate with one of the ringleaders, was introduced at their meetings, and became fully acquainted with their design and preparations: He was afterwards (on the 27th of January) fortunately apprehended, tried by a court-martial for repeated desertion, found guilty, and sentenced to be shot. The night previous to his intended execution, he was waited upon by the chaplain of the regiment, (the Rev. Mr Campbell,) for the purpose of preparing his soul for another world; and after passing some time in devotion, the culprit, who appeared very penitent and fearful of death, told him that he had much of great importance to the white people of the island upon his mind, which he wished, before he quitted this world, to disclose to the commander of his Majesty's forces, Major-General Carmichael. Mr Campbell warned him of the serious nature of trifling with public justice by false statements, with a view of preserving his life; but he still persevered in his urgent wishes to see the general, and appeared fully sensible of the impropriety of soliciting an interview with him, but upon the most important considerations. This was immediately communicated to the general, who ordered the culprit to be brought before him, and on finding that his confessions were of so very serious and important a nature, sent for a magistrate, (D. P. Malony, Esq.,) when, after a short examination of the culprit, it was deemed necessary to send for the police officers of Kingston, in order to apprehend, without delay, the negroes whom he implicated in the conspiracy, which he solemnly averred existed in the island. Accordingly the police officers, with the culprit, attended by a file of soldiers, proceeded from Up Park Camp, about ten o'clock of the night of the 7th of March, to Kingston, and fortunately succeeded in securing a considerable number of negroes that he gave information of, before morning. They were taken to the house of the above magistrate, and privately examined before several magistrates and the general; and the fact of the existence of a conspiracy, for the purpose of revolutionizing the island, was soon ascertained, and also to be very widely extended. General Carmichael, at the intercession of the magistracy, was first pleased to grant a respite to George Burgess, and in about a week after pardoned him. The examinations were continued regularly, and a great many negroes were daily apprehended; nor were the examinations closed when the General Miranda sailed. Several of the ringleaders having absconded, rewards were offered for their apprehension. An abstract of these examinations, together with minutes of the trial of the two principal conspi-

rators, are in the possession of a gentleman arrived in the above vessel. The trial alluded to took place on Saturday, the 1st of April, and a slave court assembled for the purpose, at the court house in Kingston. They were a negro, named Peter Watkins, (commander-in-chief, with the rank of duke,) and Sambo John, (a captain;) and after a most patient and impartial investigation, both were found guilty of being concerned in a rebellious conspiracy, and sentenced to be hung the same afternoon; which was accordingly carried into execution; previous to which, however, they acknowledged their crime, and the justness of their sentence, and made further discoveries relative to this alarming conspiracy.

29th.—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was this day dissolved in the usual form, and the next was appointed to meet in Edinburgh, on the 17th of May, 1810.

30th.——DUEL BETWEEN LORD PAGET AND CAPTAIN CADOGAN.—This morning a meeting took place on Wimbledon Common betwixt Lord Paget and Captain Cadogan, brother to Lady Charlotte Wellesley. The following statement has been published by the seconds:—

"In order to prevent the appearance in the papers of any mis-statement respecting the duel which has taken place this morning between Lord Paget and Captain Cadogan, we, the respective friends of the parties, feel it incumbent on us to submit the following as the correct statement of the event, as it occurred:—

"In consequence of a challenge having been received by Lord Paget from Captain Cadogan, and every attempt to prevent a meeting having failed, the parties, attended by their respective friends, Captain Cadogan by Captain M'Kenzie, of the navy, Lord Paget by Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian, of the 7th light dragoons, met as agreed, at seven o'clock, on Wimbledon Common. The ground having been taken at twelve paces distance, they were directed to fire together. Captain Cadogan fired, Lord Paget's pistol flashed. This having been decided to go for a fire, a question arose whether Lord Paget had taken aim as if intending to hit his antagonist? Both the seconds being clearly of opinion that such was not his intention (although the degree of obliquity he gave his pistol was such, as to have been discovered only by particular observation,) Captain M'Kenzie stated to Captain Cadogan, that as it appeared to be Lord Paget's intention not to fire at him, he would not admit of the affair proceeding any farther. Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian then asked Captain Cadogan, whether he had not himself observed that Lord Paget had not aimed at him; to which he replied in the affirmative. Captain M'Kenzie then declared his determination not to remain any longer in the field, to witness any further act of hostility on the part of Captain Cadogan. Captain Cadogan replied, of course his conduct must be decided by his second; declaring, at the same time, that he had come prepared for the fall of one of the parties. On Captain M'Kenzie and Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian making it known to Lord Paget, that as he evidently did not intend to fire at Captain Cadogan, the affair could go no further, Lord Paget replied, 'As such is your determination, I have now no hesitation in saying, that nothing could ever have induced me to add to the injuries I have already done

the family, by firing at the brother of Lady Charlotte Wellesley.' On this the parties left the ground.

"G. C. M'KENZIE.
"R. H. VIVIAN."

The conduct of Captain M'Kenzie upon this distressing occasion, exhibits that tempered union of gallantry, coolness, and humanity, which distinguishes his character. The noble families on both sides, suffering under the deep misery which they already sustain, owe it to the manly firmness of this brave officer, that it has not been still further aggravated by the death of one or both the parties in this duel; and we learn with pleasure that they vie in their testimonies of gratitude and regard to Captain M'Kenzie. Colonel Vivian's deportment was equally temperate and humane, though, being the second of Lord Paget, he could not interfere so actively.

MISCELLANIES

PUBLISHED IN COURSE OF THE MONTH.

An experiment, exciting a most uncommon degree of interest, was tried at Woolwich lately, the invention of Captain Manby, barrack-master of Yarmouth, for the purpose of getting a communication with vessels stranded on a lee-shore, to save their crews in the darkest night. Three requisites were necessary to effect this important object: 1st, To discover precisely where the wrecked vessel was, if it was not in the power of the crew to point out her distressing situation by luminous signals; 2dly, To lay the piece of artillery with accuracy for the object; 3dly, To make the flight of a rope perfectly discernible to those on shore, and to those for whose safety it was intended. A small mortar firing a paper ball high into the air, at a certain calculated distance it was exploded, disengaging a shower of large balls of fire, that kept a luminous fall nearly to the horizon where the vessel was supposed to be seen; and a stand, having two perpendiculars in it, was pointed to the object. The stand supposing to have ascertained the direct position of the wrecked vessel, the mortar was to be placed behind it, directed to the line of the two perpendiculars, and the rope regularly laid on the ground in its front; the mortar being loaded with a shell having three large fuzes, or rather rockets in it, which, when fired, carried the rope, surrounded by such an immense blaze of light, that could scarcely be conceived. The decided approbation that it met with from all present marked its peculiar and distinguished merit. Every officer of that scientific corps before whom the experiment was made, for them to report on, most warmly congratulated the inventor, as did those of the navy, who expressed their fullest conviction of its great utility, and the universal good that will result from it. Among them were Lords Gardiner and Newark, Mr Whitby, Master-attendant of Woolwich dock-yard, &c. The effect, although in the day, was beyond all description beautiful, and proved the utility of a most important discovery to save shipwrecked mariners in a long stormy night in winter; a period occupying so great a part of the twenty-four hours in that season of the year.

It is said that the investigation commenced by Colonel Wardle, respecting the Duke of York, has given rise to no fewer than four duels.

JUNE.

1st.—EDINBURGH.—The Marquis of Huntly arrived at Oman's Hotel on Sunday, to be present with the friends of Mr Pitt, at the George's street Assembly-Rooms, on Monday, the 29th. His lordship left London on Friday morning at seven o'clock, and reached Edinburgh at a quarter before five on Sunday morning, performing the journey in twelve hours less time than is done by the mail coach. He attended the General Assembly on Monday before it rose, and being a member of that court, delivered his sentiments on the business before them. On Tuesday he again set off for London.

The anniversary of the birth of Mr Pitt was on Saturday celebrated at the London tavern. About six o'clock upwards of 300 persons sat down to dinner, John Inglis, Esq., in the chair.

The London Gazette of Saturday contains dispatches from Lord Collingwood, announcing the capture of a convoy of victuallers by Lord Cochrane, on the 2d of January. Also, dispatches from Sir James Saumarez, announcing the capture of the Danish island of Anholt on the 18th instant, by a detachment of seamen and marines, under the command of Captain Selby of the Owen Glendour, and Captain Edward Nichols of the marines. The garrison, amounting to 130 men, surrendered at discretion. We had one private marine killed, and two wounded. The capture of this island is stated to be of importance in furnishing supplies of water for the fleet, and affording a good anchorage for the trade going to or coming from the Baltic. The gazette also has accounts of the capture of a Danish lugger privateer by the Superb, and a Dutch national schooner of 7 guns by the boats of his Majesty's ship Princess Carolina.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION.—From the Petersburgh Gazette of the 25th of April, (5th May.)

"The peace between France and Austria, which had long been wavering, is at length entirely at an end. By the last advices, the Austrian troops have entered the duchy of Warsaw and the states of Saxony and Bavaria.

"It is thus that the flames of war, which had been so lately extinguished upon the continent, have just been rekindled; and by the force of circumstances, it is necessary that all the powers of Europe should take up arms again.

"The preparations for war on the part of Austria were the first cause of this misunderstanding. Russia could not see these with indifference. Every means were employed from the beginning to put an end to them. The guarantee of Russia of the integrity of the Austrian states was even offered, and at the same time it was declared, that in virtue of the existing alliance with France, every attack upon the present order of things would be considered as a violation of the rights stipulated by treaties, which ought to be maintained by the force of arms.

"Austria, not rejecting the pacific intimations made to her, pretended at first that her measures were only defensive; that they were occasioned only by the fear of the danger which threatened her; that her intention was not to undertake an offensive war; and that she would not break the peace.

"Facts have proved of how little value these assurances were. The measures of defence, which progressively increased, have changed into offensive measures. In the room of the fear that was expressed, ambitious plans have been developed, and the war has broken out by the invasion of foreign states, even before any declaration of war in the usual form.

"Austria, who knew perfectly well the

conduct which Russia would hold under the present circumstances, has determined to renounce her friendship, and rekindle the flames of war, even upon our frontiers, rather than desist from her projects.

"In consequence, orders have been given to the Russian ambassador at Vienna to quit that capital immediately; and it has been declared to the Austrian ambassador at this court, that from this moment his diplomatic functions have ceased, and that all relations are broken off with him and his court."

NEW-YORK, *April* 21.—NOTICE.—The Federal Republican Committee of the city of New York recommend to all ship-owners and masters of vessels to display their colours on Monday next, in honour of the triumph of Federal Policy, in the restoration of intercourse between the United States and Great Britain.

The persons having charge of the bells in the different churches are requested to cause them to be rung from twelve to one o'clock on the same day.

And it is ordered that a committee wait on the commandant of artillery, and request that he will cause a federal salute to be fired at sun-rise, noon, and sun-set, on the same glorious occasion.

Committee-Room, Saturday evening, April 23.

GENERAL MEETING.—TRIUMPH OF FEDERAL POLICY—NO EMBARGO—NO FRENCH PARTY—A RETURN OF PEACE, PROSPERITY, AND COMMERCE.—All true friends of their country—all who are disciples of Washington, and disposed to support the federal ticket at the ensuing election, are requested to meet this day, at twelve o'clock, at the Circus, to consider the present state of our national affairs, and to support that system of federal politics which has at last compelled the administration to abandon the fruitless and self-destructive embargo, and take the first step towards a settlement of our affairs with Great Britain, by accepting terms offered sixteen months ago: thus putting our differences with that nation in a train of being fairly and honourably adjusted, instead of being duped by French threats and confiscations abroad, and French influence at home.

April 24.—Yesterday, agreeably to notice, our citizens evinced public testimonies of their joy on the prospect of a restoration of commercial intercourse with England. The day was ushered in by a grand federal salute, which was repeated at noon and at sun-set. The shipping in the harbour were decorated with their flags at the mast-head during the day. The American eagle, roused from despondency, once more soared among the stars, floating with fond complacency over resuscitated commerce, and expanding his pinions in triumph at her restoration. The ringing of bells and the thunder of cannon spoke the feelings of freedom, and proclaimed to the skies the virtuous enthusiasm of political friendship. Mutual felicitations were exchanged among our patriotic citizens, and the joys of the heart lighted up a smile on every countenance.

At twelve o'clock a very numerous and respectable assembly of Federal Republicans met at the Circus. So large and so animated an assemblage of electors was never before witnessed in this country. Though the place will contain upwards of four thousand, it could not admit the whole who attended.

The city, in the evening, was splendidly and fancifully illuminated, while the chiming of the bells and

sounds of joy in the street, which swelled on the breath of eve, filled every virtuous bosom with sensations of delight.

What are the reflections which present themselves to the mind from a survey and recapitulation of this scene?—A natural association of ideas pourtray a people, who, after having long groaned under despotic restrictions, severe bondage, and oppressive laws, are suddenly emancipated by the firmness and virtue of inflexible patriots. To them do we owe these testimonies of gratitude and joy. And who are they?—The Federalists of the Eastern States, who made a noble stand against unconstitutional and unjust oppression, and drove its authors from the iniquitous ground they had taken.

April 26.—A letter from the Havannah, dated the 10th instant, says, "The French residents in this island are obliged to keep close on board of vessels, &c., on account of the rage of the populace. American vessels that have arrived are overhauled by the Spanish officers, to ascertain if they have any French property on board. Money is very scarce. New duties have been laid—10 dollars on flour per bbl., and on other provisions 50 per cent.; cotton goods 15 per cent., and other dry goods 22. Sugars are from four to six dollars, and coffee 16.—No sale for any articles.

PEDESTRIANISM.—CAPTAIN BARCLAY.—Captain Barclay started at twelve o'clock this night, (June 1.) on New-Market Heath, for a bet of 1000 guineas, with a Mr Webster, that he would walk 1000 miles in the same number of hours in succession, walking not less nor more than one mile in an hour. Great interest is excited in the sporting circles on this occasion, and the bets with Captain Barclay and others amount already to a very great sum. The captain is backed freely in London at six to four, though a task of equal difficulty in its kind was perhaps never before accomplished. A pedestrian of the name of Jones formerly attempted to go a mile an hour for a month, but he declined in less than three weeks. Captain Barclay has apartments at the house of Buckle the jockey, and his half mile out is measured from his parlour door down a lane leading to the northward of the course. He lives high, and takes rest about an hour and a half at a time. His task will continue for 41 days and 16 hours. We therefore refer our readers to the 12th of July, in this Chronicle, for an account of the progress and completion of this celebrated enterprise.

James Adam, shoemaker in Banff, became embarrassed in his circumstances in 1805; (his creditors then receiving a composition of 15s. per pound, and granting him a discharge.) By industrious application to business, he has since recovered from his embarrassments, and paid his creditors the remaining 5s., making full payment of 20s. per pound—conduct which reflects much honour on himself, and holds forth an example worthy of imitation.

4th, 5th.—KING'S BIRTH-DAY.—This day our gracious sovereign, George III., entered into the 72d year of his age. On account of this anniversary of his birth falling on Sunday, the joyful celebration of it as a national festival was deferred till the day following, Monday 5th. The return of the festival was announced by the ringing of bells early in the morning throughout the country, particularly in London and Westminster, where the merry peals rung the whole of

the day. The standards and flags of the united kingdom were displayed from the Tower, the different public buildings, and all the churches. The ships in the river exhibited their various colours. The guards were not inspected, as is customary, by some of the royal dukes, owing to the incessant rain that fell. A double royal salute was discharged at one o'clock, in St James's Park; and the 60 cannon on the Tower Wharf were discharged at the same time. Owing to the late indisposition of her Majesty, and also to the fire at St James's Palace, there have been but few drawing-rooms this season. The drawing-room of this day was, however, peculiarly splendid, and crowded with beauty and fashion. The company continued going to the palace from half past twelve till five o'clock.

The Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, Kent, and Cambridge, also the Princess Charlotte of Wales, breakfasted with their Majesties and the Princesses, at the Queen's Palace, at nine o'clock, and paid their respects to their royal father upon the happy return of the day. In the course of the morning, the Bishops of Salisbury and Chester, several other dignified clergy, also a number of personages of distinction, attended at the Queen's Palace, to pay their respects to their Majesties. At half past twelve o'clock her Majesty and the Princesses left the Queen's Palace in three carriages, the Princesses in their full court dresses, but her Majesty was only in her morning dress, and proceeded to the apartments of the Duke of Cumberland, in St James's Palace, where her Majesty dressed.—The Duke of Cumberland received them at his door. A sumptuous cold collation was provided for them: after partaking of it, her Majesty dressed in her superb court dress. The Queen was adorned, as customary on the King's birth-day, in honour of the day, in the most costly jewels, particularly her crown and helmet, and her stomacher, and other ornaments and diamonds, to the amount of 150,000l. The Archbishop of Canterbury was admitted into the presence of her Majesty, at the Duke's, and delivered an oration of congratulation upon the return of the day.

When her Majesty and the Princesses left the Duke's apartments, they were joined by their state attendants, and proceeded through the gallery to the ball-room. Her Majesty and the Princesses entered the grand council-chamber exactly at a quarter past two o'clock, attended by Earl Morton, her Majesty's chamberlain, and Colonel Desbrow, her Majesty's vice-chamberlain, on each side of her Majesty, and other attendants. The former held up her Majesty's train, and upon her taking her station between the second and third window, he placed it upon a marble slab behind her Majesty. The Princesses, as usual, arranged themselves, according to their ages, to the left of her Majesty, towards the throne. The nobility and gentry, after they had congratulated her Majesty upon the happy return of the day, proceeded to pay their respects to the Princesses. Her Majesty received the numerous presentations in the usual manner. A few minutes after her Majesty had entered the grand council-chamber, the lord chamberlain waved his wand of office, as a token of her Majesty's pleasure, to Sir William Parsons, the master of the King's band, to whose judicious care the performance of the birth-day ode was intrusted. Sir

William was in attendance, with his Majesty's band, in a room behind the throne.

For the Ode we refer our readers to the Poetical department in the present volume. The music, which was selected from the works of Handel, by his Majesty's express command, commenced with an overture from the opera of *Floridante*. A little before six, her Majesty retired, evidently much fatigued, having been standing nearly four hours. The company did not leave the palace till about eight o'clock.

Among the company present were—

Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia; the Princess of Wales; the Duchess of York; the Princess Sophia of Gloucester; the Prince of Wales; the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, Kent, Cambridge, and Gloucester; the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Tuam; the Lord Chancellor; the Lord President of the Council; the Lord Privy Seal; the first Lord of the Treasury; the Master-General of the Ordnance; the First Lord of the Admiralty; the President of the Board of Trade; the three Secretaries of State; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; the Lord Chief Baron; the Speaker of the House of Commons; the Secretary at War; the Lord Chamberlain; the Lord Steward of the Household; the Commander-in-Chief; the Judge-Advocate; the Judge of the Admiralty; the Attorney-General; the Solicitor-General; the King's Advocate; the Lord Mayor of London; the Recorder of London; the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; their Excellencies the American, Spanish, Austrian, Portuguese, Sardinian, Swedish, and Sicilian Ambassadors.

Dukes—Portland, Gordon, Bedford, Beaufort, Montrose, Argyle, Rutland.

Duchesses—Dorset, Rutland, Bedford, Beaufort, Buccleugh, Newcastle.

Ladies Dresses.—HER MAJESTY.—A green and silver tissue, with lace draperies, richly ornamented with diamonds, festoons of Valenciennes lace, and beautiful diamond tassels; border of the petticoat, a most sumptuous diamond chain. This dress exceeded all former birth-day dresses in magnificence.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—A superb lilac and silver gossamer gauze court train, richly embroidered all round with a beautiful silver net fringe, embroidered with a magnificent plume of feather lame work, embellished with silver spangles up the front and centre of the dress; body, sleeves, and pocket-holes richly embroidered in plate, silver-work, and spangles; the drapery looped up with superb diamonds in clusters. The richness and beauty of this dress were extremely elegant. Head-dress—diamonds and rich ostrich feathers.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.—A frock of pale blue patent net, embroidered in silver, with a light elegant border of the same.

Gentlemen's Dresses.—PRINCE OF WALES.—Field-Marshal's uniform.

DUKE OF YORK.—A ditto.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Scarlet dress coat, richly trimmed with gold lace, to the Second Foot Guards.

On account of the continued deficiency of his Majesty's sight, he did not appear in public on this occasion, though his constitution is extremely vigorous, and his health good.

ILLUMINATIONS.—His Majesty's trades-people seemed to vie with each other in the splendour and taste of their respective illuminations. The principal illuminations were at the Subscription Houses in St James's street, Pall mall, and St James's square. G. R. a Star, a Crown, and numerous festoons of variegated lamps, were every where conspicuously shewn. The Opera House made a brilliant display, and the little theatre in the Haymarket displayed its usual taste. Astley's Amphi-

theatre, the Circus, Sadler's Wells, &c., were not deficient in their usual attractions: G. R. a Crown, the Rose, Thistle, and the Shamrock, were displayed with their accustomed good effect. The Yellow Fever Remedy Warehouse, at Charing-cross, was very beautifully illuminated.

At Edinburgh, on Sunday, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, the royal standard was displayed, and at noon the great guns were fired from the Castle and Leith Fort. The ships in the Roads fired a royal salute at one o'clock. On Monday it was celebrated with the usual demonstrations of loyalty and affection by which the inhabitants of Edinburgh ever testify their regard for their beloved sovereign. At twelve o'clock the first regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, commanded by the Right Hon. Charles Hope; the Mid-Lothian Artillery, commanded by Major Brown; and the Prince of Wales's Loyal Edinburgh Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis, were brigaded in Bruntsfield Links, under the Right Hon. Charles Hope, when, after having performed several evolutions, three volleys were fired in honour of the day. The brigade was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Gillon, Inspecting Field-Officer of the district, who expressed himself highly gratified with the appearance of the different regiments. The Berwickshire and Aberdeenshire regiments fired three volleys on the Castle-hill. In the evening, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and a great number of the first characters, among whom were the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Melville, Sir Edmund Nagle, &c., assembled in the Parliament House, which was elegantly and tastefully fitted up for the occasion, where his Majesty's health was drunk, with a number of other loyal and constitutional toasts, accompanied with appropriate tunes, by the band of the first regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.

In every part of the united kingdom, the inhabitants testified their joy upon this occasion by suitable demonstrations of loyalty and affection to our beloved king.

ANTRIM.—On Thursday night, the 1st of June instant, between twelve and two o'clock, four prisoners escaped from the county of Antrim jail, Carrickfergus, in a manner not inferior to any of the escapes effected by the celebrated Baron Trenck. They were confined in two separate cells, two in each, at the usual hour, nine o'clock. With the assistance of a gimblet and penknife, they cut the wood case of the door over the iron bolt, so as to introduce the finger, and shoot the bolt: by this means they got into the passage: they had yet four doors to open before they could get into the yard: two of them they opened in the manner above stated; but the third, four inches thick, and studded with iron, was so effectually secured, that it resisted every effort. They had now recourse to a most singular method. By some means or other they lighted a fire, by which they heated pieces of an iron hoop and the bar of a grate, and by this method actually burned the door in two pieces, as completely as if cut by a saw. Having now got into the yard, they carried out their two wooden bedsteads, and placed them, one on the other, against the wall of the yard, which is near forty feet high: they then fastened the blankets of their beds together by whip cord: to

an end of the blanket they fastened an old iron grating, which they found in the yard, and threw the blanket and grating over the wall, keeping hold of the other end, and by that means gained the top of the wall, and got clear off.

As the prisoners were effectually secured over night, and their operations conducted without the least noise, no possible blame can attach to the keeper of the prison.

6th.—CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND FOR PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—This respectable Society was commenced in 1701, by a few private individuals, who met in Edinburgh, as a Society for the reformation of manners, and formed the noble design of establishing charity schools in the Highlands and islands of Scotland. Their exertions soon attracted public attention, and they early enjoyed the countenance of the General Assembly, and the aid of the Crown. The date of their royal patent, constituting a certain number of the subscribers into a corporation, is the 25th of May, 1709, old style; answering to the 6th day of June, new style. One hundred years, therefore, from that date are completed on this anniversary. On this occasion, an excellent discourse was preached before the Society, in the High Church of Edinburgh, by the Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart., from Colossians, iii, 9, 10, 11, which, as usual, was printed. Some gentlemen came upwards of forty miles to attend the centenary. After divine service, the Society dined together at Oman's; the Right Hon. Lord Napier, his Majesty's commissioner for the church of Scotland, in the chair. The Society spent a most agreeable day, such as the feelings arising from so benevolent an institution were calculated to inspire. At the commencement of the corporation, its *capital* did not exceed 1000l. The *annual* expenditure of the Society at present amounts to nearly 4000l. The directors have also effected, for the benefit of the Highlands, a complete translation of the Scriptures into the Gaelic language. This beneficent undertaking was begun upwards of forty years ago. Besides the establishment of missionaries and catechists in the Highlands of Scotland, the Society, in terms of its original patent, has, by means of funds specially appropriated for the purpose, established foreign missions, chiefly on the continent of North America. On the whole, there is perhaps no institution which has ever had so powerful an effect in promoting religion and virtue, as well as civilization and comfort, in the most neglected regions of our native land, as this truly excellent society; and its affairs have uniformly been conducted with a union of zeal and of liberality which confers upon its successive directors the highest honour.

7th.—The following advertisement has been published at Rouen:—"A considerable number of Austrian prisoners of war being arrived in France, his Majesty is desirous that, far from being a burden to the state, this circumstance may be a means of giving a fresh activity to the manufactories, and supply the wants of agriculture. There shall be placed successively at the disposition of the prefect 2000 prisoners, who shall be sent into this department in detachments of 50 men. The agriculturists and manufacturers who should desire to obtain some of those prisoners will present themselves to the mayor of their commune, who will receive their declaration as

to the number they are able to employ. The Austrians are laborious and docile, and the manufacturers and cultivators who may employ them cannot but be well pleased with them."

PROCLAMATION OF COLONEL SCHILL.

"Germans—Brothers groaning under the yoke of a foreign nation!—

"The moment is arrived to break your chains, and again to revive a constitution under which for centuries past you have lived happy, until the boundless ambition of a daring conqueror had spread immeasurable misery in your country.

"Be counselled; follow my advice, and we shall be what we once were. Let the alarm bells sound; let the terrible sign of conflagration kindle in your hearts the pure flame of patriotism; and to your oppressors let it be the signal of attack. Hasten, then, to arms! Let scythes and pikes be used in the place of common weapons. Soon will English arms, which have already arrived, supply their place. The peaceful scythe will become a deadly weapon in your powerful hands! Hasten to arms; let each share in the glory of being a deliverer of his country, and conquer for himself and his children repose and happiness. Let the coward be branded with extreme shame and detestation who shrinks from this honourable call. To such a traitor no German woman will ever give her hand. Courage! God is with us and our cause. The prayers of the aged will supplicate blessings for us.

"Notwithstanding the boasted assurances of France, the armies of Austria are, as conquerors, advancing. The Tyroleans have broken their chains; the gallant Hessians are assembled; and at the head of tried and animated warriors do I hasten to you. The just cause will soon be triumphant, and reinstated will be the former renown of our country.—Hasten to arms! "SCHILL."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO SCHILL.

"Rascal!—If you and your banditti do not immediately lay down your arms, no hopes of mercy remain for you, and my irresistible arm shall crush you to the dust. "BUONAPARTE."

SCHILL, THE COLONEL, TO BUONAPARTE.

"Brother!—When you shall have restored the territories and treasure of which you have robbed the king my master, then will I lay down my arms, and not before.—Yours, my brother,

"SCHILL."

We can scarcely give credit to the above laconic correspondence; but it is circulated in Germany, and shews the spirit of the people.

VIENNA, *May* 15.—The following important document was published here this day:—

PROCLAMATION.

"Imperial Head-quarters, at Schoenbrunn.

"Hungarians!—The Emperor of Austria, unfaithful to his treaties, and forgetful of the generosity with which I treated him after three successive wars, but particularly after the war of 1805, has attacked my armies. This unjust aggression I have repelled. That God who is the giver of victory, and who punishes ingratitude and perfidy, has been favourable to my arms. I have entered the capital of Austria, and find myself upon your frontiers. It is the Emperor of Austria, not the King of Hungary, who has declared war against me. According to your constitution, he could not declare war without your consent. Your steady defensive system, and the measures adopted in the last Diet, have sufficiently proved that your wish was the maintenance of peace.

"Hungarians! the moment for recovering your independence is arrived. I offer you the inviolability of your territory, of your freedom, and of your constitution, or whether the latter shall remain as it now subsists, or whether it shall be modified by yourselves, in such a manner as the spirit of the times and the interests of your fellow-citizens may appear to you to require. I want nothing from you; I desire only to see you a free

and independent nation. Your connection with Austria has been for you most unfortunate. For that connection your blood has often flowed in distant lands; and your dearest interests have constantly been sacrificed to those of the hereditary Austrian states. You form the most interesting part of the empire, and yet you have been regarded only as a conquered province, and made the victim of passions which to you were altogether foreign. You possess the distinction of national manners and a national language: You are justly proud of your ancient and illustrious origin. Resume then your existence as a nation: Have a king of your own chusing, who shall govern for you only—who shall reside in the midst of you—who shall be surrounded only by your own citizens and soldiers. This, Hungarians, is what all Europe, whose eyes are now turned towards you, expects from you. This also is required of you by me.

"An eternal peace, commercial relations, a confirmed independence—such is the high reward that awaits you, if you be worthy of your ancestors and of yourselves.

"You will not reject this frank and generous offer. You will no longer shed your blood for weak princes, constantly the puppets of ministers sold to England, to the eternal enemy of the continent, whose prosperity is founded on monopoly and our dissensions.

"Assemble then in a national diet, according to the custom of your forefathers, on the plains of Racos, and let me know your decision. "NAPOLEON."

8th.—EDINBURGH.—LUNATIC ASYLUM.—This day the foundation-stone of a Lunatic Asylum, at Edinburgh, was laid by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, accompanied by the other managers appointed by royal charter for the superintendence of that institution. This building is to be erected on designs prepared by that ingenious architect Mr Robert Reid. The general arrangement of these plans has met with great approbation from intelligent judges in different parts of Britain. The foundation-stone is laid in an inclosure of four acres in extent, at Morningside, about two miles from Edinburgh. The great object of this much-wanted institution is, to afford every possible advantage in the treatment of insanity. The unfortunate patients may be put under the care of any medical practitioner in Edinburgh whom the relations may chuse to employ; while paupers will be attended gratis, by physicians and surgeons appointed by the managers.

The drying-house of Mrs Cook, of Athelstone Abbey paper-mill, near Barnardcastle, in the county of Durham, was discovered to be on fire. She and her two daughters, in endeavouring to remove what paper possibly could be saved, were soon enveloped in flames. The neighbouring farmers, after the alarm was given, were obliged to break in the shutters, and with much difficulty got them out of the place, from the top windows. Mrs C. was carried down apparently lifeless, and expired the next day. The eldest daughter leaped out of one of the windows, but so much burnt, that little hopes are entertained of her recovery: the other, who was carried down in the same manner as her mother, is likely to survive, and will too forcibly experience her irreparable loss. The accident was occasioned by a crack in the flue of the stove, which is only used on an emergency for drying paper, or in a long continuance of wet weather. By the prompt assistance of the Barnardcastle water-engine, the fire was prevented from spreading to the dwelling-house.

12th.—DEATH OF SCHILL.—Dutch papers to the 8th instant, affording French intelligence to the 4th, have arrived. They contain, we

are sorry to say, an account of the death of the gallant Colonel Schill. After having made himself master of Stralsund, he was attacked by a division of Dutch troops, commanded by General Gratien, and a severe conflict took place in the streets of Stralsund. Schill fell in the action. Short, indeed, has been his career, but full of glory. In the month of April, this gallant Prussian officer, whose name was Von Schill, foreseeing the commencement of hostilities, resolved, with thirty of his brother officers, to oppose the inroad of the common tyrant in the north of Germany. Having won over about eight thousand of the Prussian soldiers, and having provided themselves with arms, ammunition, and provisions, they entered Mecklenburgh, and hoisted the standard of the German eagle. Here Schill was joined by many of the inhabitants, besides Hessians, Pomeranians, &c., so that when he reached Wismar, on the 21st of May, he had about sixteen thousand men under his command, of whom fifteen hundred were cavalry. A part of his corps surprised the small fortress of Dommitz, on the Elbe. Next day, however, the fortress was retaken by a small body of Dutch and French, who also took many of Schill's boats, laden with ammunition and provisions. After some unsuccessful enterprises, he reached Stralsund on the 25th of May, intending to pass over to the isle of Rugen with the shattered remnant of his forces. Meanwhile the enemy, consisting of Danes, Dutch, and French, under General Gratien, appeared before the town in considerable force, on the 31st ult., and having stormed the gates with cannon, entered the place. A desperate battle ensued; but the gallant Colonel Schill, while leading on his soldiers in the great square, received a mortal wound, and his men began to give way. A reinforcement coming up to the enemy at this time, the remainder of his brave little army found it necessary to surrender prisoners of war. When Buonaparte first heard of Schill's insurrection, he wrote a sharp letter to the King of Prussia respecting him. That unfortunate monarch disavowed all knowledge of his proceedings, on which Buonaparte issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 10,000 francs to any one who should take him, dead or alive. After the fatal issue of the battle of Stralsund, the head of this unfortunate chief is said to have been sent to Cassel, in order that the soldier who was supposed to have slain him might receive the reward.

An old man in the neighbourhood of Ayr, named Joseph Fife, put a period to his existence by strangling himself. This man, besides being a Chelsea pensioner, had property sufficient to exist on, was a widower, and childless. He was much in the habit of indulging a splenetic, discontented humour, by declaiming against the wickedness and profligacy of the times, which at length he carried to so extravagant a pitch, that it appeared, to his crazed imagination, a meritorious act to quit such a scene of sin and misery as this present evil world, even without waiting till he should be ordered away by the author of his existence.

14th.—AMERICAN COMMERCE—ORDERS IN COUNCIL.—The most numerous fleet which perhaps ever reached this country from the United States of America has just arrived. It consists of upwards of 70 vessels, overloaded with cotton and other American produce, which have entered various of our ports. An in-

stantaneous reduction in the price of various commodities has in consequence of this taken place. The whole number of American vessels at present at Liverpool exceeds 50. These arrivals are the consequence of the commercial arrangements made by our minister, Mr Erskine, with the American government, which appear to have been in that country considered as conclusive. But we find that the prospect of an adjustment of our differences with America is likely to be delusive, as Mr Erskine is accused of having exceeded his instructions. The British government therefore, while it declines to take advantage of the commercial enterprises which might be the immediate consequence of Mr Erskine's arrangements in America, places the relations of the two countries on their former footing, unless America shall, previously to the expiry of the time allowed, have departed from her partial system.

This morning the gentlemen who intended to bid for the ensuing lottery waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when Messrs Richardson and Co. being the highest bidders, they were declared the purchasers. The price given for the lottery is 16l. 8s. 10d. per ticket.

A destructive fire broke out on Monday night, the 12th, at Laylock farm, Surrey, on the manor of Mr Terrace, which destroyed a beautiful house and an extensive farm-yard. Such was the rapid progress of the flames, that two men and a boy fell martyrs to the devouring element in their beds, and the loss is estimated at 10,000l. It was occasioned by a drunken waggoner setting fire to a corn loft.

15th.—This day an elegant gold box, richly ornamented with diamonds, of the value of one thousand guineas, with a miniature of his Majesty, was presented by his Majesty to the Spanish ambassador, at his house in Dover street, as a present from his Majesty.

FATAL DUEL.—In consequence of a dispute between Ensign P. Mahon, and Assistant-Surgeon Lewis O'Hara, both of the 11th regiment of foot, the parties met this day, at three o'clock P. M., on Woodham Mortimer common, about four miles from Malden; Ensign M. attended by Lieutenant Stephens, and Mr O'H. by Ensign Stewart, all of the 11th. A number of spectators were present. The ground being measured at twelve paces distance, the parties fired, without effect; when it was proposed, on the part of Ensign M., that a mutual concession should take place; which, from the nature of the insult received, being deemed inadmissible on the part of Mr O'H., they proceeded to fire a second time, when the ball from Ensign M's pistol entered Mr O'H's right side, passed through his body, and was instantly extracted, by the application of a lancet, from his left. After receiving the wound, he declined altering his position for some minutes; but continued calling out to his adversary to fly, and evade the pursuit of some constables who were observers of the scene, and who succeeded in taking him into custody. Mr O'H. was conveyed to his apartments in the barracks at Malden, where he expired on the morning of the 16th. He was a very fine young man, in his 24th year, and was highly esteemed by his brother officers. His remains were interred with all possible respect, at Malden, on Sunday; the men of the 11th, and the dragoons and Norfolk militia, quartered in the

place, lining the streets through which the procession passed, followed by the officers in garrison, and attended by the universal regret of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. Ensign-M. has since found means to escape from custody, and the seconds have likewise absconded.

DUEL.—A duel took place on the 9th of last month within a few miles of Philadelphia, between Sir G. Macklin, a native of Ireland, who was making a tour of the United States, and Captain F., an American, who has lately returned from France. The ground had been previously measured, twelve paces; but at the instance of Sir G. Macklin, the distance was reduced to ten. They both fired at the same moment by signal. Sir G. Macklin received a ball near the groin, and Captain F. was wounded in the left arm. When Sir G. Macklin received the wound, he beckoned to his opponent to make his escape, as he was convinced his wound was mortal. Sir G's second and servant supported him to his carriage, and he returned to town. The cause of quarrel was some reflections cast on the character of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by Captain F.

FIRES.—The city of Styria, so celebrated for its iron manufactories, in Upper Austria, was, for the most part, destroyed by fire, in the engagement which took place in its vicinity, between the French and Austrians, on the 8th ultimo. The conflagration lasted eighteen days. The fine town of Schwartz, in the valley of the Inn, and in the neighbourhood of which is the celebrated silver mine, was burnt down on the 18th ultimo, during a conflict between the Tyrolese and Bavarians. The town consisted of 640 houses, and comprised a population of about 5000 souls, 1200 of whom, including 300 women and children, perished in the flames.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, *June* 2.—The Austrian head-quarters are, according to private accounts received this morning, at Lintz. The Emperor Francis, previous to the battle of Aspern, received proposals from Napoleon to conclude a truce on certain conditions, which overture he instantly forwarded to the Archduke Charles, who returned it with the following note:—

"Brother, take my marshal's staff from me, and let me rather know the Austrian name no more, nor yours, but let me retire with my brothers to Hungary."

23d.—STAMFORD.—DEATH OF MR LAMBERT.—We have this day to swell our pages with an article, which, if its extent might preserve a proportion with the magnitude of the subject upon which it treats, would exceed the limits of a Chronicle, as much as the great Mr Daniel Lambert exceeded the common dimensions of mankind. We have to announce the death of that celebrated man, which took place on Wednesday morning last. Mr Lambert had travelled from Huntingdon to Stamford in the early part of the week, intending to receive the visits of the curious who might attend the approaching races. On Tuesday evening he sent a message to the printing-office, requesting that, as "the mountain could not wait upon Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the mountain;"—or, in other words, that the printer would call upon him, and receive an order for executing some hand-bills, announcing Mr Lambert's arrival, and his desire to see company. The orders he gave upon that occasion were delivered without any presentiment that

they were to be his last, and with his usual cheerfulness. He was in bed, one of the largest dimensions, fatigued with his journey, but anxious that the bills might be quickly printed, in order to his seeing company next morning. Before nine o'clock on that morning, however, he was a corpse. Nature had endured all the trespass she could admit. The poor man's corpulency had constantly increased, until, at the time we have mentioned, the clogged machinery of life stood still, and this prodigy of nature was numbered with the dead.

He was in his 40th year, and upon his being weighed, within a few days, by the famous Caledonian balance, (in the possession of Mr King of Ipswich,) was found to be 52 stone 11 lbs. in weight, (14 lbs. to the stone,) which is 10 stone 11 lbs. more than the great Mr Bright of Essex ever weighed. His coffin is six feet four inches long, four feet four inches wide, and two feet four inches deep. The immense substance of his legs makes it necessarily almost a square case. It is built upon two axle-trees and four clog wheels, and upon these the remains of the poor man will be rolled into his grave. A regular descent will be made, by cutting away the earth slopingly for some distance. The window and wall of the room in which he lies must be taken down to allow his exit.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.—This day the sessions commenced at the Old Bailey, before Sir William Scott, president, and Sir Nash Grose.

John Sutherland stood capitally indicted for the wilful murder of Richard Wilson, a boy of 13 years old, on the 5th of November last, on board a British transport ship, named the Friends, of which the prisoner was captain, in the river Tagus, and within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty.

Sir Christopher Robinson stated the case on the part of the Crown.

The first witness called was John Thomson, a negro mariner, who being sworn and examined by the attorney-general, stated, that he was a seaman on board the Friends, in the Tagus, at anchor about a mile from Lisbon, on the 5th of November; that he had been, about a month previously, engaged by the prisoner in Lisbon; that on the day above stated, the captain and mate were on shore, as were also the two other seamen belonging to the ship's crew, and no person left on board but himself and the deceased, a boy of 13, who usually attended on the prisoner. About eight o'clock in the evening the captain came on board, and immediately went down to his cabin, and called the deceased down to him. In a few minutes afterwards the deceased came upon deck, and told the witness to go down also, which he did. The captain asked him how it could be managed to keep watch on deck for the night, the mate and the other two seamen being on shore? The witness answered, he could keep watch until 12 o'clock; to which the prisoner agreed, desiring the witness to be sure and call him at 12; and in the mean time not to suffer any boat to come alongside, without letting him know. He then desired witness to go on deck, and send down the boy, which he did. In about five minutes, witness heard the boy cry out loudly to him, calling him by his name, Jack Thomson. The witness did not go down immediately, for he supposed the captain was only beating the boy, as usual. The boy continued to call out several times loudly; and at last the witness went down,

and saw the captain standing over the boy, with a naked dirk or dagger in his hand, which he waved to and fro, and the boy lying on the cabin floor, who immediately said to the witness, "Jack Thomson, look here; here Captain Sutherland has stabbed me;" and immediately lifted up his shirt, and shewed a bleeding wound upon the left side of his belly, near the groin, and his entrails hanging out. The prisoner said nothing at the moment. He heard what the boy said; and on the witness's turning about to leave the cabin, the prisoner said to him, "Jack, I know I have done wrong." The witness, who was not above three minutes in the cabin, answered, "I know very well you have;" and immediately returned upon deck, and hailed the next ship to him, which was the Elizabeth transport, for assistance. Her boat came alongside, with the mate and two men, to whom the witness told what had happened. They would not venture down to the cabin, but took the witness with them, and went off on board the Plantagenet for a surgeon, but could not get one there. They then rowed back to the prisoner's vessel, and found that in the mean time the mate had come on board. The Elizabeth's men then rowed to the Audacious for a surgeon; but while they were gone, the prisoner insisted on the witness's putting him on shore, to hunt for a doctor. Witness accordingly went on shore with him. The prisoner went to the British barracks, but could obtain no surgeon. He walked about for some time. Witness asked him whether he would go on board his ship?—The prisoner answered, no, but the witness might go and leave him as soon as he liked. A British and a Portuguese soldier came up, to whom the witness told what had happened. The captain then came back with the witness to the ship, and on coming on board, they found that two surgeons had been there, dressed the wounds of the deceased, and put him into bed. He was removed the next morning on board the Audacious, as were also the prisoner and the witness. At the time Captain Sutherland came on board, after going to seek the surgeon, they asked him what he had to do with such a weapon? The prisoner said he would never hurt any body else with it, and then threw the dirk overboard. After the witness was on board the Audacious, he heard the prisoner say to the deceased he was very sorry for what he had done; but he did not hear the deceased make any answer. He heard him repeat his sorrow at another time. The witness was on board the Audacious when the boy died, in nine days afterwards.

The witness underwent a long cross-examination by Mr Knapp, but said nothing to weaken, in the smallest degree, his direct evidence.

Mr Henry Bligh, surgeon's mate of the Audacious, was next examined, and stated, that on the 5th November, in consequence of an application to his ship, he went on board the Friends transport, and finding the deceased rolling upon a bed in great agony, with a dreadful wound on the left side of his belly, near his groin, he sent for Mr Irvine, the chief surgeon of the Audacious, and in the mean time had the boy removed into the captain's cabin. He tried without effect to return the protruded intestines into the abdomen. The intestines appeared to have been perforated with a sharp instrument. When Mr Irvine came, he and wit-

ness enlarged the orifice, and returned the intestines. They then sewed up the external wound, and next morning had the boy moved on board the Audacious. On his asking the captain how he came to stab the boy, he said he had done it while in a drunken fit. He added, that he hoped witness would save the boy's life, and thereby he (the prisoner) should save his own. The prisoner was removed on board the Audacious about an hour before the boy, who was so removed to be under Mr Irvine's care. The boy died on the 14th November. Some days before his death, when witness was present, Mr Irvine took down in writing a declaration, which the boy emitted under the full conviction of his approaching dissolution, and which was read by the clerk of court, to this effect; that Captain John Sutherland at first gave him a slight wound, upon which the boy exposed the wound to him, saying, "See what you have done to me!" "The captain then," said the poor boy, "dragged me into a corner of the cabin, where I could not get away, and he stabbed me again."

Mr John Irvine, surgeon of the Audacious, confirmed all the evidence of the preceding witness.

The two last witnesses were cross-examined by Messrs Knapp and Gurney, who wished to make it appear that some accident had occurred in enlarging the orifice, to return the intestines. They also asked whether, from the agitation of the boy's mind, he had not prescribed such medicines as he would have ordered for a person insane. The answers, however, were of no avail to the prisoner. Eight witnesses were examined in behalf of the prisoner, and spoke of him as a humane, good-natured man.

Sir Nash Grose summed up the evidence, and the jury, after a very short consultation, returned their verdict—*Guilty*.

Sir William Scott then, in a most feeling and impressive manner, addressed the prisoner upon the enormity and cruelty of the offence of which he had been convicted, advising him to make the best use of the short interval the offended laws allowed him, before he should be numbered with the dead, in making his peace, by sincere repentance, with that Infinite Justice which could alone make those allowances for his crime human justice could not; and then passed upon him the awful sentence of the law, which was, that he be hanged, on Monday next, at Execution Dock, and his body afterwards delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

The unhappy man, who has a wife and five children, retired from the bar greatly agitated, and so overcome, as to require the support of the attendants.—He is about 40 years old.

At the rising of the Court, Sir William Scott signified to the sheriffs that the execution must necessarily be deferred until Thursday next, on account of the state of the tide.

The Court was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th of July.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—Extract of letter.—"PORTSMOUTH, *June* 24. This morning, about eleven o'clock, a dreadful explosion took place, attended with the most melancholy consequences. The 2d battalion of the 8th regiment having been re-landed a few days since, their baggage and ammunition were placed on Point Beach, where they remained till this morning, when an old woman emptying a pipe which she had been smoking among the baggage, the sparks fell on a barrel of gunpowder, and

an instant explosion took place. The effect was most dreadful. About thirty men, women, and children, were literally blown to atoms, and the remains of their bodies, limbs, and heads, are strewed in all directions. One poor fellow was blown over the whole of the buildings in Point street; another against the wall of the Union tavern, as high as the garret window; the thigh of a third was blown as far as Broad street Point. I have seen numbers of legs, arms, &c., taken from the tops of the houses, and the whole presents a scene shocking beyond description. All the houses below Broad street Point have had their sashes blown out; and the Star and Garter, and Union, together with every house from the beach upwards, have had the whole of their windows completely demolished. The barrel of powder which exploded stood in a tier with sixteen others, which for several hours were every moment expected to explode, as the smoking fragments were literally strewed over them; but a company of the Worcester militia, with some resolute sailors at their head, ventured to the spot, and cleared the burning fragments from the remaining barrels. Previous to this bold enterprise, which will doubtless be duly rewarded, almost all the families fled in confusion to Portsdown Hill, expecting the whole town to be destroyed by the apprehended explosion; but they have since returned, imploring blessings upon the heads of the brave fellows who saved the town from general destruction. Lindergreen's store, the Star and Garter, and Union, were on fire for some time, but not destroyed. Many windows were broken at Gosport, and two ovens were blown down."

London Gazette, June 24.

His Majesty's ship Amelia, off St Andero, 10th June, 1809.

MY LORD—Acting in obedience to your lordship's order of the 15th ultimo, I received information of an attack being about to be made by the Spanish patriots on the French troops in possession of the town of St Andero; and having established signals between his Majesty's ship under my command and the fortress of Golezand, I proceeded off this place in company with his Majesty's ship Statira, she having joined me on the 8th instant; but a strong wind and current prevented our getting up till this day, when, on our approach, firing was observed in every direction on the shore, and several vessels trying to effect their escape out of the harbour, were captured, as per margin,* one boat only getting away. More must have escaped, but were prevented through the activity of Captain Boys, in his Majesty's ship Statira. They appear fine vessels, and have several of the French army on board, with chief part of the hospital staff. The corvette is the same lately so gallantly engaged by Captain Skinner, in his Majesty's sloop

* French national ship corvette, La Mouche, Captain Alegre, 26 brass eight-pounders, and 180 men. French national brig, La Rejouie, Captain Breton, eight eight-pounders, and 51 men. French national schooner, La Mouche, No. 7, Captain Carnase, one four-pounder gun, and 25 men. Lugger Legere, Captain Sequire, not being sea-worthy, the cargo put on board La Rejouie. Lugger Notre Dame, Captain Bergo Chin, five men, being a Spanish vessel seized by the French; the cargo put on board La Rejouie.

Goldfinch, and since by the Black Joke lugger, and has proved a great annoyance to our trade. I learn, by a Spanish officer who came to me from the shore, (aid-de-camp to General Ballestero,) and by our own boats which I sent on shore, that the French troops have all surrendered, and that the town is in possession of the Spanish patriots, under the command of General Ballestero.

In consequence of the number of prisoners, I have sent the Statira into port with the prizes, and shall remain myself off this coast, in hopes of being able to render further assistance to the Spanish cause.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) FRED. PAUL IRBY.

To the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, Admiral of the Blue, &c.

REVOLUTION IN SWEDEN.—Two Gottenburgh mails have arrived, with the intelligence that the Duke of Sudermania has been chosen King of Sweden, by the title of Charles XIII. A Swedish courier has been sent to this country to announce his accession. The following article contains some of the particulars.

STOCKHOLM, *June* 6.——The states of the realm having sanctioned, by their approbation, the plan of the new constitution framed by the committee in the sitting of the 5th instant, it was at the same time resolved to entreat of his Royal Highness the Duke-Regent, not only his ratification of the new constitution, but also his acceptance of the Swedish crown.

The states having accordingly met on the 6th in the Great Council Hall, and the Duke-Regent being present, the Marshal of the Realm addressed him in an appropriate speech, expressing the above resolutions and sentiments of the states, to which he returned a short answer, declaring not only his approbation of the new constitution, but also his acceptance of the Swedish crown.

Notwithstanding the above intelligence, which seems so favourable to the interests of France, we are gratified by recording the celebration of the birth-day of our beloved sovereign at Gottenburgh of which the same mails bring the following particulars.

GOTTENBURGH, *June* 7.——His Britannic Majesty's birth-day was kept here on Monday last, by a most splendid and elegant feast, at the Free-Mason's Hall, where eighty persons of the most select characters of this town assembled. The British Consul presided, having on his right the late Governor, and the Master of the Ordnance, Colonel Silverscheldt; on his left, the present Acting Governor to two Swedish noblemen.

The following toasts were drunk, with three times three:—

1. The King—God bless him.
2. Prosperity to Sweden.
3. The Queen and Royal Family of Great Britain.
4. Army and Navy of Sweden.
5. Ditto ditto of England.
6. Emperor of Austria and Austrian Army.
7. The Spanish and Portuguese Patriots.
8. The brave Fins, who so well defended their country.
9. Mr Smith, the British Consul.
10. Baron Armfeldt.
11. Sir James Saumarez and the Baltic Fleet.—(This was given by the late Governor.)
12. The Governor of Gottenburgh.
13. May the friendship which now subsists between Sweden and Great Britain never be broken.

At this toast the unfeigned sensibility of the Swedish gentlemen was

so sudden, as to cause them to throw their empty glasses over their heads with joy, and a burst of huzzas and clapping of hands commenced from their end of the table, which continued for several minutes. This scene was one of the most gratifying ever witnessed by Englishmen in a foreign country.

The Oak, Captain Thomson, which sailed last week from Greenock for New York, carried out the following manufactures:—470,000 yards of cottons, printed and plain, 51,000 yards of linen, 2400 yards of check, 7000 yards of woollen; also cotton hose, silk and cotton mixed, coals, &c.

On Thursday last, as Mr John Buddle, farmer of Monkridge Hall, Northumberland, was washing his sheep in the wash-pool, near Otterburn, some of them appeared unable to attain the opposite bank of the pool, on which Mr Buddle plunged in, but presently got out of his depth. One of his sons perceiving him to be in danger, instantly waded in to endeavour to rescue him, but he, too, was quickly in as perilous a situation as the father, and, melancholy to relate, neither of them being swimmers, they were both drowned.

GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant-General's Office, Edinburgh, June 27, 1809.

Parole—Steyning. Countersign—Alloa.

At a general Court-Martial, held in Edinburgh Castle upon Monday the 12th of June, 1809, and continued, by adjournment, till Tuesday the 20th day of the same month, whereof Colonel the Earl of Dalkeith was president, for the trial of Ensign and Assistant-Surgeon David Nicholl, of the Berwickshire regiment of militia, upon the following charges, exhibited against him by Captain Alexander Orr of the said regiment, viz.

1st. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in speaking disrespectfully of Captain Orr's conduct, in relation to certain disputes between him and Lieutenant Nimmo, formerly of the Berwickshire regiment of militia, and particularly in regard to an outrage committed by Nimmo in the mess-room on the 30th of January 1807.

In following out the line of conduct which Ensign Nicholl has done, he is not only guilty of disrespectful and insubordinate conduct towards Captain Orr, tending to lessen his respect and usefulness in the regiment, but of contempt of the commander-in-chief's orders, by holding language, and pursuing a line of conduct directly opposite to what is thereby inculcated.

2d and 3d. For disrespectful conduct to Captain Orr, and disobedience of his orders, on the march from Thornhill to Douglas Town, on the 28th of March, 1809. 1st, In dissuading two young officers, who had lately joined the regiment, from breakfasting with Captain Orr, who commanded the division. 2dly, In leaving his post upon the march, and passing Captain Orr, while leading the division, without permission, and thereby setting an example of insubordination, which had the effect of making the two officers before alluded to also leave their posts, and pass the commanding officer. 3dly, When ordered to fall back, and take his post, and keep the men regular, the said Ensign Nicholl, in place of obeying, returned for answer, "That he would take his post when the men were fallen in." The order was then repeated for his falling back immediately. Upon this second order, he remarked, in the most contemptuous manner, "Ah, this is carrying matters with a high hand indeed." Finding his orders not only disobeyed, but treated with contempt, Captain Orr said, "Silence, sir: I am not to argue with you: I am to be obeyed: this is not language to be used to a commanding officer." Nor was it until the command had been thus repeated three different times, that Ensign Nicholl thought proper to resume his post; and even then, he obey-

ed with manifest reluctance, and with murmurs. By which conduct he has been guilty, not only of disrespectful and contemptuous behaviour towards his commanding officer, but has been guilty of actual disobedience of orders, and of setting an example of insubordination before the younger officers and men, totally subversive of military law and discipline, in express violation of the articles of war, and contrary to his duty as an officer and a soldier.

Opinion and Sentence.

"The Court having maturely deliberated on the whole proceedings, is of opinion that the prisoner, Ensign David Nicholl, is not guilty of the first charge, and therefore does most honourably acquit him of the same. The Court is further of opinion, that the first charge being totally unsupported by any evidence whatever, is frivolous and vexatious.

"On the second and third charges, the Court is of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of dissuading two young officers, who had lately joined, from breakfasting with Captain Orr, and therefore the Court most honourably acquit him of that part of those charges.

"The Court is further of opinion, that the prisoner did pass Captain Orr upon the march, but that arose from the irregularity of the march, and the broken nature of the ground; and that the prisoner's passing Captain Orr had not the effect of making the two officers before alluded to also leave their posts.

"The Court is further of opinion, that the prisoner, when ordered to fall back, take his post, and keep the men regular, in place of obeying, returned for answer, That he would take his post when the men were fallen in; and also, when the order was repeated for his falling back, immediately he made use of the expression, This is carrying matters with a high hand; but that he did not do so in a contemptuous manner.

"The Court is further of opinion, that it is not proved that a third order to fall in was given to the prisoner before he took his post; nor is it proved, that, when he fell in, he did so with manifest reluctance and murmurs.

"The prisoner being guilty of the parts of the charges above stated, in breach of the articles of war, the Court sentences him to be publicly reprimanded by the commanding officer of the Berwickshire militia.

"Upon a careful review of the whole circumstances of the case, the Court is of opinion, that the prosecutor did not conduct the march of the division committed to his charge with due order and attention to discipline; and that, in bringing forward the present prosecution, he has not been actuated solely by zeal for his Majesty's service."

The commander of the forces has approved of the sentence, and directs that the reprimand may be delivered accordingly, at the head of the Berwickshire militia, by the commanding officer of the regiment, the first time the major-general commanding the brigade may be present on their regimental parade, and that the prisoner may then be released from his arrest.

His lordship regrets that he cannot see cause to dissent from the opinion added by the Court-Martial, concerning the prosecution, and conduct of the march of the division of the Berwickshire militia under the command of the prosecutor. He would feel it his duty to animadvert, in the most serious manner, on the subject of this march, had he not sufficient opportunities of judging, from the state of discipline of the North British militia, and of this regiment in particular, that similar instances of relaxation of discipline are not likely to occur.

Lieutenant-General Viscount Cathcart directs that the foregoing charges and sentence, with his lordship's approbation and decision thereupon, shall be read at the head of every regiment and corps in North Britain, and entered in their respective orderly books.

By order of his Lordship,
The Commander of the Forces,
(Signed) JOHN G. P. TUCKER,
Lieut.-Col. Asst. Adj.-General.

28th.—OLD BAILEY.—The sessions of Oyer and Terminer and jail delivery commenced here, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Simon Le Blanc, Sir Alan Chambre, the Recorder, &c. &c.

LISTS AND MISCELLANIES

PUBLISHED IN COURSE OF THE MONTH.

FINANCE.—The total amount of the public expenditure of Great Britain, exclusive of the charge of loans raised for the service of Ireland, for ten years, ending the 5th of Jan. 1803, comprising the whole period of the war terminated by the peace of Amiens, is about 503,378,540l.; whereof 178,520,454l. arose from the charge of the public funded and unfunded debt, and 324,858,086l. from all other services; and about 241,909,953l. was raised by the ordinary revenue, and incidental payments of different kinds; about 32,679,000l. by extraordinary war taxes; 220,095,607l. by additions to the public funded debt; 3,000,000l. by an advance from the bank, without interest, in consideration of the renewal of the charter; and an advance of three millions from the bank in 1798, of which 1,500,000l. was repaid in 1803.

The total amount of the public expenditure of Great Britain, exclusive of the charge of loans raised for the service of Ireland, for six years, ending the 5th of January, 1809, being the six first years of the present war, is about 395,945,599l.; whereof 166,445,052l. arose from the charge of public funded and unfunded debt, and 229,701,647l. from all other services: and about 224,403,222l. has been raised by the ordinary revenue, and incidental payments of various kinds; 92,240,000l. by extraordinary war taxes; 81,168,418l. by additions to the public funded debt; and 3,500,000l. by an advance, without interest, from the bank.

SWINDLING BANKING CONCERN.—The public have been most villainously imposed upon for several months past, by a set of men going about the country, and pretending to establish provincial banking-houses. In order to get their notes in circulation, and to prevent their being too suddenly called upon for payment, the notes are for the most part made payable *only* in London, though some of the smaller ones run "here, or at London." The pretended banking-house in London, situated in the New City Chambers, has every external appearance of business, but on one pretence or other, the notes, when presented, are not paid. The persons who attend pretend either that they suspect the notes have been stolen, or that the head of the concern is not at home, or that they have not heard from the country, &c. The note, of course, is sent back to the place from whence it is drawn, and the same answer is given, that the head of the concern is from home. The truth is, the head of the concern is in the King's Bench, a prisoner for debt, and all the other names mentioned in the body of the note, though real names, are a set of swindlers imposing on the public.

SCILLY ISLANDS.—A proposition of great national importance has been made to government by the immediate order of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, and submitted to the present Board of Admiralty. The object of it is to form a harbour in the Scilly Islands, exempt from the defects and dangers to which our

ships of war are exposed in the ports of Plymouth, of Torbay, and of Falmouth. It is well known that the Scilly Islands, the "*Insulæ Cassiterides*" of antiquity, project like a bulwark beyond the Land's End of Cornwall, in the Atlantic, constituting the advanced guard, as it were, of England, towards Brest and Ferrol. By his Royal Highness's order, these islands have been recently surveyed by men of science and indefatigable industry. They have discovered, and reported, that contiguous to the principal island, St Mary's, a capacious and excellent harbour, having three entrances, capable of containing in it 12 ships of the line, as many frigates, and 300 sail of transports, may be made at a small expence. One million eight hundred thousand pounds will be fully equal to its completion, and it may be effected within two years and a half. Fleets might sail from thence with any wind, on account of its having three passages or entrances; whereas it is well known, that, even independent of the dangerous anchorage of Falmouth, the same wind which permits the enemy's fleet to get out of Brest, chains our ships in that harbour. At St Mary's, besides, we should be approximated to France and to Spain, as well as to Ireland; circumstances of incalculable moment in the present state of the world, when Brest and Ferrol both actually are, and may remain in the same hands. From Ferrol St Mary's is not ninety leagues; from Brest only thirty-two; and from Cork scarcely fifty-eight.

The following is a list of the articles stated in the last Spanish papers to have been received at Cadiz from Great Britain:—

30,000 musquets; 20,000 swords; 300,000 flint stones; 20,000 pikes; 2,500 pair of boots; 48,600 pair of shoes; 1,952 pieces of cloth for jackets; 32,000 shirts; 720 pieces of linen cloth for sheets; 200 pair of traces; 22,212 pieces of printed cotton, containing 880,000 yards; 40,000 uniforms; 36,000 jackets; 1,000 pieces of wool; 2,550 belts; 12,000 green uniforms; 3,125 pieces of cloth; 3,860 pieces of woollen serge; 172 bales of white and blue cloth; 3,000,000 ready-made cartridges; 4,800 quintals of fish; 3,400 quintals of rice.

CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.—The report of the African Institution has lately been published, containing an account of the proceedings of the directors during the last year. The following abstract of it must give pleasure to all who feel interested in the prosperity of that quarter of the globe, so long the scene of the greatest atrocities:—

Three African youths, educated in this country, after having been carefully instructed in the method of teaching pursued in this country by Dr Bell and Mr Lancaster, have been sent to Sierra Leone. They have since been taken into the service of government as schoolmasters, with adequate salaries, and will of course be employed, without any further expence to the Institution, in the very line for which they were intended.

The directors have authorised the governor of Sierra Leone to do his utmost to induce the African chiefs to send their children to the schools at Sierra Leone; and to select some of those, who, during their education there, may have given proof both of good capacity and favourable dispositions, to be sent to England, in order to their being farther instructed in such branches of knowledge as are not attainable in Africa, but may promise to be generally beneficial.

With a view to promote the study of the native languages of Africa by Europeans and others resident at Sierra Leone, they have likewise empowered

the governor to engage proper persons, at their expence, to teach the Arabic and Soosoo languages.

Large quantities of the seed of the best kinds of cotton, which they have directed to be widely distributed among the natives, have been conveyed to Sierra Leone, and other parts of the coast, and its cultivation recommended to all descriptions of persons in Africa. They have also sent out a number of machines for cleaning the cotton, and have prepared, and printed for general circulation, a paper of directions for its culture and management, from the time of putting the seed into the ground, until it is fit to be shipped.

Information having been communicated to the directors respecting the practicability of procuring from the African palm a valuable substitute for Russian hemp, and from the mangrove-tree (both these trees abound in the river Sierra Leone) an efficacious substiture for oak bark in the tanning of leather, they have authorised a careful experiment to be made, at their expence, in order to ascertain the accuracy of the information.

They have sent to Africa a press, on a new construction, for expressing the oil of the castor nut. With a view to ascertain the possibility of raising silk in Africa, they have sent thither a number of plants of the white mulberry tree, and have also transmitted plants and seeds of other valuable productions; among the rest, the genuine Peruvian bark, camphor, the green and bohea tea trees, and tobacco.

Premiums have been offered for the importation of cotton wool, indigo, and rice, from Africa into this country, and for the growth of coffee. One of fifty guineas has been adjudged to Messrs Andersons, of Philpot Lane, for an importation of upwards of 10,000 lb. weight of cotton, which sold for 2s. 8d. per lb.; and it appears that these gentlemen have greatly enlarged their cotton plantations on the river Sierra Leone. Some rice has been imported into the West Indies from the windward coast, and more is likely to be carried thither.—The directors here state, that "they have derived much satisfaction from observing this beginning of a commercial intercourse between Africa and the West Indies, so different in its character and effects from that which alone has hitherto been carried on between them. In the present state of the West India islands, cut off from the American continent, which furnished them with so large a share of the provisions they consumed, it seems to be of the utmost importance to cherish this new source of supply. Independently, therefore, of those powerful claims which Africa has upon our justice and liberality, this country is bound, by the plainest dictates of policy, to labour in advancing the civilization of that continent."

The directors state, that the African trade is much discouraged by the disproportionate duties levied upon articles from that country; and they have made representations on the subject to government, which they trust will not be ineffectual. Notwithstanding this impediment, the direct trade between Africa and this country has greatly increased since the abolition of the slave trade, and would probably go on increasing, if the duties were modified, and the abolition laws of this country and America rigidly enforced. Attempts, it seems, have been made to infringe these laws, which the directors have been taking measures to counteract; and they urge all the friends of the Institution to watch, in their respective circles, for any symptoms of the revival of the slave trade, and particularly to give early notice of any attempt to effect insurances at Lloyd's, or elsewhere, on slaves, or slave ships, whether British or foreign; this being directly contrary to law.

They have been prosecuting the objects of the Institution, as far as respects the inducing of foreign nations to abandon the slave trade; and they have here experienced the cordial concurrence of his Majesty's government. But they decline entering into details on this head. They have resolved to encourage the translation into foreign languages, particularly Dutch, French, Spanish, and Por-

tuguese, of suitable tracts on the subjects; which, if printed, and widely circulated, may greatly tend to open the eyes of foreigners to the claims of justice, humanity, and true policy.

Letters from Sierra Leone represent that colony as on friendly terms with the surrounding natives, and as increasing in influence with them. No massacres had taken place (notwithstanding the predictions of slave traders) in consequence of the abolition. Only one trial for witchcraft had taken place for a long time, though such trials used to be very frequent; and in this case, though the accused was found guilty, she was not put to death, but, after a time, set at liberty. The natives are stated to have abundant employment in the manufacture of salt, and the cultivation of rice. At the colony they had greatly improved the breeding of cattle, and oxen are now used in the draught; and a hope was entertained that the communication with the interior would soon be more open. "All the wars round us," observes the governor, "are suspended for the present: I do not say that they are suspended in consequence of the abolition, but the abolition is very likely to prevent their revival." The information from Goree and the Gold Coast is also very encouraging. The commandant of the former place, Major Maxwell, is indefatigable in his exertions to promote cultivation and civilization in Africa.

JULY.

1st.—RIOTS AT LIVERPOOL.—On the 27th and 28th ult., a party of the 19th light dragoons, which were in that town, and a press-gang quarrelled. The press-gang having in several instances behaved very ill, particularly one of them, called Little Jack, the soldiers were joined by some Americans, Portuguese, Irishmen, and town's people, who collected in a very large body, and repaired to the rendezvous houses in Strand street and Bird street, in search of the gang; but not finding them, they began to ill-treat the people they found in the house, and then proceeded to acts of violence. They broke the furniture and windows. By this time a very alarming mob had collected, which coming to the knowledge of Mr Aspinall, a magistrate, he repaired to the spot, accompanied by Mr Miller, the superintendant of the police, attended by a number of constables, and after much persuasion, and threatening to call out the military, &c., they dispersed about eleven o'clock at night; not, however, until several of the ringleaders were taken into custody. On Wednesday evening the rioters assembled again, and conducted themselves with increased violence, and entirely destroyed the inside of five rendezvous houses, ripped open the beds, and threw the feathers into the streets. On Mr Miller, the superintendant of the police, receiving information of what was doing, he repaired to the spot, attended by six or seven constables, and succeeded in taking four of the ringleaders into custody; but as they were on their way to Bridewell, two of them were rescued from the officers by the mob. In this scuffle with the officers, a foreign sailor particularly aimed at the life of Mr Miller. He was armed with a large knife, and attempted to stab him, but was prevented from effecting his purpose, Mr Miller being knocked down by another of the rioters at the moment the stab was made: His coat was cut in two places with the knife. Whilst this outrageous assault was going on against the officers, a party of the Manchester local militia, who were on duty there, came to the officer's assistance, headed by the mayor, and Mr Aspi-

nall, the magistrate. The mob at this time were carrying their violence to such a pitch, that it was found necessary to read the riot act. Every person was then desired to depart, but it was with great difficulty they could be prevailed upon to do so. Ten of the most riotous were at length secured, and five of them have been committed to Lancaster castle, to take their trials at the ensuing assizes. The soldiers patroled the streets for several nights afterwards.

3d.—COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Sittings at Westminster-Hall, before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury.—Wright *v.* Gwilliam Lloyd Wardle, Esq.—The attorney-general stated, that this action was brought to recover the sum of 1400 and odd pounds, for household furniture supplied by the plaintiff, on the defendant, Colonel Wardle's credit, to a lady of the name of Mary Anne Clarke. Of this lady perhaps the jury might have heard something, for not very long since she had made some noise in the business of an inquiry brought forward in the House of Commons by the defendant. The plaintiff was an upholsterer, and the claim he now made upon the defendant, and the manner in which it arose, he would state to the jury. It seemed, some time about the autumn of last year Colonel Wardle became acquainted with Mrs Clarke, and very shortly discovered a great preference for her; and soon after their acquaintance, the colonel, the lady, a Major Dodd, and a Mr Glennie, set out on a tour of inquiry, of curiosity, and of business, for they visited the Martello towers on the coast. About that time Mrs Clarke had taken a house in Westbourne place, and Mr Wardle, no doubt in well-founded generosity, determined to present her with furniture for it. At that time Mrs Clarke was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of 5 or 600l., and he would not have given her credit for any sum, knowing her then embarrassments; but as Mr Wardle was to be the paymaster, he felt no such hesitation. In short, he would prove, by the evidence of Mrs Clarke and the plaintiff's brother, that Colonel Wardle most unequivocally undertook to be the paymaster. He would shew that he went with Mrs Clarke to the warehouse of the plaintiff, where he was introduced as the intended paymaster; that he there ordered a sideboard to be exchanged, and gave directions for a new set of dining-tables; that on another occasion he was there with Mrs Clarke and Major Dodd, when the lady happened to differ from them in the taste of a carpet, the colonel choosing one of scarlet and bronze; upon which occasion the lady very politely observed, "well, as you are to pay, you shall make choice." He should also prove, that after these goods were sent home, Colonel Wardle was continually at the house of Westbourne place; "oftener indeed than he could recollect;" for he was there so much, that sometimes he forgot whether he had been there the day before or not. Yet after all this, he now came into court to deny that he was responsible to the tradesman who had sent in this furniture on his credit. It was astonishing how he could forget this undertaking, although a frail memory might perchance forget a thing which had happened the day before. But if he really remembered any thing of the transaction, he was at a loss to know how Colonel Wardle meant to defend himself from the payment. Surely he did not mean to say that Mrs Clarke was not a credible witness, es-

pecially when she was confirmed by others; but if he denied her testimony, there was Major Dodd, who should confirm the plaintiff's case; and this he would do whether the defendant called him or not. If he were called, he must corroborate Mrs Clarke's testimony; and if he were not called, his very absence would do the same thing. He must also state to the jury, that after the plaintiff had furnished some of the articles, he wished to touch a little ready money. Mr Wright was certainly a very good tradesman for having secured a good paymaster. His next object was to render him a speedy one, and therefore he begged a little ready in advance. The money was mentioned to the colonel. His reply was, "Oh, money! money! Won't a bill do as well?" "Yes, a bill at a short date will do as well." "Aye," said he, "but just now it won't be quite so well to have my name appear in a bill of Mrs Clarke's affairs!" The attorney-general begged the jury to recollect, this time was when a certain inquiry was going on in the House of Commons. "However," said Mr Wardle, "I will contrive it, and manage to get you a bill;" which in fact he did; and if his learned friends on the other side had any appetite to go into the transaction, they should have full evidence how the affair was managed. These were the circumstances which he had to produce in evidence, and from them he had no doubt but the jury would justly infer that the colonel must pay the debt for which he had made himself responsible; and no doubt when he heard that such was the opinion of the jury, he would do it with great satisfaction.

Mary Anne Clarke, examined by Mr Garrow, deposed, that in autumn 1808 she took a house in Westbourne place; that she had shortly before become acquainted with Colonel Wardle; that she was then indebted to Wright about 500l. or 600l.; that being unable to pay for the furniture, she told Wright she had a friend who would do so for her. She meant Colonel Wardle, who, in return for the information she was to give respecting a certain inquiry, was to do her this favour. He accompanied her to Wright's, who, in consequence of an accident, was in bed; but they saw Daniel Wright, his brother. She said to him, "this is the gentleman who is to furnish my house." He was silent, as was also Colonel Wardle, who went on purpose to give his credit. After this Colonel Wardle accompanied her to Wright's several times, once along with Major Dodd. Colonel Wardle was daily with her during spring last, when the house was furnishing, and made many remarks and objections to particulars. Soon after, Wright expressed a wish for money to witness, who mentioned it to Colonel Wardle. Being unwilling that his name should appear in the transaction, and not having money, a bill was given by him, through a Mr Illingworth. This bill was dated 2d January, and the charges were made in the House of Commons a week or two afterwards against the Duke of York. She was cross-examined by Mr Serjeant Best; said she had often got money from Colonel Wardle, who was himself, however, much in want of it; and that they visited the Martello towers together. She said it was agreed what she should have, that in case it was asked by the House of Commons whether she did not give her evidence under the expectation of a future reward, she might say no. Being asked if she had not quarrelled with Colonel War-

dle, she answered no; and that he had not visited her for a month, though he had sent an attorney, and proposed to settle their difference by arbitration. Daniel Wright, brother of the plaintiff, corroborated the evidence of Mrs Clarke. Among the articles were two Grecian couches, worth 100 guineas; drawing-room curtains, 100l.; a lamp, 18 guineas; and other articles equally costly.

Mr Serjeant Best spoke for the defendant, and pointed out contradictions in the evidence. If he could judge of Colonel Wardle by his own feelings, he was sure that if the exhibition Mrs Clarke had made to-day had occurred before the motion against the Duke of York was read, it was impossible that gentleman could have attached any credit to her evidence. She was a most artful and intriguing woman.

Lord Ellenborough summed up the case, and complained both of the plaintiff and the defendant. The one, he said, had introduced charges which were evidently unfair in his bill, such as the insurance, plasterer's bill, &c. (These were given up by the attorney-general.) There was also a charge for kitchen furniture, but that was sometimes supplied by persons who furnished the house, and the jury would inquire whether that was within the scope of the defendant's order. On the other hand, the defendant had denied the circumstance of the bill, but he would do that at his peril; for if he denied it, then the charge would be so much increased. His lordship likewise thought if credit was ever given to Mrs Clarke for the 200l. worth of furniture, that should have been provided for by a promise in writing. He then detailed the evidence, because there was some mistake, or some inconsistencies in the dates, some of which were hastily applied to things which were not accurately settled. There was some little confusion in this respect, which could only be cleared up by reading the whole evidence.

The jury retired, and about nine o'clock brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, deducting the 200l., the 500l. paid, and also the items for plastering, painting, insurance, &c., which are to be taken out of the bill by the officer of the court.

Upon this verdict being given, Colonel Wardle published the following letter to the people of the United Kingdom:—

"Honoured as my parliamentary conduct has been by the approbation of so many of my countrymen, I feel myself called upon, in consequence of an event that took place on Monday, in the King's Bench, immediately to address you, and that in vindication of my character, rendered open to attack from the verdict of the jury upon the evidence of Mrs Clarke and Mr Wright, the brother of her upholsterer, in a cause in which I was defendant in the Court of King's Bench. The detail of the evidence the public prints will afford. It is with me to state, that my counsel, satisfied in their minds that the jury would not, upon such testimony as had been given by the plaintiff's brother and Mrs Clarke alone, find a verdict against me, did not comply *with my earnest entreaties (repeated to them in writing, during the trial, in the strongest terms)* that Major Dodd, Mr Glennie, and other respectable witnesses, subpœna'd by the plaintiff and myself, might be examined, as I knew their testimony would be founded in truth, and be in direct contradiction to what had been sworn against me. Under such circumstances the verdict was obtained. There only remains for me now, before my God and my country, to declare that it was obtained by *perjury alone;* and I do pledge myself to prove that fact the earliest opportunity the forms of the law will allow me to do

so. Anxiously, therefore, do I look forward to that period, and I trust that *till then* the public will *suspend their judgment* upon the case.

"With sentiments of the deepest gratitude and respect, I remain your ever faithfully devoted servant,

"G. L. WARDLE."

"James's street, July 4, 1809."

This curious trial excited, as may be supposed, the greatest interest in the public mind. The Duke of York and several of his royal brothers were present during the whole time, and the court was crowded to an extreme degree.

7th.—Fairlop fair was this day attended by a numerous assemblage of visitants. Several gangs of sailors and others from Wapping Old Stairs, went down to the scene of amusement in carriages, with colours flying and music. Puppet-shows, wild beasts, fruit-stalls, gingerbread, ribbons, and toys of every description were arranged in the usual style, and several matches of single stick were contested by the neighbouring farmers. The founder of this fair was a Mr Daniel Day, a resident of St John's, Wapping, by trade a block-maker. He had a small estate near the oak, and when he received his rents, it was his custom to treat his tenants with beans and bacon under the canopy of the oak. This custom continued after his death. The engine, block, and pump-makers of Wapping have since made a visit to the tree on the first Friday in every July, in compliment to their old friend and brother chip. This venerable and stupendous tree stands in Hainsult forest, about ten miles from London, four from the famous seat of the late earl of Tylney, about three from Ilford, and two from the village of Chigwell, in the county of Essex. The trunk, or main tree of this lord of the forest, measures in girth 66 feet, or 22 feet in diameter, from which 17 large branches issue, each of the dimensions of a tree of moderate growth, and most of them measuring not less then 12 feet in girth. For many years past it has been gradually decaying, yet it still retains periodical powers of vegetation, though the loftiest parts of the boughs are withered. About 20 years ago, in the meridian of the day, the whole shadow extended over an acre of ground. We have not been able to learn with any degree of precision the age of this national ornament, but comparing it with other large oaks, whose ages have been ascertained, and particularly with that viewed by his Majesty in Oxfordshire, and lately felled in the domains of one of the colleges, the girth of which was 25 feet, and said to be 300 years old, it may not be unfair to conclude, that Fairlop oak, being nearly thrice as large, is three times its age.

A most melancholy accident happened on Friday, in two of the pits belonging to Messrs Lee, Watson, and Co., situated at East Ardsley, near Wakefield.—Ten men and four boys, colliers, employed in the said pits, were instantly drowned by the bursting, it is supposed, of the tunnel of some old pits lying near, and not now in use. The water, which is not less than ten or eleven yards deep in each pit, is drawing off as quick as possible, but it was thought the bodies could not be got out before Tuesday.

An accident of the most painful kind occurred lately at the Cape of Good Hope. Three British officers from the garrison having gone out on a party of pleasure to the Table Mountain, were overtaken by the night. Before they could regain the plain, they lost their track, wandered, and

separated. One of them with much difficulty at length found his way into the town; but no intelligence having been received of his companions, a party went out in search of them. They were both found at the foot of a high precipice, crushed and mangled in the most dreadful manner. One of them, an aid-de-camp to Lord Caledon, had already expired, and the other was just at the point of death. Both of these unfortunate sufferers were men in the prime of life, and most promising officers.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty-Office.

The following particulars, relative to the evacuation of Coruna and Ferrol by the French, are contained in a series of letters from Captain Hotham, of his Majesty's ship the Defiance, to Admiral Lord Gambier, dated from the 22d to the 30th ult.

In consequence of the defeat sustained by the enemy's army under Marshal Ney, in the action against the Spanish forces at the bridge of the Payo, that general fell back on Coruna on the 13th June, and immediately began to take measures for relinquishing the possession of that place and Ferrol, removing his forces, by divisions, to an encampment three lengues in advance from Betanzos towards Lugo. The last divisions of the French left Ferrol on the 21st, and Coruna on the 22d, after having, in both places, spiked the guns, and destroyed the defences on the land side, together with the magazines and stores of every kind, and completely disarmed the places and their inhabitants.

The proximity of the enemy's position continuing to hold the authorities established by the French at Coruna in subjection, through the fear of his return, no communication being suffered with the British ships but by flag of truce, and the state of defence in which the batteries and lines on the sea-side were left rendering it dangerous for the English to land or approach the coast, in the event of the re-appearance of any of the enemy, Captain Hotham, on the 24th, ordered a detachment of seamen and marines to land, and disable the guns on the different batteries bearing on the anchorage; offering, at the same time, to the governor, the services of the detachment, in rendering any assistance that might be in its power to the cause of the Spanish patriots. The cannons and mortars on the sea lines at Coruna, and in the forts commanding the bay, were accordingly all dismounted on the same day, leaving untouched those on the lines towards the land, which had been spiked by the enemy.

On the 26th Captain Hotham sent Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship Amazon, to Ferrol, where he was received by the people with the loudest acclamations of joy, and received from the higher orders of the inhabitants the strongest possible marks of attachment to the English, and happiness at seeing once more among them an officer of that nation. The castle of San Felipe, however, was still under the command of a person appointed by Marshal Ney, and attached to the French interest, with a garrison composed of a detachment of a legion raised by the enemy during their possession of Ferrol and Coruna; and on the 27th Captain Hotham received information that the above commandant had given orders to fire on any English ships or boats that might attempt to pass the castle. In consequence, Captain Hotham repaired to Ferrol in the Defiance, and landed the marines of that ship and the Amazon, with a party of armed seamen, under the direction of Captain Parker, who entered the castle without opposition, preceded by a flag, bearing the name of King Ferdinand VII., and the Spanish colours. The detachment then proceeded to the town of Ferrol, where it was received in the most affectionate manner by the inhabitants, and having arrested the commandant of the castle in the name of King Ferdinand, sent him on board

the Defiance. The Governor of Ferrol not having any means of garrisoning the castle, the guns in it were spiked, and the powder removed to the arsenal, and the place left under the command of the former governor, who had been superseded by the enemy.

On the 28th Captain Hotham entered the port of Coruna, where he was informed by the governor that he had received instructions from the Marquis de la Romana, dated at Orense on the 27th, to proclaim his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand the Seventh; with advice that he had dispatched a regiment from his army to attend the ceremony and garrison the place. The governor at the same time gave Captain Hotham assurances that the port was from that hour to be considered under the controul and authority of the lawful King of Spain; and the captain placed himself, and every assistance that the ships under his orders might be able to afford, at the governor's disposal.

On the 29th Major-General the Conde de Norona, Captain-General of Galicia, arrived at Coruna from St Jago, and was followed on the next day by General Carrera, with about eleven thousand men, forming the conde's division of the Marquis of Romana's army.

The French army, under Marshal Ney, moved from its camp, near Betanzos, on the 22d, taking the road to Lugo and Astorga. It was reported that, previously to its breaking up the camp, it destroyed its baggage and heavy artillery.

On the 27th the Marquis de la Romana was stated to be at Orense, with General Mahi and thirty thousand men. Marshal Soult's position, on the 16th, was said to have been at Monforte and Quiraga.

The following letter, addressed to Captain George M'Kinley of the ship Lively, from Brigadier-General Carrera, giving an account of the taking from the French of the city of St Jago Compostella, is also published in the same gazette.

Head-quarters, at Santiago, May 23, 1809.

Santiago is in our possession. The enemy, consisting of three thousand infantry, with fourteen pieces of artillery, and three hundred horse, came out to meet us, and attacked us, on our march, in the plain called De la Estrella. Our scouts having fallen in with their voltigeurs, and exchanged some firing, brought me the information, and I ordered the division to form in the best position that could be taken. The enemy attacked with vigour, but were unable to gain the smallest advantage. Our artillery was as good as theirs was bad, not a man being wounded on our side by a cannon-ball. After an hour's firing we became impatient of suffering it, and I ordered Don Pablo Murillo to charge them on their right flank, whilst I advanced in front with the three other columns. The enemy twice took up positions, and were as often dislodged. The unevenness of the ground favoured their escape, in effecting which they shamefully blew up two ammunition chests. Two others, with two of clothing, upwards of six hundred muskets, and some horses and other articles, which I have not yet examined, fell into our hands. Murillo entered the city, and pursued the enemy through the streets, to the distance of more than a league from hence. I am not yet informed of the number of slain, nor that of the prisoners, of whom there are many. The general, Maquian, has been severely wounded by two musket shots: The second in command was killed in the field, whose insignia have been brought to me by the soldiers. Our loss has been trifling. The troops are in high spirits, and I may expect much from them. I am, &c.

MARTIN DE LA CARRERA.

Captain M'Kinley, Commander of the British ships at Vigo.

12th.—COMPLETION OF CAPTAIN BARCLAY'S PEDESTRIAN EXPLOIT.—Captain Barclay had until four P. M. this day to accomplish the ar-

duous undertaking in which, since the 1st of June, he has been engaged, viz. to walk 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours. (See Chronicle, June 1st.) He performed his last mile, however, with perfect ease and great spirit, at a quarter of an hour after three, amidst an immense concourse of spectators. The influx of company had so much increased on Sunday, it was recommended that the ground should be roped in. But to this Captain Barclay objected, saying that he did not like such parade. The crowd, however, became so great on Monday, and he had experienced so much interruption, that he was prevailed upon to allow this precaution to be taken, and on that morning the workmen began to rope in the ground.—For the last two days he appeared in higher spirits, and performed his mile with apparently more ease, and in shorter time, than he had done for some days past. —With the change of the weather he had thrown off his loose great coat, which he wore during the rainy period, and this day performed in a flannel jacket. He also put on shoes much thicker than any which he had used in any previous part of his performance.—When asked how he meant to act after he had finished his feat? he said, he should that night take a good sound sleep, but that he must have himself awaked twice or thrice in the night, to avoid the danger of a too sudden transition from almost constant exertion to a state of long repose. One hundred to one, and, indeed, any odds whatever, were offered this morning, but so strong was the confidence in his success, that no bets could be obtained. The multitude of people who resorted to the scene of action in the course of the concluding days was unprecedented. Not a bed could be procured on Tuesday night at Newmarket, Cambridge, or any of the towns and villages in the vicinity, and every horse and every species of vehicle was engaged. Among the nobility and gentry who witnessed the conclusion of this extraordinary feat were, the Dukes of Argyle and St Alban's; Earls Grosvenor, Besborough, and Jersey; Lords Foley and Somerville; Sir John Lade, Sir F. Standish, &c. &c. Captain Barclay had 16,000l. depending upon his undertaking. The aggregate of the bets is supposed to amount to 100,000l.

Lamps were erected along his walk, to answer the double purpose of giving him light, and additional personal security. This singular character is in the twenty-seventh year of his age, certainly possessing a fortune of 6000l. per annum; and although he never rides but when hunting, has a fine stud of horses at his seat in Scotland, where he has also an establishment in other respects suitable to his possessions. He is a lineal descendant of the celebrated Robert Barclay of Urie, the author of the elegant and ingenious "Apology for the Quakers." His diet during the performance of his herculean labour consisted of cold beef steaks and mutton chops, and he drank about two bottles of port wine every day. In consequence of a hint that it might be safer for him to walk by night on the open heath, than under the hedge on the left hand side of the road, as he had formerly done, he changed his lodging and ground, and took a lodging opposite to the 60th mile stone, just out of the town, and from that time carried a brace of pistols in a flannel belt as soon as it became dark. While walking, he appeared perfectly easy and

unconcerned, conversing freely and pleasantly with those who accompanied him.

Foot-racing having of late eclipsed the sports of the turf, it has, like other fashions, descended from the higher to the lower order of sportsmen, and not even the sweeps of St Giles's or Tottenham-court-road will now mount their Jerusalem ponies, but decide their wagers by footing it *a-la-mode*. Half a dozen demi-bucks, in the course of the last week, having announced a foot race, for a considerable wager, at Hornsey, where they took care to have a good dinner provided, and having laid in a reasonable foundation of ham and fowls, duck and pease, and other palatable luxuries, with a *quantum sufficit* of wine to exhilarate their spirits, they set off six abreast down the hill, towards the Eel-Pye-House, which they were to double, and return by the same path—the three best to win the race. The first part was run in capital style, but as some delay occurred in the re-appearance of the competitors, the umpires followed, to see what kept them, and the whole *raced* off without paying the bill, and thus completely *distanced* the landlord to the complete amount of his reckoning.

13th.—Fire.—A dreadful fire broke out on Saturday night in the house of Miss Slack, milliner, No. 62, Conduit street. It appears that no one was in the house, for it was first discovered by the watchman, and he found the door open, with a blaze of fire in the back parlour. He sprung his rattle in the house, to alarm the family, but not a creature heard him. He then alarmed the neighbourhood; and Mr Hurley, the grocer, next door, was raised from his bed, and his family was saved. No water was to be found, for more than an hour, during which time the devouring element got such an ascendency, as to make the destruction of the houses, Nos. 62 and 63, inevitable; but it was hoped that the fine mansion of the Hon. Frederick North, situated next door to the west, might escape the flames, on account of its strong party walls, and the woman in possession refused to open the door. The Right Hon. Wm. Windham was drawn to the spot by the lively interest he took in the preservation of Mr North's inestimable library. The roof of the house at length caught the flames, as the wind set in that way, and then the firemen broke open the doors. A number of the books, through the indefatigable exertions of Mr Windham and the volunteers, were saved, and lodged at Mr Winter's, opposite; but we lament to say that, in the midst of their exertions, the roof fell in, crushed three of the firemen mortally, and all that part of the library which was in the upper part of the house was destroyed. The loss to literature is incalculable. The collection has been the labour of Mr North's life, and has been made with a research, skill, taste, and perseverance rarely paralleled. He visited all the known stores and depositaries of the world for rarities in science and literature; and though a part has escaped the flames, yet we fear that the library is irreparably affected, by sets being broken, others totally burnt, and the whole essentially damaged. His house was most superb in decoration and furniture; but that is of little estimation, when compared with the books and manuscripts, and with the lives that we fear are lost, for there are faint hopes of their recovery. The flames were so violent, that the walls of Mr North's house,

as well as Miss Slack's, are totally destroyed. The skeleton of Mr Hurley's house remains. Mr North is now on his way to Malta and Constantinople, animated by the hope that, through the friendly intercourse re-established by Mr Adair, he may be able to pursue his search after the precious relics of antiquity, and add to the stock of human knowledge. What a shock it must be to him, that so many of the acquisitions of 25 years were lost in an hour!

MISS YORKE.—Lately, at the Old Bailey, came on the trial of Miss Mary Yorke, who was capitally indicted for maliciously firing a gun at Robert Coombes. The particulars of this case have been already detailed in the examination at the Police Office, and the evidence now given was nearly the same; it is therefore unnecessary to repeat it. (See page 141.) Messrs Rolfe gave the young lady an excellent character. Sir A. Chambre, in summing up, observed, that nothing had been adduced in evidence to constitute a malicious intention, and it was more than probable that the prisoner had only intended to frighten the prosecutor. The jury, without hesitation, acquitted her. Miss Yorke is an interesting young woman, about 25 years of age: she was dressed in black, and attended by a female servant. When the verdict of acquittal was pronounced, she appeared much affected, but in a few seconds recovered, turned to the judge, made a grateful curtsey, and retired.

This morning, as three men in the employ of Mr Hopkins, the soapboiler, in Barbican, were cleaning out a cess-pool, into which the spent lees had been emptied, they were overcome with the noxious effluvia, and fell, apparently lifeless. A poor carman, a perfect stranger, hearing the cry, "will no one go down to save the men?" volunteered his services. A rope was put round his body, and being let down, he seized one of the sufferers, and they were both dragged up together; but we regret to state, that this poor generous fellow is likely to fall a victim to his humanity, for he not only suffered from the effluvia, but was severely injured by the rope. They were all carried to Bartholomew's Hospital, two of them without any hopes of recovery.

DEATH OF HAYDN.—This celebrated composer died on the 31st of May last, in Gumbendorff, at the advanced age of 76. He was born at Rhorau, in Lower Austria, in 1733. He is justly considered as the father of the music in our day; for although in his youth he diligently studied the works of every great master, ancient and modern, his transcendent genius soaring above them all, soon called the attention of the whole musical world upon himself; all admiring him, first for the beauty, boldness, and originality of his works, and afterwards regarding him as the best model for study and imitation.

MRS SINCLAIR SUTHERLAND.—At the Quarter Sessions for the county of Norfolk, held yesterday, before Thomas Blofield, Esq., in the chair, and a numerous bench of magistrates, after some unimportant appeals had been disposed of, a case occurred which excited an unusual degree of curiosity. It appears, that in September, 1808, Mrs Sinclair Sutherland wrote a letter to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, then commander-in-chief, to induce him not to permit a Major Turner, of the 3d dragoon guards, to sell out in favour of Lieutenant Sitwell, till March, for certain reasons; and that in conse-

quence of this interference, Major Turner's resignation was not accepted for some months after the application had been made in the usual form.

At these sessions, Whichcote Turner, Esq., now of Buckenham, in this county, and Mrs Sinclair Sutherland, appeared in court, in consequence of Mr Turner having moved for leave to exhibit articles of the peace against this lady, (who had lately lived under his protection,) and that she might be ordered to enter into a recognisance, with sureties.

The articles exhibited by Mr Turner charged that Mrs Sinclair, some time since, at Canterbury, had threatened to do him violence, and to be revenged upon him; that on the 4th of March last she came to Buckenham, and took possession of his house, in consequence of which he was obliged to absent himself, and take refuge in Suffolk; that she remained there four days, and then departed; that on the 4th of June she came again, in her own carriage, attended by servants, about seven in the morning, and again took possession of the house, Mr Turner being in bed at the time; that she remained there till the 8th of June—On that day Mr Turner, who had in the mean time left his house, returned, accompanied by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Mr Methold, and demanded entrance, which was refused. Having obtained admission, however, they expostulated with Mrs Sinclair on the singularity and impropriety of her conduct, and recommended her quietly to depart, instead of which she expressed her determination to remain, and brandishing a fork which she held in her hand, told Mr Turner, that "if he touched her, or offered to turn her out, she would run that into his thick skull."

The articles then concluded in the usual form, and Mr Turner swore to the truth of them in court.

After a great deal of discussion between the opposite counsel, Mr Cooper, on the part of Mrs Sinclair, claiming to be heard, as a matter of right inherent in every British subject in an English court of justice, and Mr Alderson, on the part of Mr Turner, opposing it, as a thing quite unusual in cases of this nature, Mrs Sinclair rose, and addressed the Court in her own defence, to the following effect:—

"In the first place, I beg leave to state, in answer to an observation of Mr Alderson's, 'That Mr Turner's mother, sisters, and relations would not visit him, if the house was liable to my visits,' that I consider myself a gentlewoman by birth and education, better born than any of Mr Turner's family, and consequently they could not be disgraced by associating with me. The motives which induced me to go to Buckenham, in search of Mr Turner, sprang not from a disposition to do him any violence, but simply from a wish to appeal to his compassion and generosity. There were engagements between us of a most solemn and sacred nature, which Mr Turner was bound, upon every principle of conscience, religion, and honour, to perform; and one proof that he did not think me unworthy of an alliance with his family is, that he once offered me his hand in marriage. I am reduced in my circumstances, chiefly by Mr Turner's means: It was my money with which he furnished and fitted up his present house; and it was to demand what is justly due to me, that I went to Buckenham, to solicit a conference with him. Every thing on my part

was tranquil and peaceable. It is perfectly ridiculous to suppose that a man like Mr Turner could possibly be afraid of a woman, weak and defenceless as I am. I arrived at his house on Sunday the 4th of June, at seven in the morning, as stated in his articles, having travelled all night, nor had I been in bed for several nights before. I was almost exhausted, but was refused every kind of sustenance or refreshment. All the bed-chambers and other rooms were locked up, except the room in which I was, previously to Mr Turner's departure from his house; and the servants were restrained from furnishing me with any thing. It is true that when Mr Turner returned with Mr Methold, the door was locked; but the reason was, that I was not in a state to be seen by strangers, being undressed, and having no other room to sleep in. As soon as I could get my things on, I admitted them, and told them I would go as soon as my claims were satisfied. As to the fork which I held in my hand, it was one with which I had been toasting some bread for my breakfast, and I kept it in my hand, playing with it, for fear any violence should be offered me."

In the course of her speech, Mrs Sinclair Sutherland introduced many other topics and transactions, quite foreign to the question before the court, through which it is not our intention to follow her. The Court decided upon taking her own recognisance, without sureties, in 100l., for keeping the peace towards Mr Turner for one year. We understand she means to reside at Buckenham.

14th.—PORTSMOUTH. This morning Mr Jackson, ambassador to America, arrived, and immediately embarked on board the Africaine, 44, Captain Raggott, which sailed at four P. M., for the Chesapeake.

DOVER.—Nearly two hundred sail of the Boulogne flotilla came out of that place this morning about eleven o'clock, seemingly with the intention of proceeding towards Calais, and they continued to stretch along the coast towards the latter place till about two o'clock, when they were distinctly seen, from our heights, to go about, and stand toward Boulogne; the wind having shifted round to the eastward. It did not appear that any of our cruisers were up with them. It being a clear day, we had a very distinct view, and could plainly discern their lug sails, and even masts. Upwards of 150 were counted about one o'clock, and many of them by that time had got back to Boulogne. One can hardly imagine the object they had in view, except it was to go down to Flushing. At the time of writing this (five o'clock) very few are to be seen. No doubt, had not the wind changed, they would ere this have been safe in Calais harbour. Several gun brigs were seen standing over about half past two.

15th.—EMBARKATION OF THE GRAND EXPEDITION.—The public attention has for some time been deeply interested in the preparations which have been making in fitting out a most formidable expedition, both naval and military, the destination of which is now understood to be for the coast of Holland. This morning the embarkation commenced at Portsmouth, when the artillery, 1000 strong, were embarked on board the Monarch, 74, Admiral Otway, Captain Lee; the Orion, 74, Sir Archibald Dickson; and the Marlborough, 74, Captain Phillimore. The regi-

ments to be employed are encamped in their respective grounds, on South-Sea Common, and at Gosport. All the line-of-battle ships have taken out their lower-deck guns, to receive troops. Great quantities of ammunition, Congreve's rockets, &c., have been shipped. All the revenue cutters are under orders to join the expedition. The embarkation is conducted by Captain Sommerville of the Rota, assisted by Captain Bowen of the Hero; Captain Ward of the Resolution; and Captain Garth of the Imperieuse.

The Royals embarked on board the Revenge and Eagle; the 31st on board the Achille; the 63d, and part of the 96th, on board the Rota and Pearlen; the 35th on board the Sceptre and L'Aigle; the Staff corps on board the Orion; the 71st on board the Belleisle and Imperieuse; the 68th on board the Cæsar; the 85th, and a company of artillery, on board the Dryad; and a company of the 85th on board the Plover. The 14th regiment, and six squadrons of the 9th light dragoons, only are on board transports: The rest of the force will be on board the line-of-battle ships and frigates, amounting to about 12,000 men. They take very little baggage, and only one blanket for each man—no beds. The Royal Marines of the fleet have been formed into a battalion of 1200 men, under the command of Captain Liardet. They were landed on South-Sea Common at day-light on Thursday morning, and went through the field exercise before Sir Eyre Coote, who appeared much pleased with their movements, and told them he should consider them as a part of the army.

The naval part of the expedition greatly exceeds any former armament. It will consist of 96 sail of the line, and 95 sail of frigates, sloops, gun-brigs, and bomb-vessels; besides upwards of 200 sail of gun-boats, which have been fitted up with a carronade for the purpose. Sir R. Strachan is the senior admiral yet appointed to command the naval force, with Admiral Otway and Lord Gardiner.

The following ships are attached to the expedition:—Monarch, Belleisle, Cæsar, Orion, Illustrious, Bellona, Resolution, Donegal, Hero, Royal Oak, Centaur, Eagle, Revenge, Venerable, Marlborough, Impeteux, Ganges, Alfred, Aboukir, Achilles, and Sceptre, of the line. The Superb and Valiant are to join them. The Rota, Imperieuse, L'Aigle, Pearlen, Pallas, and Dryad frigates; the Thais, Fleche, Tyrian, Sarpedon, Parthian, Raleigh, Plover, Redpole, and Blossom sloops; the Devastation and Vesuvius bombs; the Linnet, Daring, Tickler, Defender, Hardy, Dapper, Charger, gun-brigs; and Sprightly and Gambier cutters are also to form part of the expedition.

The following is a list of the most of the corps of which this formidable force will be composed:—

Six troops of the 3d regiment of Dragoons.
Six troops of the 9th Light Dragoons.
Six troops of the 12th ditto.
Eight troops of the 2d ditto, German Legion.
1st regiment of Foot Guards, 1st battalion.
Ditto, 3d battalion.
Two flank companies of the 2d battalion of the 2d Foot Guards.
Two flank companies of the 2d battalion of the 3d regiment.

1st reg. foot, 3d bat.	6th .. 1st bat.
2d ditto.	8th .. 2d ditto.
4th .. 1st & 2d bat.	9th .. 1st ditto.
5th .. 1st bat.	11th .. 2d ditto.

14th	2d bat.	59th	2d bat.
20th	2d ditto.	63d	2d ditto.
23d	2d ditto.	68th	
26th	2d ditto.	71st	1st ditto.
28th	1st ditto.	76th	
32d	1st ditto.	77th	
35th	2d ditto.	81st	2d ditto.
36th	1st ditto.	82d	1st ditto.
38th	1st ditto.	84th	2d ditto.
42d	1st ditto.	85th	
43d	2d ditto.	91st	1st ditto.
50th	1st ditto.	92d	1st ditto.
51st		95th	2d ditto.
52d	2d ditto.		

The 1st and 2d regiments of Light Infantry of the King's German Legion.

The general officers employed on this occasion are :—

Commander-in-chief, Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Chatham.

Second in command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote.

Advanced Guard.—Light Infantry corps.—Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Rosslyn.—Brig.-Gen. the Hon. W. Stewart, Brig.-Gen. Baron Altern, Brig.-Gen. Baron Rottenberg.

First Division.—Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. T. Grosvenor.—Major-Gen. J. Graham, Brig.-Gen. Brown.

Second Division.——Lieut.-Gen. the Marquis of Huntley.—Major-Gen. Leith, Brig.-Gen. Auckland.

Third Division.—Lieut.-Gen. M'Kenzie Fraser.—Major-Gen. Dyott, Brig.-Gen. Montresor.

Fourth Division.—Lieut.-Gen. Lord Paget.—Major-Gen. Picton, Brig.-Gen. Houston.

Reserve.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hope.—Major-Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, Major-Gen. Sir W. Erskine, Major-Gen. Disney.

Cavalry.—Major-Gen. Baron Linfingen.—Brig.-Gen. Mahon.

Artillery.—Major-Gen. M'Leod.

18th.—This day Sir James Innes Ker, Bart. was served heir to the dukedom of Roxburgh, before the macers in the inner Parliament House, Edinburgh. Among the jury were his Grace the Duke of Gordon, chancellor; the Earl of Aboyne, Lord Frederick Campbell, Sirs H. Macdougal, James Dunbar, and William Fettes, Baronets. The jury were occupied for a considerable time in tracing the pedigree of the claimant; and from the Lord Chancellor's opinion as to the question of right, it is to be presumed that Sir James will ultimately succeed to the Roxburgh title.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—A statement has been given, apparently from authority, of a meeting which took place on Friday last, at the York Hotel, Bridge street, Blackfriars, in consequence of a letter circulated by Messrs Blagrave and Walter, solicitors to the creditors of the Princess of Wales, intimating, that Mr Adam, the Prince of Wales's chancellor, and Mr Gray, his royal highness's deputy treasurer, would attend, and submit to them a plan which his royal highness had adopted to pay their demands, and secure them in future.

Mr Adam, after stating that the prince had taken their case into his most serious consideration in every point of view, observed, that the affairs of his royal highness were all administered under an act of the 35th of the king, which rendered it illegal for the prince to grant any bond or obligation, and protected him against personal action, but rendered his revenue liable, if the creditors followed out the provisions of the act, by delivering in their bills, signed, within ten days after the quarter, and provided they sued on them within three months from that delivery. Mr Adam proceeded to state, that the prince's treasurer had constantly every quarter paid the allowance of 12,000*l.* a-year to the officer of her royal highness; and that this allow-

ance had never been an instant in arrear, from 1802 to the present time; and that the prince had always paid this sum clear from the income tax, though 12,000l. per annum was deducted from himself on that account; that the prince had now increased the princess's income to 17,000l. a-year, to be paid quarterly, without deducting the income tax. Mr Adam then stated, that the princess was paid for personal expences, at the exchequer, 5000l. a-year, making in all an income of 22,000l.; and that it was upon this increased income of 17,000l. a-year nett, that the prince had devised the security for the creditors in future, having made it a condition that the princess should appoint an officer to receive that income, who was enjoined in the settling the accounts to follow the course prescribed by the act of parliament for regulating the expenditure of the prince; that a paper to this effect had been accordingly signed by the princess, so that the creditors had now only to observe the forms of the act of parliament, in order to insure their payment. Mr Adam assured the creditors, that the prince had appropriated as large a sum as his situation would admit, to discharge the debts of the princess, and that the regularity of the payments might be depended upon. Nor was this all, for as some of the creditors had expressed a dread upon the possible calamity of being deprived of the prince, his royal highness, though precluded by law from binding himself by deed or note, would render his property and rights, in case of such event, available to the same purpose. Mr Adam finally observed, that the prince assumed the whole debt of the princess, amounting to 49,000l.; that 10,000l. had been now paid; and that in the first week in January the second instalment would be ready.

19th.—DIVORCE OF LADY CHARLOTTE WELLESLEY.—In Doctors Commons, on the 7th inst., the case of the Hon. Henry Wellesley, against the Right Hon. Lady C. Wellesley, for adultery with Lord Paget, was heard; and as a verdict of 20,000l. damages has recently been obtained against Lord Paget in the proper court, of whose proceedings an account has already been given, it is unnecessary to repeat the circumstances. The Court, after hearing the evidence, and the counsel on both sides, pronounced the husband to be entitled to the divorce for which he applied.

The annual fair at Stobsmoor, in the vicinity of Dundee, was held yesterday. There was a greater shew of cattle than usual, and they found a ready sale. Cattle in good condition were quickly bought up, at 15 to 20 per cent. above last year's prices. In the evening an affray took place, which arose from the breaking of the head of a drum, belonging to a recruiting party of the 25th regiment of foot, in which the crowd and some soldiers of the artillery took one side, and the soldiers of the 25th the other side. The soldiers used their swords and bayonets, and the populace stones and sticks. A young man was struck so violently on the head by a stone, that, though he had strength to go home, he expired the following morning. Two soldiers were carried to the barracks in a state of insensibility, and with many wounds. One Edmonstone, a porter, had his skull cleft with a sword, and numbers received dangerous blows; but they are all in the way of recovery. The sheriff has gone to Dundee to take a precognition.

20th.—On Wednesday the 19th, soon after twelve o'clock, the Earl of Chatham left his house, in Hill street, to proceed to take the command of the expedition. The noble earl proceeded to the Ordnance Office, and transacted business, and then went on to Downing street, and transacted business at Lord Castlereagh's office; afterwards with Mr Canning, at his office; and about four o'clock left London for Rochester. His lordship was to dine at the Crown Inn, and to sleep at Sittingbourne; and the noble earl will this day meet Lord Castlereagh at Ramsgate, previous to his embarkation to take upon him the command of the expedition.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE OF A MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS AT MADRAS.—It is our afflicting duty to record the details of a serious misunderstanding in India, which at any period would have excited alarm, and which in the present crisis of our European affairs must be regarded as a peculiarly disastrous occurrence. In the year 1802 a certain monthly allowance, proportioned to their respective ranks, was given to each officer of the coast army, in order to provide camp equipage, and a monthly allowance was made to the commanding officers of the native corps for the same purpose. This establishment was known by the name of the *Tent Contract*. In the general revision of this establishment, which was lately set on foot, for the purpose of economy, by the Madras government, Colonel Munro, the quarter-master-general, was directed to prepare a report on the subject. His report, which was soon after published, recommends the abolition of this contract, because it is alleged that six years experience of its practical effects have proved that it is needlessly expensive; that it subjects the Company to the same charges for troops in garrison as for those in the field. The report then proceeds as follows: "By granting the same allowances in peace and war for the equipment of native corps, while the expences incidental to that charge are unavoidably much greater in war than in peace, it places the interest and duty of officers commanding native corps in direct opposition to one another. It makes it their interest that their corps should not be in a state of efficiency fit for field service, and therefore furnishes strong inducements to neglect their most important duties." The publication of this report gave immediate and general offence. General Macdowall, in consequence of this, received letters from many of the officers commanding native corps, representing, in strong terms, the stigma which was supposed to attach to them individually, and soliciting redress against charges which his own experience must, they observed, shew him to be false. The general replied that the report in question had been prepared without any reference to his opinion, and that he deemed it inexpedient to interfere. The officers commanding corps then prepared charges against Colonel Munro, which charges were forwarded to General Macdowall, and after being referred by him to the judge-advocate-general, were returned to him, with an answer unfavourable to their views. After some time passed in doubt how to proceed, General Macdowall resolved to comply with their wishes, and Colonel Munro was put in arrest, in order to be brought to trial. Colonel Munro, passing over the com-

mander-in-chief, then applied directly for redress to the governor, Sir George Barlow, who instantly required General Macdowall to release him. This the commander-in-chief refused, conceiving it to be his duty to have the court-martial held, and not to take off the arrest until the result should be known. To this the governor objected, and General Macdowall set out on his return to Europe, on board the Lady Jane Dundas, having first issued from on board, the following general orders to the army:—

"GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

"Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 28, 1809.

"The immediate departure of Lieutenant-General M'Dowall from Madras will prevent him from pursuing the design of bringing Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, quarter-master-general, to trial, for disrespect to the commander-in-chief, for disobedience of orders, and for contempt of military authority, in having resorted to the civil government, in defiance of the judgment of the officer at the head of the army, who had placed him under arrest, on charges preferred against him by a number of officers commanding native corps; in consequence of which appeal direct to the honourable the president in council, Lieutenant-General M'Dowall received positive orders from the secretary to government to liberate Lieutenant-Colonel Munro from his confinement. Such conduct on the part of Colonel Munro being destructive of subordination, subversive of military discipline, a violation of the sacred rights of the commander-in-chief, and holding out a most dangerous example to the service, Lieutenant-General M'Dowall, in support of the dignity of the profession, and his own station and character, feels it incumbent upon him to express his strong disapprobation of Lieutenant-Colonel Munro's unexampled proceedings, and considers it a solemn duty imposed upon him to reprimand Lieutenant-Colonel Munro in general orders; and he is hereby reprimanded accordingly.

(Signed) "T. BOLES,
"Dep.-Adj.-Gen."

"GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

"The moment is now arrived when Lieutenant-General M'Dowall is to take leave of the Company's army, whose ardent courage, consummate discipline, and perseverance, have been displayed in the achievements of those brilliant exploits which have secured its own glory, and added to the British empire extensive fertile regions, of incalculable value and importance. May your patriotism, value, and worth, be acknowledged and rewarded by your king and the East India Company, in proportion as they are known and appreciated by your commander-in-chief. Had Lieutenant-General M'Dowall succeeded to the high and enviable office with all the advantage enjoyed by his predecessor, he would, upon first assuming the command, have promulgated his sentiments on so flattering an event; but the circumstances of his appointment were so humiliating and unpropitious, that he declined addressing the army, in the anxious hope that the Court of Directors might, on further deliberation, be induced to restore him to his right, and by altering the new and extraordinary forms of government, have enabled him to exercise the functions of his station, as the representative of the army, with honour to the service, and credit to himself: No prospect of such an occurrence being at all probable, in justice to the army, and to his own character, he has determined to retire. On quitting a country where he has passed the greatest part of his life, and where he possesses many dear and respectable friends, Lieutenant-General M'Dowall cannot view his separation from a body of men he is sincerely attached to, without suffering the most painful sensations. From the nature of the service, he can have little chance of ever meeting with them again; but he

is bound to declare, that the whole of their conduct meets with his entire approbation; and he will boldly affirm, without danger of contradiction, that his Majesty has not, in any part of his dominions, a more loyal, patriotic, and valiant class of soldiers and subjects, than the officers composing the army at Fort St George. That success may continue to attend their steps; that their dearly-bought laurels may never decay; and that their bravery and discipline may gather additional wreaths in the field of honour, is the sincere prayer of a man who will never forget them.

(Signed) "T. BOLES,
"Dep.-Adj.-Gen."

"GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

"Fort St George, January 31, 1809.

"It has recently come to the knowledge of the governor in council, that Lieutenant-General M'Dowall did, previously to his embarkation from the presidency, cause to be published to the army a general order, on the 28th instant, in the highest degree disrespectful to the authority of the governor, in which that officer has presumed to found a public censure on an act adopted under the immediate authority of the governor in council, and to convey insinuations grossly derogatory to the character of the governor, and subversive of military discipline, and of the foundation of public authority.—The resignation of Lieutenant-General M'Dowall of the command of the army of Fort St George not having been yet received, it becomes the duty of the governor in council, in consideration of the violent and infamous proceedings of that officer, in the present, and in other recent occasions, and for the purpose of preventing the repetition of further acts of outrage, to anticipate the period of his expected resignation, and to annul the appointment of Lieutenant-General M'Dowall to the command of the army of the presidency. Lieutenant-General M'Dowall is accordingly hereby removed from the station of commander-in-chief of the forces at Fort St George.

"The governor in council must lament, with the deepest regret, the necessity of resorting to an extreme measure of this nature; but when a manifest endeavour has been used to bring into degradation the supreme public authority, it is essential that the vindication should not be less signal than the offence; and that a memorable example should be given, that proceedings subversive of established order can find no security under the sanction of rank, however high, or of station however exalted.

"The general order in question having been circulated under the signature of the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the army, it must have been known to that officer, that, on giving currency to a paper of this offensive description, he was acting in direct violation of his duty to the governor, as no authority can justify the execution of an illegal act, connected, as that act obviously, in the present case, has been, with views of the most reprehensible nature. The governor in council thinks it proper to mark his highest displeasure of the conduct of Major-General Boles, 'By directing that he shall be suspended from the Company's service.'

"The general order left by the commander-in-chief for publication, under date of the 28th instant, is directed to be expunged from every public record: the adjutant-general of the army will immediately circulate the necessary orders for that purpose.

"By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,

"GEO. BUCHAN, Sec. to Gov."

In consequence of the general order of government suspending Major-General Boles, Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonel Capper waited on the governor's secretary, requesting to acquaint Sir George Barlow, that the circumstance of Major-General Boles having signed the order of the commander-in-chief, arose from Colonel Capper's having accompanied

the commander-in-chief on board; that it was his last orders to Major-General Boles on the beach, to circulate those orders that evening; that he, Colonel Capper, as chief in the office, considers himself, and not Major-General Boles, responsible for the consequences; and that if he was to be dismissed the service for obeying this order of his commander-in-chief, he would appeal to his sovereign to decide the question between himself and Sir George Barlow.—Colonel Capper is suspended.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIA.—STORMING OF THE LINES OF TRAVANCORE, &c.—Accounts are just received from India of differences having arisen between the British and the governor of Travancore, of an attempt having been made to cut off the Resident, and of the Dewan's troops having attacked the lines of our subsidiary force at Quilon.

On the arrival of the India fleet at Cochin, it found the Piedmontaise, with Colonel Macaulay on board, lying there, for the protection of a few companies of Sepoys, that occupied the place, and were surrounded on all sides by the Travancorians, in considerable force. Several skirmishes had taken place, in which we had lost 40 or 50 men, and our troops were literally confined to the limits of the demolished fortifications of Cochin. Our force at Quilon, under Colonel Chalmers, had been attacked, and had likewise attacked in return, with the loss of about 145 killed and wounded. Many of the enemy had been destroyed; but the communication of our troops with the interior of the country was cut off, and we were dependent for provisions and supplies upon Malabar, from whence these were sent along the coast. It was not perfectly known how far the Rajah of Travancore himself was implicated in these proceedings, which apparently originated with the Dewan, who had assumed the entire controul, and had called forth the whole force of the country. The Rajah of Cochin having refused to join the Travancorians, had been put to death; and his successor, for the same cause, had suffered a similar fate; but the third had concurred in the views of the Travancore Dewan, and had, with his people, taken up arms against us. Captain Foote, of the Piedmontaise, had destroyed indiscriminately every vessel, of whatever size or description, at Quilon, among which there were, doubtless, several belonging to the Arabs, and to the northern parts of the Malabar coast. Colonel Macaulay had had recourse to the measure of inrolling and arming the Christian inhabitants of Travancore, in consequence of which the Dewan had issued an order to put all the Christians to death, many of whom had suffered. Off Cape Comorin the fleet passed seven small vessels, conveying the 19th regiment, which General Maitland had sent from Columbo to Quilon; and at Galle it was understood that Anjengo had been taken possession of by the Dewan's troops.

The following account of the storming of the lines of Travancore, which was accomplished by Major Welsh on the 10th of February last, with circumstances highly honourable to the skill and gallantry of that officer, will be found extremely interesting. It reflects a splendour on the commander and the troops employed, certainly not exceeded by the boldest and most successful enterprises of Indian or European warfare.

On the 8th of February, Major Welsh, with Lieutenant Gore, surveyed the enemy's lines, and to their astonishment observed some old walls apparently abandoned, and an approach of no great difficulty behind the battery on the south hill. This was reported at head-quarters in the other camp; Major Welsh proposed to take advantage of the discovery, and requested about 200 Europeans to be added to his own regiment, for the purpose of making the attempt. Colonel St Leger was favourable to the plan; but before he would finally decide, he sent Majors Welsh and Lambton to a neighbouring hill, to examine more particularly the works, the nature of the approach, &c.

On the morning of the 9th, at sunrise, Colonel St Leger, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, Majors Welsh and Lambton, repaired to the observatory, and had a full view of every thing, and returned fully convinced of the practicability of the plan. A deep jungle was discovered at the foot of the hill, but every thing else as had been previously supposed. A sketch and plan of attack was made out by Major Welsh, and submitted to Colonel St Leger, Lieut.-Colonel M'Leod, and Major Lambton, by whom it was agreed that Major Welsh should take two companies of the picquet, amounting to 150 men, his own corps, the five companies 1st battalion of the 3d regiment. Of these he left three companies of each battalion, with the native picquets, and two guns, at the advanced post, under Captain Stevenson, (who having recently broke his leg, was incapable of climbing.) The storming party therefore consisted of 150 Europeans, 69th regiment, under Captain Syms; seven volunteer artillery; two companies of grenadiers and light infantry, under Captain Pepper; seven ditto, infantry, under Captain Lucas; 150 pioneers, under Lieutenant Bertram; with four short scaling ladders, and a great quantity of ammunition.

Having formed a forlorn hope of one serjeant, one corporal, and twelve privates, they marched off, on the road formerly cut by the pioneers to the left or southward, and proceeded without obstruction until they reached the foot of the hill, where they rested for half an hour, to form up and lie down, to allow the blue lights to burn out: (These are burnt along their lines, to prevent surprise.) They again started, and entered a dreadfully-deep jungle, occasionally crossing ravines, ten, twelve, and fourteen feet deep, full of thorns and bushes, through which it was necessary to creep on their hands and feet. At this juncture Major Welsh took the command of the forlorn hope in person, making a provision for a safe retreat, assigning to every man his post, and directing that it should be effected in slow time, and by alternate sections of the European party, firing and filing to the rear. Having surmounted many difficulties, and scrambled over many precipices, Major Welsh missed every body but the forlorn hope, Lieutenant Bertram and his pioneer bugle, with about four pioneers. The night was dark. This small party whistled to no purpose, and were then very near the works. After waiting in vain a quarter of an hour, the men were directed by their leader to fix their bayonets, cautioned not to fire, but to carry every thing by the bayonet. They assured Major Welsh of their determination to conquer or die with him, and crept under the walls, when (having no ladders) it was proposed they should climb upon one another's shoulders: the major offered to be the first man—this the men would not allow. Two men got in first, when the major followed, who finding the two men greatly exhausted, he himself drew up Lieutenant Bertram and six men by main strength, and then gave place to others. Thus was formed a party of about 20. It was exactly four A. M. They sat down, waiting in anxious suspense for some more of the party, who, having taken a different route in the dark, entered, with equal silence and success, with ladders, about 200 yards below, to the right. They, immediately on being formed, set to work with a loud peal of musketry, which was answered by the enemy with guns, blue lights, &c. The small leading party was somewhat con-

founded, but this was no time for hesitation. The bugle was sounded, and they gave three loud huzzas, which were answered from one end of the hill to the other, in a downward direction, when the firing increased. Unacquainted with the success below, and determined not to quit the hill alive, Major Welsh and his small party pushed up to the summit, still shouting and blowing.

At this period Major Welsh, by his exertions, and many severe falls in his efforts, was completely deprived of the use of his limbs, and he fainted several times. Being joined by the light company 1st battalion 3d regiment, he was afterwards carried, by his own desire, to the scene of action. As they approached, the day broke, and discovered the whole hill in possession of the British. The colours of the 2d battalion were hoisted on a conspicuous rock, and the guns of the enemy were turned on their lines, which were completely enfiladed. They continued, however, to fire with some guns, until a party dashed down the rock, and drove them completely away from the whole lines, killing several, and taking all their arms, &c. During this operation the whole force was moving down rapidly to the support of the storming party: a company of the 69th, and three companies 1st battalion 13th regiment, joined them on the hill, by the same scrambling route.

Thus, by a successful *coup-de-main*, fell the strong and famed lines of Travancore, the extent of which would require at least 10,000 men to defend them, and by nine o'clock there was not a man in sight, even from the upper posts. The north hill, which is very strong, but about three quarters of a mile from the nearest part of the lines, was abandoned in such confusion, that the enemy left about 50 stand of arms at the gate, preferring a naked state to insure their flight. A great quantity of cannon (some very beautiful brass ones) have been taken, together with muskets, pikes, and ammunition of all sorts. The troops are busily employed in blowing up the lines, and bursting all iron guns, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp, two miles interior of Arumbooly Gate, February 10, 1809.

Parole—Welsh. Countersign—Success.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable A. St Leger has much satisfaction in conveying to the troops under his command the most sincere congratulations on the brilliant achievement of this morning. The lieutenant-colonel deems it a duty he owes to justice, thus publicly to mark the high consideration he entertains of the perseverance, judgment, and ability displayed by Major Welsh, commanding the 3d regiment of native infantry, in the assault of this morning, wherein the greatness of the enterprise could only be equalled by the success which attended it. The lieutenant-colonel requests Major Welsh will convey to the officers and men who composed the detachment for escalade under his command the most unqualified approbation of their gallant exertions in accomplishing an object which must ever be considered as entitled to an high place in military records.

Copy of Lieutenant-Colonel St Leger's letter, dated Feb. 10, 1809, to the Chief Secretary to Government.

"SIR—I had the honour this morning to convey to you, by express, a small note in pencil, for the information of the Hon. the Governor in Council, by which you were made acquainted with the satisfactory intelligence of the British flag being flying on every quarter of the Arumbooly lines, as well as the commanding redoubts to the north and south. It is impossible for me to describe in language sufficiently strong the obligations I feel under to the personal exertions of Major Welsh, commanding the 3d regiment of native infantry, and the detachment for assault under his command. The southern redoubt, which presented a complete enfilade of the whole of the main lines as far as the gate, was the object of Major Welsh's enterprise; an undertaking which, from

the natural strength of the approach, appeared to be only practicable to the exertions and determined bravery of British troops, led on to glory by Major Welsh. It was ascended under cover of the night, and our troops had actually escaladed the wall ere their approach was suspected, and the ascent of such great difficulty, as to require six hours actual scrambling so as to reach the foot of the walls.

"In consideration of the brilliancy of this achievement, I feel a pleasurable duty in detailing, for the information of the Hon. Governor in Council, the names of those officers who accompanied the detachment for escalade, which consisted of two companies of the picquet of his Majesty's 69th regiment, commanded by Captain Syms; the four flank companies and five battalion companies of the 3d regiment, under Captain Lucas: and it did not require that confirmation which Major Welsh has conveyed, in the most handsome manner, to convince me, that to have accomplished such an object, every man must have done his duty. In the list of gallant fellows which accompany this dispatch, I have to lament the fate of Captain Cunningham, whose wound I fear is mortal, which deprives his country of a brave and valuable officer. When Major Welsh had once effected his security in this commanding position, I dispatched to his assistance, by the same arduous route, a company of his Majesty's 69th regiment, and three companies 1st and 2d battalions 13th regiment, under Captain Hodgson, to reinforce and add confidence to his party. As soon as this addition was perceived, a detachment from his party stormed the main lines, and by dint of persevering bravery, carried them entirely; and the northern redoubt was abandoned entirely by the panic-struck enemy, who fled in all possible confusion in every direction, leaving me in possession of their strongest lines; and I am now encamped in a convenient position, two miles interior of the Arumbooly gate. I am in possession of the arsenal, which appears well filled with arms, ammunition, and many stores, with a quantity of valuable ordnance in the works, which has not yet been ascertained.

BOMBAY, *January* 18.—By letters received from the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, of date December 29th, we are happy to announce his having, after a march of 100 miles, performed in 52 hours, come up with and totally defeated the body of horse and infantry under Bungas Cawn, late a Sirdar of high rank in Holkar's service, then besieging Amulneer, a fort situated between the Ajunty pass and river Taptee. Colonel Doveton, with two detachments of native cavalry, and a detachment of horse artillery, were about eight miles in front of the infantry; and on reaching a small eminence, about ten o'clock in the morning, was gratified by a sight of the enemy's cavalry encamped in the valley below; and without waiting for his infantry, he immediately formed up, and charged the camp. The consequence was a total defeat, and the capture of 14 guns, 5 elephants, near 100 camels, and 1000 horses, three principal Sirdars taken; Bungas Cawn's brother among the wounded. This Cawn himself escaped to a strong hill fort near the frontier of Guzerat, and now in the possession of Myput Ram. To this fort Colonel Wallace was making hasty marches, of 20 and 25 miles each day, and Colonel Doveton was also, by another route, pursuing the fugitives.

DUBLIN, *July* 17.—A general embargo was laid yesterday morning on all the shipping in this harbour, and every other throughout the kingdom, in consequence of the sailing of the grand expedition. So strictly was it enforced, that the sailing of the packets for England was at first prohibited, but afterwards countermanded as to the Holyhead packets, but the

Chester and Liverpool ones were detained.

21st.—A gentleman is arrived in England, who left Flushing last Saturday, the 15th; and so faithfully do public suspicions conspire on both sides of the water, in fixing upon that place as the object of our attack, that previously to his departure, the enemy had removed from thence all unnecessary stores, and whatever else could become the capture of war, to a more inaccessible position up the river.

An embargo has been laid on all the shipping through the kingdom, in order to favour the sailing of the expedition.

Yesterday, at the Winchester assizes, an action of assault and false imprisonment was brought against William Cobbett, William Aslett, and John Dubber, at the instance of William Burgess. The plaintiff laid his damages at 1000l.

It appeared, that in the month of December last, Mr Cobbett took Jesse Burgess, a brother of the plaintiff, then a boy about 15 years old, into his service. Some time in the month of February following, the boy went home to his mother, who lived at Droxford, a few miles from Botley, and complained that his master had swore at him, and treated him so harshly he could not live with him. The mother, however, sent him back to his service, telling him she would go and talk to his master. The boy accordingly went back, but on the 2d or 3d of March he returned home again at an early hour, and told his mother that he had eloped from his place: his master had so abused him he could not live with him any longer. A warrant was issued on the following day to apprehend the boy, Mr Cobbett having stated him to be a servant in husbandry. The boy being apprehended at his father's house, was brought by the defendant Aslett to Botley on the following day; to which place his mother and the present plaintiff, his brother, accompanied him. They went to the Dolphin public house, where they remained all together the rest of that night. The next morning the mother went to Mr Cobbett, to speak to him in behalf of the boy. On her return to the Dolphin, the defendant Aslett and the tithing-man (who had previously joined them) went away, and the boy was left without any body but his mother. He, seizing the opportunity, took to his heels, and ran away frightened: the mother and her son, William Burgess, the plaintiff, proceeded on their way homewards, and were accompanied by Aslett and the tithing-man, Dubber, as far as Mr Cobbett's house. Burgess and his mother were proceeding together along the turnpike-road on their way home, (Constable Aslett having gone into Mr Cobbett's,) but had not gone very far, when they heard the sound of horses feet after them, and on looking round saw Aslett and Dubber riding after them. The first thing they then heard was one of them roaring out, "Holloa! stop, old woman! stop, you fellow! take that old woman into custody: I've got a pistol, and will shoot you:" and they immediately seized the old woman by the bonnet and hair of the head. The plaintiff held up his stick, and said, if they touched his mother, he would knock them down: He told them they had no authority, and desired to know by what authority they acted in such a manner. They then thought proper to desert the mother, and seizing W. Burgess, snatched the stick out of his hand. He again demanded to know by what authority he was so seized, when Aslett replied, "if you must know, it is by order of Mr Cobbett;" and seeing two men coming across the common, Aslett called out to them to aid and assist in the king's name, and then seizing the plaintiff by the collar, and using very ill language, he was proceeding to drag him along. The plaintiff immediately (very naturally) kicked Aslett in the leg, whereupon the tithing-man came up, and struck the plaintiff in the breast, which the other returned. He was then seized; and as Aslett rode away, he desired Dubber to handcuff him if he was refractory. They then, with most

gross language and threats, of the most violent kind, dragged him along to a public house called the Cricketers, about half a mile further on, and there kept him for about five hours a close prisoner. Aslett came in about two hours after his first being seized, and again laying hold of his collar, said he must go with him. The plaintiff repeatedly requested to be brought before his master, Mr Goodlad, who was a magistrate; but this was not permitted. The plaintiff was carried to the Dolphin, at Botley, and confined till next morning. On asking by what authority he was detained, was answered, "none, but by Mr Cobbett's word of mouth." Next morning the mother and son were carried before the magistrate at Southampton, and on their arrival there, the first person they saw in the room was Mr Cobbett, who, observing the door a little open, desired Aslett to place himself against it, and not let them escape, while he went down to the magistrate. But Mr Cobbett soon discovered that he was most grossly in the wrong, for when he returned, he desired that this poor man and old woman might go about their business, provided they brought back the boy to Botley by Monday morning. The young man observed that he and his mother had a great many miles to get home, and that she was not able to walk. Cobbett answered, with an oath, "you may go and get home as well as you can." He also threatened to send Burgess on shipboard, and his mother to Winchester jail. Mr Borough, as leading counsel for the plaintiff, contended that Cobbett was the instigator of the outrage, and that Aslett and Dubber, blacksmiths by trade, were merely his tools. He drew an animated picture of the inconsistency between Cobbett's pretended zeal for the liberty of the subject, and the reformation of abuses, with his violent and oppressive conduct on this occasion; and he hoped the jury would let Mr Cobbett know, by their verdict, what was the value of civil liberty, and the impartiality of British justice. After the evidence for the prosecution was gone through, Mr Jekyll, counsel for the defendant, contended, that it was a combination to bring the political character of the defendant, Cobbett, into disrepute. He called no evidence.

Mr Justice Lawrence then summed up the evidence with his accustomed perspicuity, and observed, if the plaintiff was taken into custody without any lawful authority, he was entitled to damages. The jury were to consider whether the other defendants had acted under the order of Cobbett: in his own mind he had not a doubt but they did. With respect to the arrest, there was no pretence for saying there was any authority. Whatever might have been the conduct of the boy, it would not justify the defendants in the offence they had committed on the person of the plaintiff. He had no difficulty in saying, it was done without any authority of law whatever, and there could be no doubt but they were guilty of false imprisonment. He was at a loss to know how any political question could be attached to this cause. Cobbett was before the court the same as any of his fellow-subjects, and the same justice should be done him. He had done an unlawful and oppressive act, and he was amenable to the laws of his country for it: the charge against him stood uncontradicted, and the jury must give a verdict against him: It lay in their breasts to say what damages the plaintiff was entitled to.

The jury, after ten minutes consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—*Damages* 10l.

SINGULAR CONDEMNATION.—A physician of the name of Gortz was publicly executed last month at Berlin. He was a man of extensive practice, and had acquired considerable reputation in his profession, as well as a noble fortune. The circumstances, however, which led to this disgraceful end are briefly these:—The only daughter of Baron Goeler, of the Prussian board of finance, was placed under his care, for the eradication of a scrophulous complaint. His skill soon relieved the young lady; but after a short time, the disorder returned. He then de-

clared to the father, whose confidence he had acquired, that unless the daughter was more immediately under his eye, he could not answer for her complete cure. The baron, upon this representation, agreed to her residing some time in the house of Gortz, who was a married man; and in this situation the latter found means to abuse the confidence reposed in him, by seducing the young lady. Dreading the manifestation of his guilt, and sensible that his patient's situation would not admit of much longer concealment, he prescribed a medicine which operated with much violence, and after a few days, terminated her existence. Previously to her dissolution, however, she made known her shame. Gortz was immediately apprehended, and examined. He denied the crime imputed to him, and declared that his prescription was intended to relieve her pain. No evidence could be adduced of his guilt. The deceased did not exhibit any appearance of being poisoned; and the medicine, on being analysed, was found to contain no ingredient of that nature. But several physicians having given their opinion, that they did not think that a man of Gortz's experience could have given the medicine for any other than a malignant purpose, the judges decided against him.—His family has been banished the Prussian territory.

22d.—ABERDEEN.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr Murray, tenant in Ferneybrae, a farm belonging to the Earl of Erroll, had gone to the summit of one of the highest rocks between Slains Castle and Peterhead, in order to tether or remove some sheep which he had stationed upon a very steep declivity near the rock, and his foot slipping, he was precipitated from a height of nearly 100 feet, and killed on the spot, his skull being fractured, limbs broken, &c. Mr Murray, who was much respected by all who knew him, was married only about two years ago, and has left a wife and two infants to deplore his loss.

AYR.—We have waited for some time, in expectation of hearing of some tremendous concussion of the terraqueous globe; but the immediate scene of the disaster may have been so distant, as to cause the lapse of some weeks before intelligence can reach us. Tuesday, the 11th current, was a fine day; the atmosphere betrayed no symptom of commotion; not a drop of rain fell, yet a noise, resembling that of thunder, was heard, at the same instant, on the western shore of Carrick, and in the interior of the island. By some it was compared to the firing of two or three pieces of cannon in rapid succession; to others it seemed the rattling of many chariots; and to others, the falling of houses or other buildings; insomuch that the labourer for a moment suspended his toil, and looked toward the nearest edifice, to ascertain whether it was still standing, or hastened to an eminence, to behold the expected cavalcade of carriages; but no object met his view, either to realize his fear, or gratify his curiosity. There was no tremor of the ground perceptible by human sensation, but the brute creation perceived it; for horses and cows, while feeding with the utmost composure, were seized with a sudden starting, not to be accounted for from the annoyance of insects, or any similar cause, and ran, with marks of the greatest consternation, from one end of the field to another. In short, from every account which we have

been able to obtain respecting this singular phenomenon, we are led to conclude that it was occasioned by the extreme vibration, the dying away of an earthquake.

25th.—ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.—The following important intelligence was received this morning in two bulletins, the 27th and 28th. They were sent from Boulogne, and picked up by one of our cruizers.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

"ZNAYM, *July* 12.—On the 10th the Duke of Rivoli beat the rear guard of the enemy before Hollobrunn. On the same day, at noon, the Duke of Ragusa arrived on the heights of Znaym, saw the baggage and artillery of the enemy defiling towards Bohemia. General Bellegarde wrote to him, that Prince John of Lichtenstein was going to the emperor, upon a mission from his master, to treat of peace, and he asked, in consequence, for a suspension of arms. The duke replied, that it was not in his power to accede to that demand, but he would give an account to the emperor. In the mean time he attacked the enemy, carried his fine position, and made some prisoners, with two standards. On the same day, in the morning, the Duke of Auerstadt passed the Taya opposite Nicholsburg, and General Grouchy had beat the rear guard of the Prince of Rosenberg, and taken 450 prisoners of Prince Charles's regiment. On the 11th, at noon, the emperor arrived opposite Znaym. The battle had begun. The Duke of Ragusa had attacked the city, and the Duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge, and occupied the tobacco manufactory. We took from the enemy, in the different engagements on this day, 3000 men, two standards, and three pieces of cannon. General Bruyeres, an officer of great promise, was wounded. General Guiton made a fine charge with the 10th cuirassiers. The emperor, informed that Prince John of Lichtenstein had entered our out-posts, ordered the firing to cease. The annexed armistice was signed at the Prince of Neufchatel's. Prince Lichtenstein was presented to the emperor at two in the morning, in his tent.

"ARMISTICE BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND KING OF ITALY, AND HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

"Art. I.—There shall be a suspension of arms between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

"Art. II.—The line of demarcation shall be on the side of Upper Austria, the frontier that separates Austria from Bohemia, the circle of Znaym, that of Brunn, and a line traced from the frontier of Moravia, on the Raab, which shall begin at the point where the frontier of the circle of Brunn touches the March, and descending the March to its confluence with the Taya; from thence to St Johanu and the road to Presbourg; Presbourg and a league round the town; the great Danube, to the mouth of the Raab; the Raab, to the frontiers of Stiria; Stiria, Carniola, Istria, and Fiume.

"Art. III.—The citadels of Brunn and Gratz shall be evacuated immediately after the signing of the present armistice.

"Art. IV.—The detachment of Austrian troops which are in the Tyrol and the Voralberg shall evacuate these two countries. Fort Sachsenbourgh shall be given up to the French troops.

"Art. V.—The magazines of provisions and clothes which shall be found in the countries to be evacuated by the Austrian army, and which belong to it, may be emptied.

"Art. VI.—In relation to Poland, the two armies shall take the line which they at present occupy.

"Art. VII.—The present suspension of arms shall continue for a month and 15 days. Notice shall be given before hostilities re-commence.

"Art. VIII.—There shall be named commissioners respectively, for the execution of the present dispositions.

"Art. IX.—The Austrian troops shall evacuate the countries pointed out in the

present armistice, and shall retire by daily marches.

"The fort of Brunn shall be surrendered on the 14th to the French army, and that of Gratz on the 16th.

"Made and concluded between us, the under-signed, charged with full powers from our respective sovereigns, the Prince of Neufchatel, Major-General of the French army, and M. Baron Wimpfen, Major-General of the Etat-Major of the Austrian army, at the camp before Znaym, July 12, 1809.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER.
"WIMPFEN."

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

"VIENNA, *July* 14.—The Danube has risen six feet—the bridges of boats established before Vienna since the battle of Wagram have been broken down by the effects of this rise; but the bridges at Ebersdorff are solid and permanent; none of them have suffered. Those bridges, and the works of the island of Loban, are the admiration of the military persons of Austria. They avow that such works are without example since the time of the Romans. The Archduke Charles had sent Major-General Weissenvop to compliment the emperor, and since that, the Baron de Wimpfen and Prince John of Lichtenstein having come upon the same courteous errand in his name, his majesty has thought proper to send to the Archduke the Duke of Friuli, grand marshal of the palace, who found him at Budweis, and passed part of yesterday at his head-quarters. The emperor set off yesterday at nine A. M. from Znaym, and arrived at the palace of Schoenbrunn at three P. M. His majesty has visited the environs of the village of Spitz, which forms the *tete-dupont* of Vienna. General Bertrand has been charged with the execution of different works, which must be marked out and begun this day. The bridge of piles at Vienna will be re-established with the least delay possible. His majesty has named as marshals of the empire, General Oudinot, the Duke of Ragusa, and General Macdonald. The number of marshals was eleven; this nomination will make it fourteen. There still remain two vacancies. The places of colonel-general of the Swiss, and colonel-general of the chasseurs, are also vacant. The colonel-general of the chasseurs is, according to our constitution, a grand officer of the empire. His majesty has testified his satisfaction at the manner in which the surgeons' department has been filled, and particularly at the services of the surgeon in chief Heuterloup. His majesty passing through the field of battle on the 7th, caused a great number of the wounded to be taken off, and left there the Duke of Friuli, grand marshal of the palace, who remained all day. The number of wounded Austrians in our hands amounts to twelve or thirteen thousand.

"The Austrians had nineteen generals killed or wounded. It has been remarked as a singular fact, that most of the French officers, whether of old France, or of the new provinces, who were in the Austrian service, have perished. Several couriers have been intercepted, and among their letters has been found, a regular correspondence of Gentz with Count Stadion. The influence of this wretch in the leading determination of the Austrian cabinet is hereby materially proved. Such are the instruments which England employs, like a new Pandora's box, to raise storms, and spread poison on the continent. The Duke of Rivoli's corps encamps in the circle of Znaym; that of the Duke of Auerstadt in the circle of Brunn; that of the Duke of Ragusa in the circle of Korn-Neubourg; that of Marshal Oudinot before Vienna, at Spitz; that of the Viceroy on Presbourg and Gratz. The imperial guard returns to the environs of Schoenbrunn. The harvest is very fine, and abundant every where. The army is cantoned in a beautiful country, rich in provisions of all kinds, wine particularly."

THE EXPEDITION.

PORTSMOUTH.——This morning (25th) sailed the Monarch, 74, Rear-Admiral Otway, Captain Lee; Roy-

al Oak, 74, Lord A. Beauclerc; Marlborough, 74, Captain Phillimore; Resolution, 74, Captain Ward; Hero, 74, Captain Bowen; Bellona, 74, Captain Douglas; Eagle, 74, Captain Rowley; Orion, 74, Sir Archibald Dickson; Belleisle, 80, Captain Cockburn; Cæsar, 80, Captain Richardson; Revenge, 74, Hon. Captain Paget; Achille, 74, Captain Hayes; Sceptre, 74, Captain Bingham; Aboukir, 74, Captain Parker; Ganges, 74, Captain Halkett; Illustrious, 74, Captain Chetham; Valiant, 74, Captain Strickland; Impeteux, 74, Captain Lawford; Imperieuse, 44, Captain Garth; Rota, 44, Captain Somerville; L'Aigle, 36, Captain Dillon; Pearlen, 36, Captain Thomson; Plover, 18, Captain Brown; Fleche, 18, Captain Hewson; Thais, 18, Captain Ferriers; and the Red Pole, 18, Captain Joyce; with 40 sail of transports, revenue cutters, gun-boats, flat-bottomed boats, and with upwards of 15,000 troops on board.

DEAL, 26*th*.—The first division of the expedition sailed from the Downs this morning, but in consequence of foul wind, were obliged to anchor in the Gulls stream till the next tide. The Superb, Admiral Keates, and Clyde frigate, Commodore Owen, accompany this division. About three this afternoon the wind began to veer to the south-east, and at four the commander-in-chief and staff, accompanied by Lord Castlereagh and attendants, and Lieutenant-General Brownrigg, quarter master-general, and staff, took their departure. They embark on board the Venerable, Sir R. Strachan. Sir Home Popham is on board, and the fleet, it is said, will sail in five divisions, in quick succession, through the Gulls.

Half past four P. M.—The commander-in-chief, &c., are this moment received on board, with a salute from the Venerable. A great number of transports are now getting under weigh. Wind, S. E.

27*th*.—The fleet of men of war and transports, with the troops from Portsmouth, are now coming into the Downs. The wind is fair for the Dutch coast—it came round this forenoon, but has, till this moment, been too foggy for the ships to sail. All is bustle and confusion, getting ready for sailing, which is confidently expected next tide. The two commanders-in-chief, Lord Chatham, and Sir R. Strachan, went on board yesterday to be in readiness, and all officers, &c., were obliged to sleep on board also. The preparatory signal for sailing is just made.

26th.—COURT-MARTIAL ON THE RIGHT HON. LORD GAMBIER.—The trial of the noble admiral commenced this morning at ten o'clock, on board of his Majesty's ship Gladiator, in Portsmouth harbour. The following order for holding the court-martial was then read.

Order for the Court-Martial.

By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Whereas Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier has, by his letter to our secretary, of the 30th of May, 1809, requested that his conduct as commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet, employed in Basque Roads between the 17th day of March and the 29th day of April, 1809, may be inquired into by a court-martial;

And whereas, by the log-books and minutes of signals of the Caledonia, Imperieuse, and other ships employed on that service, it appears to us that the said Admiral Lord Gambier, on the 12th day of the said month of April, the enemy's ships

being then on shore, and the signal having been made that they could be destroyed, did for a considerable time neglect or delay taking effectual measures for destroying them: We therefore, in compliance with his lordship's request, and in consequence of what appears in the said log-books and minutes of signals, think fit that a court-martial shall be assembled, for the purpose of examining into his lordship's conduct, and trying him for the same. We send you herewith his lordship's said letter, and also his letter of the 10th of the said month, therein referred to, together with an attested copy of a letter of our secretary, dated the 29th of last month, and addressed to Lord Cochrane, and his lordship's reply thereto, with the log-books and minutes of signals above-mentioned; and we do hereby require and direct you to assemble a court-martial on Monday the 19th day of this month, (if the witnesses shall be then ready, and if not then ready, as soon after as they shall be so,) to try the said Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, for his conduct in the instance herein before-mentioned; and also to inquire into his whole conduct as commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet employed in Basque Roads, between the 17th day of March and the 29th day of April, 1809, and to try him for the same accordingly.

Given under our hands the 5th day of June, 1809.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.
R. BICKERTON.
WM. DOMETT.
R. MOORSOM.

To Sir Roger Curtis, Bart., Admiral of the White, and commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Spithead, and in Portsmouth harbour.

By command of their lordships,
W. W. POLE.

After which the following documents were read:—

A copy of the instructions of the Lords of the Admiralty to the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, directing him to proceed to Rochefort, or elsewhere, in pursuit of the Brest squadron, dated 1st March, 1809.

A copy of a letter from Lord Gambier to the secretary of the Admiralty, desiring some additional gun-brigs and fire-ships to join his lordship, together with the answer from the Admiralty thereto, dated the 19th of March.

Copy of a letter from the same to the same, acknowledging the receipt of letters on the subject of an attack on the enemy's fleet, dated the 5th of April.

Copy of orders to detach squadrons off Brest and L'Orient.

Letter from Lord Gambier to the secretary of the Admiralty, containing the details of the victory off Basque Roads, dated the 14th of April, as it appeared in the Gazette.

Letter from the secretary of the Admiralty to Lord Gambier, congratulating his lordship on the success of the attack of the 11th and 12th of April, and directions for his lordship to repair to Spithead.

Letter from the same to the same, with the Admiralty directions, of the 26th of March, to employ Lord Cochrane in the attack of the enemy in Basque Roads.

Copy of a letter from Lord Gambier to the secretary of the Admiralty, containing a full description of the proceedings of the British fleet in Basque Roads. The substance of this letter has been already stated.

Copy of a letter to Lord Cochrane from the Hon. W. W. Pole:—

Admiralty Office, May 29, 1809.

MY LORD—Lord Mulgrave having acquainted my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that he had communicated to you the intention of his Majesty's government to move the thanks of both houses of parliament to the commander-in-chief, and the officers, seamen, and marines of the fleet employed in the late service in Basque Roads, and that your lordship had declared that you should feel it to be your duty to oppose any vote of approbation to Lord Gambier for his conduct on that occasion, I am commanded by their lordships to signify their directions, that you state fully to me, for their information, the grounds on which your lordship objects to the vote of thanks being moved to Lord Gambier, to the end

that their lordships may be enabled to judge how far your lordship's objections may be of a nature to justify the suspension of the intended motion in parliament, or to call for any further investigation.—I am, my lord, your lordship's very humble servant, W. W. POLE.

Captain Lord Cochrane.

Lord Cochrane's answer:—

Portman Square, May 30, 1809.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of yesterday's date, signifying the direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to me, to state fully, for their information, the grounds on which I object to the vote of thanks being moved to Lord Gambier, to the end that their lordships may be enabled to judge how far my objections may be of a nature to justify the suspension of the intended motion in parliament.

I have to request, sir, that you will submit to their lordships, that I shall at all times entertain a due sense of the honour they will confer by any directions they will be pleased to give me; that in pursuing the object of those directions, my exertions will invariably go hand in hand with my duty; and that to satisfy their lordships' mind in the present instance, on the point of information regarding the late service in Basque Roads, I beg leave to state, that the log and signal-log books of the fleet there employed at the period alluded to, contain the particulars of that service, and furnish premisses whence accurate conclusions may be readily drawn; that as those books are authentic public documents, and as I must necessarily refer to them as to times and circumstances, any thing that I could offer upon the subject would to their lordships be altogether superfluous, and appear presumptuous interruption to their lordships' judgment, which will doubtless always found itself upon those grounds only that cannot be disputed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

To the Hon. W. W. Pole, Sec. to the Admiralty.

Copy of a letter from Lord Gambier to W. W. Pole, requesting a court-martial:

London, May 30, 1809.

SIR—Having in my letter to you of the 10th instant detailed the whole of the proceedings of the fleet under my command in the attack of the enemy in the Road of Aix, I had flattered myself that I should have received some signification of an approbation of my conduct, and have had the gratifying task of conveying to the officers and men under my command, the estimation in which the gallantry and discipline displayed by them upon that occasion were held by his Majesty and their country.

Understanding, however, that there are some doubts whether the fleet is to be so honoured, and feeling that even a doubt upon such a subject cannot be entertained consistently with my reputation as commander-in-chief, I request that you will be pleased to move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to direct a court-martial to be assembled as early as possible, for the purpose of inquiring into my conduct as commander-in-chief, and all the transactions relating to the fleet under my command, from the 17th of March last, when the Caledonia anchored in Basque Roads, to the time of her quitting that anchorage for England, on the 29th ult.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GAMBIER.

The Hon. W. W. Pole, &c.

Lord Gambier then presented to the Court copies of all the orders he had received from the Admiralty while commanding the Channel fleet, and relative to his proceedings in the late attack in Basque Roads.

For a summary of the evidence, and an account of the result of this interesting trial, we refer our readers to August 4th, in this Chronicle, the day on which it was brought to a conclusion.

28th.—THUNDER STORM.—At Boston, last night, was experienced one of the most alarming tempests ever remembered there. It began at half past eight o'clock, and was not over till nearly eleven. During great

part of that interval, the rain descended in torrents, and the thunder and lightning were of the most awful kind. About ten o'clock, four houses in the town, three of them adjoining each other, were struck by fireballs: a window of one of the houses was driven in, the bed-clothes were torn from off a bed, and a cat was killed. The other houses were injured, but not materially; and we are happy to say that no human beings lost their lives. At Kirton, three miles from Boston, a widow, named Werrington, had a mare and a foal, valued at 60l., killed by the lightning; and a small house on the bank of the Forty-foot Navigation was destroyed by the same cause. The fall of rain was so rapid and considerable, that for some time the great space of Boston market place was completely deluged, and with small boats might almost have been navigated.

29th.—WATERFORD.—Friday, about three o'clock, the business of the Waterford assizes was interrupted by an alarm of fire. The smoke was strongly felt in the county court, and the flames at times flashed powerfully through the windows. The fire commenced at the west end of the county jail, and at the distance of ten or eleven houses from it. By this calamity nearly 60 houses, most of them thatched, in the short space of one hour were totally destroyed, with the exception of the walls, and even of these many had fallen down. Only one life was lost, a boy about four years old.

A few days ago, a workman making some alterations in one of the rooms at Tong-Hall, near Leeds, the seat of John Plumbe, Esq., was literally assailed with "a shower of silver," which fell from an aperture he had made in the wall above. When he had recovered a little from his surprise, he collected the scattered pieces, and examined the spot. It appeared that a bag had been deposited in the wall, some parts of which were still visible, which had contained some hundred pieces of silver, many of them crown pieces of James II. The workman very properly took them to the owner of the mansion, who liberally rewarded him for his honesty.

SAILING OF THE GRAND EXPEDITION.—The grand expedition sailed from the Downs on the 27th, 28th, and 29th current.

AN order arrived on the 29th at the custom-house, Newcastle, taking off the embargo, when in about two hours and a half no less than 161 ships cleared, viz. 155 coastwise, and six over-sea.

31st.—MAUCHLINE, (Ayrshire.)—"During a dreadful thunder storm which happened on Wednesday the 26th instant, Hugh Smith, servant with Mr John Sillars, Garfield, parish of Mauchline, was struck dead by the lightning, while busily employed in the hay field. The fatal fluid appears to have penetrated his forehead, from a large wound which it had made in it; from thence to have been conducted down through the body, marking its progress by singing the hair on the breast, scorching his stomach, and melting several of his buttons. His hat was found lying in tatters, at a considerable distance from him. Both his shoes were knocked from his feet, and one of them, torn in pieces, had been thrown by the shock to the distance of several yards."

MISCELLANIES, &c.

PUBLISHED IN COURSE OF THE MONTH.

REVENUE.—Estimate of the amount of property tax due and unpaid into the exchequer on the 5th April, 1809, distinguishing the assessment of each year :—

	Assessment.	Payments into the Exchequer.	Arrears.
1803,	L.4,577,667	4,566,333	11,334
1804,	4,755,434	4,742,997	18,437
1805,	6,211,346	6,118,876	92,470
1806,	11,299,936	10,398,838	901,098
1807,	11,345,350	8,987,603	2,357,747
1808,	11,359,229	3,100,631	8,258,598
	L. 49,548,962	37,915,278	11,633,684

The apparent arrears for the years 1803 and 1804 will not be collected. On finally passing the accounts in the exchequer, the receivers-general have credit for the amount certified by commissioners to have been for causes allowed by the act of parliament discharged from the assessment, and also for sums returned *insuper*, to be recovered by process from the Court of Exchequer. The amount of these appear, from accounts passed for 1803, to exceed the present arrears here stated, and probably the same will arise in subsequent years. Part of the arrears for 1805 are yet outstanding, but to a small amount; and certain sums may yet be received from the duty on the dividends in the public funds not brought into assessment, and not yet accounted for.

BARNE BARNE.
HENRY HODGSON.
THOMAS DAVIS LAMB.

Office for Taxes, June 13, 1809.

An account or estimate of the net assessment of the property tax for the years ending 5th April 1807, 1808, and 1809, respectively :—

	1807.	1808.	1809.
Assessment on lands, trade, professions, under schedules (A.), (B.), and (D.), and on offices, by commission, for general purposes, under schedule (E.), ...	L. 8,849,739	8,778,000	8,778,000
Assessment on offices and pensions, under schedule (E.), by commissions of departments, .	624,148	625,000	625,000
Duties of dividends of public annuities, deducted at the offices of payment, . . .	2,075,427	2,069,375	2,083,254
Duty on exchequer, navy, victualling, and transport bills, ...	25,097	134,808	134,808
Uncertified payments into bank of England, .	149,458	163,167	163,167
	L. 11,723,869	11,770,350	11,784,229
Subject to the following deductions :—Charge of management, 246,617l. ; allowances by special commissioners, 111,461l. ; allowances for children, replaced at the exchequer to the assessed taxes, under the act 46 Geo. III. cap. 84, 65,355l.	423,933	425,000	425,000
	L. 11,299,936	11,345,350	11,359,229

For the year ending 5th April 1807, the above account is made out from actual returns, except from the department of the War Office.

For the year ending 5th April 1808, returns from 218 surveyors districts have been received, from which it appears that the assessments on trade and professions have decreased, so that, on the whole, a diminution of duty may be computed, to the extent of 72,000l., nearly in the assessments by commissioners for gene-

ral purposes, but which is overbalanced by the deductions of duty in other departments.

For the year ending 5th April 1809, returns from 25 surveyors districts have been received, the result from which is more favourable than in the year preceding, at the rate of 4 1-6 per cent. increase, and will therefore warrant an estimate to the amount of that year. The remainder of that year, except in the article of duty on dividends, is likewise computed on the amount of the preceding year from the same sources, for want of returns.

BARNE BARNE.
HENRY HODGSON.
THOMAS DAVIS LAMB.

Office for Taxes, June 18, 1809.

EDINBURGH.—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures of the city of Edinburgh, held, agreeably to royal charter, the 10th instant, the following gentlemen were elected, viz. :—

William Ramsay, Esq., Banker, Chairman.
John Marjoribanks, Esq., Banker, 1st Deputy Chairman.
John Wardrope, Esq., Banker, 2d Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs George Kinnear.
Robert Allan.
Niel Macvicar.
Samuel Anderson.
James Walker.
Alexander Paul.
William Trotter.
William Sibbald.
William Balleny.
John Jay.
Robert Mitchell.
David Ramsay.
James Donaldson.
Robert Sheppard.
Robert Jameson.
John Balfour
William Galloway.
John Thomson.
Earl of Roseberry.
Messrs Richard Scougal.
William Cadell.
Alexander Smith.
George Dunlop.
Thomas Williamson.
Alexander Pitcairn.
Patrick Sanderson.
John Ballantyne.
Walter Brown.
Duncan Cowan,
and
David Stewart.

AUDITORS OF ACCOUNTS.

Messrs James Mansfield.
James Baird.
John Waugh.
Alexander Henderson.
Mr Robert Allan, Treasurer.
Mr David Stewart, Secretary.

It is a fact worthy of being remembered, in the present degraded state of the continent, that a late Leyden gazette contains a reply to the charges made by the French journalists against the Dutch writers for propagating false news. It is very long, and consists of an enumeration of the services rendered by Holland to the cause of France.

A few days ago, as some men were digging in Swanage rocks, on the island of Purpeck, a petrified land tortoise was discovered seventy feet deep from the surface, in the highest state of perfection. The Rev. Samuel Woolmer being in the neighbourhood, the men brought it to him for his inspection, who being struck with admiration at so great a curiosity, immediately offered them five guineas for it, which they declined accepting, but after exhibiting it about, sold it to a gentleman of Upway for eight guineas; since which 300l. has been refused for it. It was supposed very probable that its mate might be found near, as the male and female are generally together, upon which

farther search was made, when after digging some time, another was dug up, but entirely broken in pieces, and spoiled.

Mr Curwen has, by some late agricultural experiments, thrown considerable light on the theory of vegetables. The opening of the land by the plough, he has discovered, is attended with another benefit (hitherto unnoticed) besides that of merely allowing the extension of the roots in the soil thus loosened: it promotes, in dry seasons, the evaporation of much moisture from the earth, and thereby creates for the plants a pabulum, which, absorbed by their leaves, renders them in a high degree luxuriant and productive. The mode of depositing manure is made subservient to this discovery, by equally good crops being produced with a less quantity of it.

AUGUST.

1st.—Haddington.—At a General Sessions, held this day, it was moved, by Mr Brown at Markle, that the thanks of the county be given to the Right Hon. Lord Binning, for his able and independent conduct in Parliament, and in particular for the constant and unremitted attention shewn by his lordship to every public measure connected with the agricultural and commercial interests of the country; which motion being seconded by Mr Aitcheson of Drummore, and supported by Mr Rennie of Fantacey, and Mr Wilkie of Gilchriston, was agreed to by the Meeting unanimously. The Earl of Haddington afterwards thanked the Meeting for the honour thus conferred on his son; adding, in the most appropriate and feeling terms, that no motive could operate with half so much force upon the mind of Lord Binning, and influence him to persevere in the measures which he had hitherto pursued, as a sense that his past conduct had received the unanimous approbation of a respectable county, with whom he was so intimately connected.

Harvest.—The wheat harvest has commenced already in Essex, and in many parts in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and will be general in most of the southern counties in the course of this week. In Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire the crops are rather light, in consequence of the want of rain, but in most other parts they promise abundant produce.

2d.—This day a field of excellent barley was cut down by Alexander M'Farlane, farmer in Lee, parish of Cardross, near Dumbarton.

Barley harvest is also commenced at Ness-side, the property of Mr M'Intosh of Holm. The field was sown in the middle of February, and a more luxuriant crop we have not seen. If we may judge from the appearance of the crops sown in April and May, when compared to this, we trust the prejudice against early sowing will soon be removed.

Competition of Pipers, &c.—The annual competition for prizes given by the Highland Society of London to the best performers on the Great Highland Bagpipe was held in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, on this day, in presence of a committee of judges, appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland, and a very numerous and brilliant audience. For the more effectual encouragement of performers on this ancient warlike instrument, the judges resolved, that instead of three prizes, as formerly allowed, five prizes should

be given on this occasion. These were adjudged as follows :—

The first, being a handsome pipe, properly mounted and adorned, with a silver plate, upon which there has since been engraved an appropriate inscription, together with forty merks Scots money, to Peter Forbes, from Foss, Perthshire. The second prize, of sixty merks, was adjudged to Norman Macpherson, piper-major to the Inverness-shire militia. The third prize, of fifty merks, was voted to Duncan M'Gregor, piper-major to the centre battalion of Perthshire local militia. The fourth prize, being also fifty merks, was given to Donald Macgregor, piper to the Highland regiment of Perthshire local militia. And the fifth prize, of forty merks, was bestowed on James Macnie, from Balquhidder, who played some excellent salutes and piobrachds composed by himself. The prizes were delivered by Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle, attended by Mr Lamont of Lamont, Colonel A. Macgregor Murray, the Laird of Macnab, and the other gentlemen of the committee, accompanied with suitable addresses from the preses, to the preferred competitors. The audience were likewise highly entertained with the Highland reels and strathspeys introduced between the acts. The competitors in this exercise having displayed great agility and neatness, met with much applause from the company, and received suitable premiums from the committee.

3d.—Thunder Storm.—This afternoon the city of Edinburgh and neighbourhood were visited with a severe storm of thunder. The rain fell in torrents, and the lightning, which was extremely vivid, occasioned damage in several places. It struck the gable of a house in Cabe's wynd, Leith, and descended by the chimney, killed a boy who was next the fire, and very much scorched another. Continuing its course, it scorched two women in a room below, where it seems to have forced out a passage by the windows, every one of which was broken, and the walls much injured. It also melted the bell-wires in a house in the New Town, and broke some windows in James's court.

An awful storm of thunder and lightning also passed over Newcastle, accompanied by a deluge of rain and hail. The lightning entered the house of Mr D. Sutton, in Prince's street, and has done very great damage. It first struck the chimney, which it threw down, partly into the street, and partly into the house. It then followed the direction of the chimney into the sitting parlour, in which eight persons were at tea, bringing down a quantity of bricks and soot along with it; dashed over the urn, and broke the cups, but fortunately injured no person: it shivered the book-case, seized the bell-wires, which it melted, all over the house, following them from room to room in an upward direction: it tore the staircase up in its passage, broke the glass of the clock, and stopped it, and split three bed-poles to pieces, fusing some of the iron work, and finally passed out of the roof. In the different rooms 28 squares of glass were broken and forced outwards, and in one of the rooms Mr Sutton had a most providential escape, being there with the intention of shutting a window at the time it was struck. The lightning appeared in the parlour like a globe of fire, which afterwards divided into small globules, that burst like a rocket. The door jamb of the adjoining house was also torn off. The lightning struck down a

chimney, and entered the roof of Mr Humble's house, near the Forth, and at the same instant shattered one of the pillars of the front door, communicating with and destroying all the wires of the bells in the first and second stories; shattered the stock of a gun in the kitchen, also the window-shutters of three rooms, singeing the paper, and tossing about the lime from the tops of the windows wherever the bell wires communicated; then burst out of the back staircase window with a dreadful explosion, similar to the discharge of a cannon, and filling the different rooms with black sulphureous smoke. Providentially none of the family were materially hurt. Mrs Humble was deprived for a few minutes of her hearing, and experienced a numbness in one arm: one of the servants was slightly scorched in one hand. Mrs Hawk's house, near Jesmond, was struck, and the works of a gold watch which was hanging up in one of the rooms were melted, and considerable damage done to the walls, pictures, &c.—The lightning set a bark-mill near St Andrews church on fire, but fortunately it was extinguished without much damage, except to the wands and one beam.

The late Duke of Bedford.—The statue of this nobleman, which has long been in preparation, was this day opened to the inspection of the public. It is placed on the south side of Russell square. The duke is represented as standing on a rock, dressed in his parliamentary robes, his right hand leaning on the shaft of a plough, and holding in his left some ears of corn. The figure is noble, considerably larger than real life, yet the likeness of the duke is admirably preserved, and the robes, which it was to be feared might have given a degree of heaviness to the whole, are disposed with great elegance and taste. At the four corners of the rock on which the statue is placed are four figures, emblematical of that art which his grace while living so munificently patronized, we mean the art of agriculture. Some of these figures were shewn at the late exhibition at Somerset house, and were deservedly admired, for the classical taste of their design, and the neatness of their execution. The pediment on which the above are placed is surrounded by a bronze entablature, in basso-relievo, descriptive of the labours and the rewards of husbandry; and the four corners are ornamented with bulls heads of exquisite workmanship, in alto-relievo. Two compartments of the pediment are filled with allegorical designs in bronze, representative of georgical pursuits. These are in basso-relievo, and there is much merit both in the design and execution.

4th.—Trial and Acquittal of Lord Gambier.—This day the trial of Admiral Lord Gambier, which commenced at Portsmouth on the 26th ult., was brought to a conclusion. (See Chronicle, 26th July.) The proceedings lasted nine days, and the length to which they extended renders it impossible for us to give more than a comprehensive sketch of the evidence adduced, &c., as it is too interesting and important to be altogether omitted.

Mr Stokes, master of the Caledonia, was the first witness called, who being sworn, produced the log-books of the Caledonia, and a sketch of the chart of the anchorage at Isle d'Aix, and the situation of the British fleet, for the correctness of which documents he vouched.—Mr Hawkins, the signal-lieutenant of the Caledonia, was then called, and produced the signal-logs of that ship.—Mr John Spar-

ling, signal-lieutenant of the Imperieuse, was then examined, and vouched for the general correctness of the log of that ship, though, being employed on other service, he sometimes wrote the occurrences from memory at his leisure. Being interrogated by Lord Gambier, witness deponed that on the 12th of May last he went on board the Indefatigable, and asked for the sight of that ship's log, for his own information. Being further interrogated, acknowledged that he attempted to make a memorandum from the log, of the length of time she had been in action, when he was interrupted by the first lieutenant, who said it could not be done without Captain Rodd's leave. Being then interrogated by Sir Henry Stanhope, deponed, that on his return to the Imperieuse, he made no observations to the officers of that ship on the log of the Indefatigable, and that he had no communication with his captain, Lord Cochrane, on the subject. He went on board the Indefatigable, for the purpose already mentioned, about a month after the action in Plymouth sound. Being asked how it happened that there were some insertions on the margin of the 12th of April, of material events or circumstances which should have been in the body of the log-book? answered, that after the action, witness was ordered by Lord Cochrane to proceed in the boat to ascertain the depth of water between the Imperieuse and the French admiral; and that at his return to the ship, after it was quite dark, he set down the circumstances relative to the action then in his memory; and that in the middle watch, looking over his log-book, he found that he had omitted those remarks which are inserted in the margin, or columns for winds and courses.

Mr Raven, master of the Cæsar, and Mr John Thomson, master's mate of the Beagle, were next called. The former produced the signal-log of the Cæsar, and the latter produced the ship's log of the Beagle.

Lord Cochrane examined. Being interrogated, his lordship deponed, that he was intrusted by Lord Gambier with the care of the fire-ships on the 12th of April, on the attack in Basque Roads; that the enemy's fleet appeared to consist of nine sail of the regular line, one ship of three decks, the Calcutta, a fifty gun ship, four frigates, and a vessel which he believed might be a store ship. They appeared to be moored N. and S. They were in a strong position, defended by their own cannon, and flanked with 13 cannon towards the north of the Isle d' Aix: the frigates were stationed by the S. E. of them, apparently for the purpose of flanking the island on the other side, and for the intervention of boats and fire vessels. Said he did not know of any shoal between Aix and the Boyarte, and that the water is not deep at Aix, but shelves gradually off towards the harbour. Deponed, that, to the best of his judgment, the British fleet were about nine miles from the enemy's ships between the time of his arrival, on the 3d, and the 12th of April; that the position chosen by the commander-in-chief was a very good one for blockading the enemy, and for observing any material movement of the hostile squadron. At eight o'clock P. M. on the 11th the wind was about due north, and the flood tide about the same hour began to run towards the S. E. The strength of the British force was eleven sail of the line, nine frigates, and one bomb. Every possible assistance was given by the commander-in-chief for sending the fire-ships against the enemy; and the frigates, &c., were very judiciously placed for affording the requisite aid.

Q. It appearing, by the signal-log of the Caledonia, that your lordship had by signal acquainted Lord Gambier that seven of the enemy's ships were on shore, and might be destroyed, was it your lordship's opinion, that it would have been expedient in the commander-in-chief to send in half, or any part of the fleet, to destroy these vessels; and if so, could ships get out again in safety?—I did make the signal, the Imperieuse being the nearest ship placed by his lordship for guidance of the fire-ships; and having had the charge of those vessels, I thought it proper to communicate to his lordship the state in which they appear-

ed to me to be; which I did by the signals contained in the questions. It is my opinion that a much smaller force than half the fleet would have been sufficient. The signal was directed by the Caledonia to be repeated. I ordered the signal to be made that two sail of the line were enough, which I have since understood was not made, but that the officer repeated the previous signal. The fact was, he thought it would be an insult to make that signal, and therefore repeated the former, leaving it at the discretion of the commander-in-chief to send what force he thought proper. From the time that the first signal was made in the morning, until eight o'clock, it was ebb tide: the tide was going to windward. About eight o'clock it was low water. There is anchorage out of the reach of shot or shell, for at least six sail of the line. The Imperieuse passed, in going in, close to the Boyarte. It was then nearly high water, and about half past one o'clock. In coming out it was also high water; in both of which courses there was sufficient depth for vessels of any size. The impression of my mind is, that there was depth enough for any sized ship to pass near the Boyarte, whether the tide was high or low. I cannot swear this positively, as I did not pass at low water myself. The rise and fall of the tide is twelve feet. It is so mentioned in a French chart now in court. I have no other means of telling; but I think, if the rise and fall of the tide is not more than ten or twelve feet, there is depth enough at any time. I think the ships could have got out as safe then as others did afterwards.

Q. Did the commander-in-chief, in consequence of the signals you made afterwards, weigh with the large ships, and afterwards, and at what time come to anchor off the Isle of Aix?—He weighed, I think, about eleven, and anchored about half an hour afterwards, having both wind and tide in his favour. The position taken by his lordship was nearly that which I offered to the Court; and described in the charts Nos. 1 and 2, which I beg leave to produce. (Here his lordship delivered the charts to the Court.) In chart No 2 is shewn the situation of the enemy from daylight in the morning of the 12th, until the two French ships which remained at anchor had cut or slipped their cables when his lordship came towards them.

Q. Was the position taken by the admiral a proper position for carrying into effect the object of the signals made by your lordship, or might that position have been taken at an earlier period with advantage to the service?—It was a good position for observing the transactions of the enemy, and being near, assistance might have been sent to any vessels, had an attack been made upon them by the enemy. That position might have been taken at day-light, when an attack might have been made with advantage to the service.

Q. It appearing, by the log-book of the Imperieuse, that you having previously sent in a man to take soundings, you weighed at half past eleven, and run into the harbour, in company with the Etna bomb and a gun brig, and at two P. M. anchored, and shortly after came to close action with the Ville de Varsovie,—did you weigh by signal from the commander-in-chief, or did you act thus without orders by signal or otherwise?—I think it necessary, if I am permitted by the Court, to read, as an answer to this question, remarks which I drew together in consequence of a letter which I received from the Secretary of the Admiralty, stating to me a court-martial was to take place. These remarks contain all the transactions which took place in Basque Roads, and are expressly in answer to the above question. The Imperieuse had been detached the night before, having the charge of the fire-ships, to attempt the destruction of the French fleet, and the Imperieuse had not been recalled from that service.

Sir Roger Curtis thought it would be irregular to receive such evidence, when Lord Cochrane could, with so little difficulty, describe the occurrences to which he alluded.

Q. When you went in on the 12th, did you do it with order or otherwise?—I did so in compliance with what I consi-

dered to be the spirit of the orders I received; the doing of it was my own act. The entry in the log of the Imperieuse, that I weighed at half past eleven o'clock, is not correct, as will probably appear by the log-books of the fleet. I weighed at one o'clock; the Etna rather preceded me.

Q. It appears also by the log that you communicated to the commander-in-chief by signal the distressed state of your ship, and your need of assistance; what was the nature of that distress of your ship, and was there any unnecessary delay on that occasion?—I inquired, by hailing, what attack was to be made on the enemy: the commander replied, he was ordered to bombard them. It was then one o'clock. The French three-decker swung to her hawsers, and the last of their ships began to move. I had the charge of the fire-ships; they had failed of every expected purpose. I knew what the tongue of slander was capable of; and though I admit that the feelings of my Lord Gambier, for the honour and interest of his country, were and are as strong as my own, yet personal considerations were not enough. The expectations of my country, the hopes of the Admiralty, and my own prospects were about to vanish.

The judge advocate here observed, that his duty required him to call the attention of the Court to the impropriety of Lord Cochrane's perusing a narrative to which he had adverted shortly before.

The Court agreed to the justness of the remark, and acquiesced in the illegality of allowing any written paper being consulted in a case of the present description.

Lord Cochrane in continuance.—I weighed anchor and run in, and went beyond the probability of returning. I ordered sail to be made after the sternmost ships of the enemy. Upon standing in, I made signal that the chase was superior to the chasing ship, as the Ville de Varsovie and Calcutta were both afloat; and immediately afterwards, that we wanted assistance; which signal was absurdly coupled with the words—"being in distress." When we got up to the Boyarte, we opened fire upon the Calcutta and Ville de Varsovie. The Calcutta was broadside on, the Varsovie with her stern towards us, she being under sail, and the Aquilon was in the same position. The latter did not fire for a long time. They were employed clearing away their stern, to get guns out. When we anchored, it was about two o'clock. Some brigs had anchored, as marked in chart No. 2, for the protection of the bomb, and were firing, but too far off to be of any use. I made the signal for them to close; but as there was no flag to express brig only, without frigates or larger vessels, most of which were commanded by my seniors, I explained, as far as was within my means, that this signal was intended for them, by firing upon them from the main deck, for the quarter-deck shot, which I elevated myself, did not reach them. This signal, I was afterwards informed, gave considerable offence; and as soon as I learnt that from Sir Harry Neale, I declared to my Lord Gambier, that it was not my intention in the slightest degree to hurt his lordship's feelings: I had then no time to express by a tedious telegraphic communication what I meant to convey. We were all busily employed, when it was reported to me that several sail of the line and frigates were coming to our assistance. I don't remember the name of the first ships that came down: the Revenge, and several frigates, came within hail of me. I hailed them to anchor, we having taken our birth on the very edge of the shore: it was then falling tide. Several, that had anchored, opened their fire on all the ships that were within reach, to wit, the Varsovie, Aquilon, and Calcutta. I made the signal that the Calcutta had struck, and sent a boat to inform those who were firing at her, that our boat was then on board of her; upon which the Indefatigable and others turned their fire to the Varsovie and Aquilon. I ordered our people to cease firing: there were then ships enough to destroy the enemy without the Imperieuse. Our people were much fatigued; they therefore rested them-

selves, with the exception of those stationed to repair rigging. The other ships continued to fire upon the Varsovie and Aquilon, without stopping, till about six o'clock, when they struck. The Calcutta was set on fire. The enemy, in their consternation, kindled it still more, and our boats were employed in shifting the prisoners. The French were deserting several of their ships with every boat that belonged to them, and pulling and sailing for the Rochefort river. An attempt was noticed to have been made just then to burn the Ocean. Captain Maitland regretted, on account of Captain Bligh's having previously undertaken it, that he was disappointed of that opportunity to distinguish himself. I was too much fatigued to undertake it myself: I could scarcely stand from excessive fatigue; they were not so much. The reasons why it was not done I have only to lament since seeing the public dispatch in the papers. As the French had taken their boats to land their people, they were all ashore that night, and next morning there were two or three chasse marees in their stead, lightening the enemy's ships, by receiving various articles of the enemy on board.—There was no delay whatever, to the best of my belief, after the signal for assistance was made, on the part of my Lord Gambier, in ordering vessels to our assistance; but had the attack been made in the morning, when the tide was falling until past eight o'clock, and when the enemy's ships were all, with the exception of two, fast aground, the three-decker and two others, as shewn in chart No 2, lying close together to the windward, with their masts and yards apparently locked, in which position they continued until one o'clock, it is my opinion that 7 sail of the enemy, including the three-decker, might have been destroyed with facility by two sail of the line, assisted by the frigates and smaller vessels; and it is my opinion, that after the hour of half past eleven, when the enemy's two ships had remained at anchor until the British fleet weighed, the frigates alone, assisted by the smaller vessels, might have destroyed the whole of the above-mentioned ships, the rear of which afterwards were attacked.

Q. If, in your lordship's judgment, the frigates alone were sufficient to effect the destruction of the enemy's ships between half past eleven and one, why might they not as well have performed that service between any period of the morning and half past eleven o'clock?—At eleven o'clock the British fleet weighed, and stood towards the enemy, whereupon the two ships which continued still at anchor cut and ran a-ground. The British fleet brought up about half past eleven o'clock. I was ignorant what my Lord Gambier's plan might be; and though I perceived that the fire from him had long previously ceased, yet I imagined that this might possibly have been to give the seamen something to eat and drink previous to going into action; and though I regretted the time that appeared in my mind to have been already lost, as well as what we were losing, by even half an hour's delay, in making some kind of an attack by a couple of sail of the line, or by the frigates only, yet I consoled myself in the supposition that his lordship intended a grand blow on the island and the ships at once, although I thought it highly unnecessary in order to effect their destruction, or to destroy the whole fleet. I could not in any other way account for a proceeding that thus enabled the helpless French ships to endeavour their escape undisturbed into the river Charante.—Twelve o'clock arrived, no signal made to weigh. Half past twelve —still no signal.

Here Admiral Young interrupted Lord Cochrane in his testimony, and observed that he ought not to take so wide and irrelevant a course in his answers, which was calculated to make an impression unfavourable to the prisoner, but that he was bound to give a direct answer to the questions put. The court was then cleared for about half an hour, and on the readmission of the audience, the president said, that the Court had resolved to allow the witness to proceed in his own way. He, at the same time, expressed their desire that his lordship should not proceed so digressively as he had hitherto done.

The examination then proceeded. Lord Cochrane deponed, that the Etna bomb passed, and he inquired, by hailing, if any attack was intended to be made on the enemy, and the captain answered that he was ordered to bombard the enemy. The Calcutta, Varsovie, &c., were pressing sail, to force them out of our reach. The Imperieuse, though she did not begin to fire on the enemy till two o'clock, was wholly in time, by firing upon the Calcutta to cut away, or cause them to break, her hawser being from her weather port. His lordship then produced the chart No. 3, to shew the state of confusion and danger in which the enemy's ships the Calcutta, Varsovie, and Aquilon, at that time were. The enemy were employed all the morning, from day-light, in trying to get their top-masts up, which in six hours they had not quite effected, when, on the approach of the British fleet, they ran a-ground in the middle of the channel leading to the Charante. In about half an hour after the British fleet anchored. His lordship further deponed, that on the morning of the 13th of April the ships of the line weighed, and worked out of the inner anchorage, by order, he believes, from Admiral Stopford, as most of them had continued until low water in situations in which it was known by the chart that there was not water enough. The signal of recal was reported to Lord Cochrane about five o'clock, who answered, by telegraphic signal, that the enemy could be destroyed. Here his lordship produced the following letter, which he then received, together with his own answer, which were read.

Caledonia, April 13.

My dear Lord—You have done your part so admirably, that I will not suffer you to tarnish it by attempting impossibilities. You must therefore join me as soon as you can with the bomb, &c., as I wish to have some information from you before I close my dispatches. I am, &c. Gambier.

P. S.—I have ordered three brigs and other vessels to join you in the attempt; but I don't think it will succeed. You must come to me on the turn of the tide, as I want to send you to England as soon as possible.

To which his lordship replied by the following letter, also dated the 13th of April, and which he sent by a commissioned officer:—

My Lord—I have just received your lordship's letter. We can destroy the enemy's ships on shore, which I hope you will approve. I am, &c.

Cochrane.

In the course of the following morning his lordship answered another signal of recal which he saw on board of the Caledonia by an interrogatory signal, to know if he should unmoor; but the signal of recal was repeated, and was answered by the Imperieuse. They were then permitted to remain untill the ebb tide began to set in, when the witness received another letter from Lord Gambier, which he produced in court, directing him to proceed to the outer anchorage, and stating that Captain Wolfe was to relieve him in the service.

Q. In your lordship's letter to Mr Pole, in answer to his letter to you, requiring you to state your reason for objecting to the vote of thanks to the commander-in-chief, and to state any instances of neglect in the conduct of the commander-in-chief;—when you referred their lordships generally to the log of the fleet, you are requested to state whether you thereby meant to direct their lordships to any other documents, than those on which you have already been interrogated and given your sentiments?—Their lordships' letter having directed me to explain my reasons, I referred their lordships to the logs and signal-logs of the squadron, considering that, under every circumstance, the best source whence their lordships could possibly derive information. It was not my desire, unless I had been pressed, to have drawn their lordships' attention to any part of those or any other document. I considered the affair in Basque Roads in every respect as past, and whatever my opinion might have been, incapable of all remedy. Had it been a matter in which the future interests of my country were involved, I should not have hesita-

ted one moment in pointing out to their lordships' attention every part of those documents, and of any other of which I might have been possessed. I have now also to call the attention of the Court, that had the frigates, upon the morning of the 13th, instead of leaving the inner anchorage in company with the ships of the line, remained, full opportunities offered that day to destroy several sail of the enemy which were out of reach of vessels properly placed, at proper times of the tide, or of smaller vessels during every part of the tide; and I have seen no cause to alter my opinion. I have also to call the attention of the Court to the circumstance, that Captain Seymour, of the Pallas, gave hail in passing the Imperieuse, to know if he should remain in the inner anchorage, and was directed by me to do so, if he had no orders to act otherwise; for I did imagine it possible, though not at all likely, that the signal of recal had been made, without our seeing it. The bomb and brigs seeing the Imperieuse at anchor, and the Pallas bringing up, anchored likewise. Here we lay, out of the reach of shot or shell, in 5¼ fathoms water at the dead of ebb; and there was anchorage, as I have already stated, for at least six sail of the line. I wish also to call the attention of the Court to my reason, after the Imperieuse was refitted, on the evening of the 13th, and after the receipt of the letter marked A, for not, during the evening of that day, or on the morning following, previous to the second signal of recal being made—for not having, with that ship and the Pallas only, attacked the enemy. I found that a very heavy reponsibility would lie on my shoulders in case of any disaster, which, in cases of military operations, are probable, and sometimes unavoidable. I think there is nothing else that I recollect, except the orders given to Captain Wolfe, who superseded me in the inner anchorage with full powers, by the means which I had adopted, or any other he might think expedient, to effect the destruction of the enemy; dated also, by mistake, the 13th of April, but delivered and written on the 14th. The order was shewn to me on the 14th, the day on which I was superseded.

Some further interrogatories were put, for the purposes of explanation, in answer to the last of which Lord Cochrane said, When I arrived at the outer anchorage, I mentioned to my Lord Gambier, that as there would be no jealousy with respect to Admiral Stopford, that it would be a matter essential to the service to send the admiral in with the frigates and other vessels, whichever his lordship thought best, as his zeal for the service would accomplish what I considered yet more creditable than any thing that had been done. I apologized for the freedom I took with his lordship—that I took that liberty as a friend; for it would be impossible, things remaining as they were, to prevent a noise being made in England about it. I said, my lord, you have desired me to speak candidly to you, and I have used that liberty. I have no wish but for the advantage of the service; to which his lordship replied, that it would appear a little arrogant claiming all the merit to myself. I said, I had no such intention, and mentioned to him at the same time that it was not my desire to carry the dispatches, or to go to London with Sir H. Neale upon the occasion. When I weighed, I had the satisfaction to have it reported to me, that the signal had been made to Admiral Stopford, which I concluded to be for the purpose of going into the inner harbour with the frigates; but whether this was the case or not, I do not, from my own knowledge, know.

The Court then asked Lord Gambier whether he had any questions to ask Lord Cochrane? His lordship replied, he had not at present, but probably should on a future occasion.

Lord Cochrane then withdrew.

Admiral Stopford was then called and examined. His evidence was in substance as follows:—He gave it as his opinion, that there was no delay or deficiency on the part of Lord Gambier.—Admits that Lord Cochrane made signal that half the fleet could destroy the enemy, and also made signals of distress. The British ships were unmoored in the morn-

ing, but were moored again, except the Cæsar: thinks the reason of mooring was the danger of running foul, if at single anchor. Admits that the Valiant, Revenge, and Cæsar afterwards went in, and that witness recalled them. His reason was, the danger to which they were exposed by the batteries and the roads, and his confidence that they would not be employed with effect in furthering the destruction of the enemy. The ships in going in the preceding evening had been a-ground; and he did not know at the time, that within the Isle of Aix there was safe anchorage for six sail of the line, out of the reach of shot and shells; nor does he now understand there is such anchorage for more than four sail: thinks he would have been unworthy of command, had he risked a British squadron in such a situation.

Examined by Lord Gambier.—His lordship said, he felt anxious to ask a few questions of Admiral Stopford, not on his own account, but in justification of the very meritorious conduct of the officers employed in the fire-ships. His lordship then asked, with the permission of the Court, if it was blowing a gale of wind from the northward, with a high sea, the night extremely dark, and great difficulty, if any communication could be kept up from ship to ship: If, in his opinion, the service upon which these officers and men were employed in the fire-ships was not extremely hazardous, and attended with so much danger, as to give reason to apprehend that they could not return on the evening of the 11th of April?—Being directed on that night to take the leading of all the boats, they were assembled on board the Cæsar; but there being so much sea, I thought they could not act with effect in support of the fire-ships; I therefore directed the captain of the Cæsar, at sun-set, to go to the commander-in-chief, and suggest to his lordship the propriety of the boats remaining with the Cæsar until I thought they could act; of which his lordship approved; and I selected the boat belonging to the Hero, the best rowing boat I could find, to go to the Imperieuse, to acquaint Lord Cochrane of this circumstance, and desired his lordship to send me word back by the boat, if he wanted any other assistance. The weather was so bad as to prevent the boat's return that night. With respect to the hazard of the undertaking, it was fully exemplified by one of the fire-ships prepared by the Cæsar: she went in before the explosion, and before the Mediator, and on coming near the French fleet, she brought to, by signal from the others: the explosion blew up close to her, which killed two men, and damaged one of her boats, in which they were to come away, so as to render it unfit for service. The men were extremely crowded in the remaining boat, and the acting lieutenant and one man died with excessive fatigue, and were picked up by the Lyra gun-brig.

Q. As that which occurred to the fire-vessels did not pass under your observation, will you inform the Court how you came by a knowledge of it?—From a strict examination of every officer and man who returned, on comparing their accounts together, no doubt remained on my mind of the truth of their statement, which I communicated to the commander-in-chief.

Q. Did you receive it as the official report of the boat?—I did, as near as I can recollect.

Q. Under the circumstances at the time before-mentioned, was it not surprising that so large a proportion of the fire-ships passed through the enemy's ships, and that so small a number failed?—Every circumstance was extremely favourable for the fire-ships, and therefore I took it for granted, that when once placed properly, they must inevitably go down upon the enemy's ships. This has no reference to the men coming away: with reference to that it was unfavourable.

Q. Was the situation of the Cæsar near to the rendezvous of the fire-ships, previous to their being sent on the service?—The Cæsar did not change her situation before those operations took place; and I do not think she was nearer than any other ships of the line.

Q. Did you observe the manner in which the fire-ships were conducted ge-

nerally towards the enemy?—As far as my observation went, the fire-ships seemed all to have answered the purpose of annoying the enemy, though I did afterwards hear several were set fire to at too early a period.

Q. From the fire you observed, could a judgment be formed of the force at Isle d'Aix, immediately opposed to you at passing?—They did not fire their guns fast; they occasionally fired single shot, and I think four mortars were kept playing on us.

Mr Sparling, the master of the Imperieuse, was then examined by the Court, as to the anchorage, soundings, &c. He was then examined by Lord Gambier as follows:—

Q. Did the Imperieuse ground on the night of the 12th of April?—Yes, on the tail of the Palais Shore, which was the anchorage at which we had been firing at the French ships; but not until the last quarter ebb.

Q. At what time did she first strike?—About seven to half past eight in the evening; but not to hurt till about eight, when she made a great deal of water, and shook considerably.

Q. Did any person communicate to you, before you surveyed the anchorage you before mentioned for three or four sail of the line, that there was such anchorage; or was it a new discovery?—I discovered it myself, being ordered to sound round the ship at some distance.

Q. Was it known on board the Imperieuse before you went in that there was such an anchorage?—Only by the view of the French chart. We had no French pilots on board, nor never took any.

Captain Wolfe, of the Eagle, was the next witness called.

Q. Did it appear to you, at the time of the attack of the enemy's ships on shore, that there was safe and sufficient anchorage for the line-of-battle ships, without the range of shot and shell, so as to have enabled them to attack and destroy the enemy's two ships at anchor, and the other vessels; and if so, point out the situation, and from the depth of water, how many line-of-battle ships could have been anchored there?—I knew nothing of the inner anchorage but from the pilot's information, on the day the attack was made on the enemy's ships in Aix Road; but after we had got up at the time of the attack, I think if the ships had remained there, without removing to the second anchorage, they must all have been destroyed by the shot and shells from the batteries of the enemy. At the second anchorage, where the squadron lay on the 13th, which was about east of the spot where the enemy was first attacked, from my own observations, having been there fifteen days after the enemy's ships were burnt, I think four or five sail of the line might have lain there clear of the enemy's batteries; but must have been moored very short and very close, with other smaller vessels to fill up any vacant space, as I lay there with fifteen or sixteen gun-brigs or cutters, with the Pallas.

Q. Did it appear to you that the commander-in-chief for a considerable, or any time neglected or delayed taking effective steps for the destruction of the enemy's ships after they were on shore on the 12th, and after the signal made by the Imperieuse that they could be destroyed?—No.

Captain Rodd, of the Indefatigable, being sworn, made oath, that he did not, previous to his going into the inner roads of Aix, know that line-of-battle ships could be there clear of shot and shell from the batteries: he did not think that any neglect or delay had taken place on the part of Lord Gambier, in taking effectual steps to destroy the enemy's ships that were on shore, nor any blame whatever imputable to him for his conduct between the 17th of March and 29th of April. Every thing for the destruction of the enemy, that could be done with safety to his Majesty's ships, was done. If the ships had gone further up, they must all have been lost. The Indefatigable was a-ground an hour and more: anchored within hailing distance of the Imperieuse, when the shot from the batteries of Aix went over the head and stern: main-top-mast was wounded by a shot. If he had gone farther in, he must have been a-ground. Ships of the line could not

with safety have been placed in the same situation, nor was there any other situation in the road of Aix in which they could have acted against the enemy without great risk. No line-of-battle ship could have attacked the enemy's two ships which were afloat on the 12th, without danger from the fire from the batteries. On being asked, whether any of the line-of-battle ships had struck to the Imperieuse before the Indefatigable commenced action? he answered, assuredly not: several broadsides were fired from the Indefatigable at the Calcutta. Lord Cochrane, or some one from the Imperieuse, hailed, and said the Calcutta had struck.

Here the evidence for the prosecution closed, on Friday the 28th July, (3d day,) and on the day following, Lord Gambier requested the indulgence of the Court till Monday 31st, when he entered on his defence. The president signified that it was the pleasure of the Court, that if any of the witnesses were present, they should withdraw. Lord Cochrane remonstrated against this requisition, but without effect. The judge-advocate, Mr Gretham, then, by the permission of the Court, read the defence of Lord Gambier. His lordship began by expressing his satisfaction that his conduct in the important service to which he was appointed, as well as that of the brave officers and men under his command, was now to be judged of by an impartial tribunal; and regretted the necessity under which Lord Cochrane's declared intention of opposing a vote of thanks, which was to have been moved in the House of Commons, laid him to appeal for justice to his country. He believed there was not a precedent to be found in the naval annals of Great Britain, of an officer of his rank, commanding a fleet which had performed so signal a service, which had been highly approved by the board of Admiralty, and was deemed worthy of the thanks of both Houses of Parliament by his Majesty's ministers, being obliged, from a sense of what is due to his character and profession, to appeal to a naval tribunal, against the loose and indirect accusations of an officer so much his inferior in rank. He was, however, happy to find that, out of all the officers in the fleet who had been summoned on the trial, the charge continued to rest on the unsupported, or rather refuted testimony of the captain of the Imperieuse alone. Whether Lord Cochrane supposed he might lower him in the opinion of his country and his sovereign, or whether he thought he could exalt his own reputation at the expence of his commander's, he knew not. But if these were his ideas, the result, his lordship trusted, would convince him of his error. His lordship's defence then proceeded thus:—

"By the letter of the secretary of the Admiralty to Lord Cochrane, after making his undefined accusation against his admiral, he excuses himself from explanation by a general reference to the log and signal books of the fleet, without knowing, if I may judge from the imperfect state of his own log, what that general reference might produce. Therefore, because he does not accord with me in opinion, Lord Cochrane, whose extent of responsibility has perhaps never exceeded the charge of a single ship, and to whom in judgment I will not reduce my experience to a comparison, becomes my accuser; whilst, from my situation, I am responsible for every act of my fleet, and for the fate of every ship composing it. I am so confident, and I hope it is already evident to the Court, that Lord Cochrane has no cause whatever for accusing me of any dereliction of duty, that it might almost be supposed something had occurred in my personal conduct towards his lordship which had afforded him grounds of dissatisfaction. The contrary, however, is the fact. More liberality could not have been shewn than Lord Cochrane received at my hands; and although a considerable degree of disappointment was manifested throughout the fleet on his arrival to conduct the service to be performed by fire-vessels, yet every officer in the fleet rendered him the most steady assistance, not only in valuable suggestions, the entire credit of which seems to have been assumed by his lordship, but by every other means that zeal and courage could afford. Lord Cochrane, on presenting himself to me after the action, was general in complaint

of the officers who commanded the other ships engaged at the same time with himself in the attack of the enemy; but having equal means with his lordship of judging of the conduct of those officers, I do aver that it was highly meritorious." At that time his lordship had not the slightest suspicion that Lord Cochrane entertained any disapprobation of his (Lord Gambier's) conduct, though it would have been liberal and fair in him to have made such a communication. Never was there a service in the execution of which greater discretion was requisite. The effect had exceeded his most sanguine expectation, and, he believed, that of the whole fleet. His lordship's very able defence concluded as follows:—"From this examination of the charge in all its details, the following deductions may be drawn,—

"First, That during the whole of this service the most unwearied attention was applied by me to its main object—the destruction of the enemy's fleet.

"Secondly, That in no part of the service was more zeal and exertion shewn, than during the 12th of April, when I had necessarily in view two objects—the destruction of the enemy's fleet, and also the preservation of that under my command; for the extreme difficulties in approaching an enemy, closely surrounded by shoals, and strongly defended by batteries, rendered caution in my proceedings peculiarly necessary.

"Thirdly, That three out of the seven of the enemy's ships a-ground on the Palais, were, from their first being on shore, totally out of the reach of the guns of any of the ships of the fleet that might have been sent in; and that at no time whatever, either sooner or later, could they have been attacked.

"Fourthly, That the other four of the eleven ships of which the enemy's fleet consisted were never in a situation to be assailed after the fire-ships had failed in their main objects.

"These are the points on which I rest my justification, trusting that it will appear to the Court, upon their review of my whole case, that I did take the most effectual measures for destroying the enemy's fleet; that neither neglect nor unnecessary delay did take place in the execution of this service; and, on the contrary, that it was owing to the time chosen by me for sending a force in to make the attack, that the service was accomplished with so very inconsiderable a loss. Had I pursued any of the measures deemed practicable and proper in the judgment of Lord Cochrane, I am firmly persuaded the success attending this achievement would have proved more dearly bought than any yet recorded in our naval annals; and, far from accomplishing the hopes of my country, or the expectations of the Admiralty, must have disappointed both. If such, too, were the foundation of his lordship's prospects, it is just they should vanish before the superior considerations attending a service involving the naval character and most important interests of the nation.

"I conclude by observing, that the service actually performed has been of great importance, as well in its immediate effects, as in its ultimate consequences; for the Brest fleet is so reduced, as to be no longer effective. It was upon this fleet the enemy relied for the succour and protection of their West India colonies; and the destruction of their ships was effected in their own harbour, in sight of thousands of the French; and I congratulate myself and my country, that this important service has been effected, under Providence, with the loss of only ten men killed, 35 wounded, and one missing; and not even one of the smallest of our vessels employed has been disabled from proceeding on any service that might have become necessary. The extent of difficulties and prospect of danger in this enterprise were extreme, and the gallantry and determined spirit of those engaged most conspicuous. These merits, and these difficulties, ought not to be depreciated on account of the inconsiderable loss sustained on the occasion. I by no means seek to arrogate to myself any merit by these observations; but I make them as a tribute of praise due to the zealous services of the brave officers and men under my command, and with a view of pointing out

how justly they are entitled to the gratitude of their country."

The following witnesses were called in behalf of Lord Gambier, and examined, viz. Mr Edward Fairfax, Mr Stokes, Captain Bligh, Admiral Stopford, Lieutenant Hawkins, Sir Harry Neale, Captain Hardyman, Captain Seymour, Captain Newcombe, &c. whose testimony in general was strongly and decidedly in Lord Gambier's favour. The Court then re-examined some witnesses on particular points, and on the ninth day, (August 4th,) the president addressed Lord Gambier, desiring to know if his lordship had any thing further to offer to the Court.

Lord Gambier replied, that he had nothing more to add, but requested the paper which he then presented to the Court might be read, which being assented to by the Court, the judge-advocate read as follows:—

"Mr President—I closed my evidence on Wednesday, in the full persuasion that, having established every part of my defence, it was unnecessary for me to examine further witnesses, the more especially, as I had called all the officers who were in Aix Roads, and had been actively engaged in the attack on the enemy. Their testimony would, I conceive, be more acceptable to the Court than that of other witnesses, deriving their knowledge from subsequent information.

"The Court, however, in the exercise of its discretion, thought proper to call all the remaining witnesses. I heartily rejoice that nothing has been omitted to render the inquiry most complete. It is with no inconsiderable degree of satisfaction that I find in their depositions testimony equally honourable to me with that of the officers before examined.

"Some positions laid down by two of these witnesses have been so completely refuted by other evidence brought forward, that I feel myself confirmed in my opinion, that the measures I pursued for the attack of the enemy were those best calculated for the advantageous attainment of the object in view.

(Signed) "GAMBIER."

Lord Cochrane being then called before the Court, the president acquainted his lordship, that he had received his lordship's letter, upon which the Court having deliberated, had determined, that, as it did not in any way relate to the subject matter of the charges against Lord Gambier, they could not enter upon the subject of it.

Lord Cochrane requested that this letter might be entered upon the minutes of the proceedings.

The president replied, that the Court would consider of it.

The Court was then cleared, and after upwards of three hours deliberation, was again opened, when the president informed Lord Cochrane, that the Court had taken his lordship's request, that his note to him (the president) should be entered upon the minutes of the Court, into consideration, and agreed that it should be entered upon the minutes of these proceedings.

The letter was then read, as follows:—

"Having learned from my brother officers, that a report has gone abroad that I censured in general terms the conduct of the officers employed in the Road of Aix on the 12th of April, I wish to have an opportunity to declare the truth on oath, considering reports of that nature highly injurious to the service of our country.

"I am also desirous to lay before the Court the orders given to the fire-ships for their guidance, as these will tend to elucidate and clear some who consider that blame has been imputed to them.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "COCHRANE."

"Admiral Sir R. Curtis, president."

The minute of the Court upon this letter was then read, as follows:—

"Lord Cochrane called in and informed, that the matter of his note did not apply to the conduct of Lord Gambier: the Court were therefore of opinion that no proceeding could be had upon it."

SENTENCE.

By direction of the Court, the judge-advocate then read the sentence, as follows:—

After stating the summons for the court-martial, the charges, and that the

Court had sat upon them from the 26th day of July until the 4th day of August, it proceeds:—

"That the Court having duly deliberated on the evidence in support of the charge exhibited against Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, and having also minutely weighed the evidence adduced by his lordship in his defence, have determined that the charge,

"That Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, on the 12th day of April, the enemy's ships being then on shore, and the signal having been made that they could be destroyed, did for a considerable time neglect or delay taking effectual measures for destroying them"—has not been proved against the said Admiral Lord Gambier, but that his lordship's conduct on that occasion, as well as his general conduct and proceeding, as commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet, employed in Basque Roads between the 17th day of March and the 26th day of April, 1809, was marked by zeal, judgment, ability, and an anxious attention to the welfare of his Majesty's service, and therefore do adjudge him to be most honourably acquitted; and he is hereby MOST HONOURABLY ACQUITTED accordingly.

(Signed)

ROGER CURTIS, W. E. STANHOPE,
W. YOUNG, GEO. CAMPBELL,
J. T. DUCKWORTH, JOHN IRWIN,
B. DOUGLAS, E. S. DICKSON,
JOHN SUTTON, AND
ROBERT HALL, RICH. D. DUNN.

The president then called for Lord Gambier's sword, and addressed his lordship as follows:—

"Lord Gambier—I have peculiar pleasure in receiving the commands of the Court to return you your sword, which I do in the fullest conviction that you will use it as you have hitherto done, with advantage to your country, and your own personal honour"—(returning him his sword.)

"Having so far obeyed the commands of the Court, I beg you will permit me, in my individual capacity, to express to you the high gratification I have upon this occasion."

Lord Gambier replied,

"I cannot sufficiently express the sense I feel of the patient attention of the Court, and beg to return my thanks to you, sir, for the obliging manner in which you have conveyed to me their sentiments."

The Court was then dissolved.

GALLANT NAVAL EXPLOIT.

London Gazette.

Admiralty-Office, August 5.

Copy of a Letter addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, K. B., commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic, and transmitted by him to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

His Majesty's ship Implacable, off Percola Point, July 8, 1809.

SIR—The position taken by the Russian flotilla under Percola Point seemed so much like a defiance, that I considered something was necessary to be done, in order to impress these strangers with that sense of respect and fear which his Majesty's other enemies are accustomed to shew to the British flag: I therefore determined to gratify the anxious wish of Lieutenant Hawkey to lead the boats of the ships Implacable, Bellerophon, Melpomene, and Prometheus, which were assembled by nine o'clock last night, and proceeded with an irresistible zeal and intrepidity towards the enemy, who had the advantage of local knowledge, to take a position of extraordinary strength within two rocks, serving as a cover to their wings, and from whence they could pour a destructive fire of grape upon our boats, which, notwithstanding, advanced with perfect coolness, and never fired a gun till actually touching the enemy, when they boarded, sword in hand, and carried all before them.

I believe a more brilliant achievement does not grace the records of our naval history. Each officer was impatient to be the leader in the attack, and each man zealous to emulate their noble example, and the most complete success has been the consequence of such determined bravery. Of eight gun-boats, each mount-

ing a 32 and 24-pounder, and 46 men, six have been brought out, and one sunk; and the whole of the ships and vessels (twelve in number) under their protection, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army, brought out, and a large armed ship taken and burnt. I have deeply to lament the loss of many men killed and wounded, and especially that most valuable officer Lieutenant Hawkey, who, after taking one gun-boat, was killed by a grape-shot, in the act of boarding the second. No praise from my pen can do adequate justice to this lamented young man: as an officer, he was active, correct, and zealous to the highest degree: the leader in every kind of enterprise, and regardless of danger, he delighted in whatever could tend to promote the glory of his country. His last words were, "Huzza! push on! England for ever!"

Mr Hawkey had been away in the boats on different services since last Monday, accompanied by Lieutenant Vernon, whose conduct in this affair has been highly exemplary, and shewn him worthy to be the companion of so heroic a man. But while I am induced to mention the name of Mr Vernon, from his constant services with Mr Hawkey, I feel that every officer, seaman, and marine, has a claim to my warmest praises, and will, I trust, obtain your favourable recommendation to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Lieutenant Charles Allen, of the Bellerophon, was the senior officer after Mr Hawkey's death.

I have just been informed that Lieutenant Stirling, of the Prometheus, who was severely wounded, is since dead. His conduct in this affair was very conspicuous, and Captain Forrest speaks highly in praise of the zeal and activity of his services on every occasion. I am sure you will readily believe that Captain Forrest did not witness the preparation for the attack without feeling an ardent desire to command it, but I was obliged to resist his pressing importunity, as a matter of justice to Mr Hawkey.

The Russians have suffered severely in this conflict: the most moderate statement makes it appear that two-thirds of them have been killed and wounded, or jumped overboard. Inclosed is a list of killed and wounded, the names of the officers employed, an account of vessels captured, and number of prisoners.

I am, &c. T. B. MARTIN.

A list of officers killed and wounded in the boats.

Implacable.—*Killed*, Lieutenant J. Hawkey.—*Wounded*, J. Truman, quarter-master.

Melpomene.—*Killed*, Mr J. B. Mounteney, midshipman.

Prometheus.—*Killed*, Lieutenant Stirling.

Total killed and wounded.—Implacable, 6 killed, 17 wounded.—Bellerophon, 3 killed, 11 wounded.—Melpomene, 5 killed, 6 wounded.—Prometheus, 3 killed, 3 wounded.—Total, 17 killed, 37 wounded.

At the County-Hall, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the interesting cause between the Duke of Northumberland and R. W. Grey, Esq., relative to the right of his grace to the mines, and power to work the same, under the copyhold estate of the latter at Backworth, within the manor of Tynemouth, came on, for the third time, before Mr Justice Chambre and a special jury. After a number of ancient deeds of the Northumberland family had been examined, a fatal error in the duke's pleadings was discovered, it being stated that his grace was possessed of the mines and manor in fee, whereas the estate being entailed, he is only tenant for life; and consequently a verdict was entered for Mr Grey, the defendant. The great and long-depending question between the Earl of Carlisle and the corporation of Morpeth was on Thursday last decided at the same court, in favour of his lordship, in an action of ejectment, in which it was finally determined that the whole of

Morpeth High Common is the property of his lordship.

Tranquebar taken.—Sir Edward Pellew, who lately arrived in England in the Culloden, with the East India fleet, was so fortunate as to hear of the rupture with the Danes while at sea, soon after its breaking out; and upon this information set sail for the Danish settlement at Tranquebar, in the East Indies, and took it by surprise. Admiral Drury arrived there from England some time after, with a force to take it, but found Sir Edward Pellew in possession. Sir Edward has returned to England, with a fortune of between forty and fifty thousand pounds by this enterprise.

6th.—Seizure of Gold.—Information having been given of the intention to export gold to the continent, certain officers proceeded this day on board the Hope, in the river, bound to the continent, and without hesitation went to the secret hiding-place of the vessel, and there found 29 bags of gold, which they took away. The money was not counted, and therefore the exact sum was not ascertained, but it must have amounted to several thousand pounds: Besides this, they found some India goods, which had not been entered. None but the captain knows to whom the gold belongs. The brokers for the ship are ready to attest their ignorance of the transaction, in the most solemn manner. It is not to be wondered at that gold should be so scarce, which is certainly the fact, as it has long borne a premium in this country, for the purpose of exportation. Perhaps the persons so trafficking in gold are not aware of the heavy penalty they are liable to.

11th.—This evening, about nine o'clock, the streets of Glasgow were most brilliantly illuminated by a meteor, or ball of fire. Its passage was almost instantaneous, and the appearance was very similar to that which would have been produced by inflaming a quantity of gunpowder at a considerable height. The meteor was also observed at Edinburgh, but in a slighter degree.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquisition was taken this day at the Bowling-green public-house, Somerstown, on the body of Smith, who was killed in a battle with one Jones on Wednesday. It appeared in evidence, that the parties were workmen at a brick-kiln. They had fought twice before, and the deceased was in both battles much beaten. He gave the challenge in this instance, and gave Jones no alternative but to fight. After a contest of half an hour, the deceased fell, from a blow on the side, and was carried away. It appeared, however, that he died by a fall. Verdict—*Manslaughter.*

Such has been the demand for small arms for the grand expedition, that an order has been made by the Board of Ordnance for 22,000 muskets to be sent from the depot at Weedon. This requisition was received on Saturday se'ennight, and the whole was packed in cases and sent off for London on Monday morning, by canal boats. On this occasion nearly two companies of the Bedford militia, stationed at Weedon, were employed on the duty. The arms will be re-placed from Birmingham. Upwards of 120 pieces of artillery are said to be at the above depot, with ammunition, waggons, forges, &c., all in perfect order for immediate service.

Grand Expedition.—The following are the details of the progress of the expedition, to which the hopes

and fears of the nation have been for some time directed, as communicated in London Gazettes. They contain intelligence of its exertions from 2d to 16th August, both inclusive.

Downing Street, August 7.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were last night received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, dated Middleburgh, 2d and 3d August.

Head quarters, Middleburgh, 2d August, 1809.

My Lord—I have the honour of acquainting your lordship, that having sailed from the Downs early in the morning of the 28th ult. with Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, in his Majesty's ship Venerable, we arrived, the same evening, and anchored, in East Capelle Roads, and were joined, on the following morning, by the division of the army under Lieutenant General Sir John Hope.—It blew, in the course of that day, a fresh gale from the westward, which created a heavy swell, and the small craft being much exposed, it was determined to seek shelter for them in the anchorage of the Room Pot, where Lieut. General Sir John Hope's division was also directed to proceed, in order to possess such points as might be necessary to secure the anchorage; as well as with a view to future operations up the East Scheldt.

The left wing of the army under Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, particularly destined for the operations against Walcheren, arrived on the 29th and morning of the 30th; but the wind continuing to blow fresh from the westward, and occasioning a great surf on the beach, both on the side of Zoutland, as well as near Domburg, it became expedient, in order to effect a landing, to carry the whole fleet through the difficult and narrow passage into the Vere Gat, hitherto considered impracticable for large ships; which being successfully accomplished, and the necessary preparations for debarkation being completed, I have the satisfaction of acquainting your lordship, that the troops landed on the Bree Sand, about a mile to the westward of Fort der Haak, without opposition, when the position was taken up for the night on the Sand Hills, with East Capelle in front. Lieutenant-General Fraser was detached immediately to the left against Fort der Haak and Ter Vere; the former of which, on his approach, was evacuated by the enemy, but the town of Vere, which was strong in its defences, and had a garrison of about six hundred men, held out till yesterday morning, notwithstanding the heavy and well-directed fire of the bomb-vessels and gun-boats during the preceding day, and until the place was closely invested.

Early on the morning of the 31st, a deputation from Middleburgh, from whence the garrison had been withdrawn into Flushing, having arrived in camp, terms of capitulation were agreed upon, copies of which I have the honour herewith to inclose, as well as that of the garrison of Ter Vere; and the divisions of the army, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Lord Paget and Major-General Graham, moved forward, and took up a position with the right to Maliskirke, the centre at Gryperskirke, and left to St Laurens.

On the morning of the 1st instant, the troops advanced to the investment of Flushing, which operation was warmly contested by the enemy. In this movement he was driven by Major-Gen. Graham's division, on the right, from the batteries of the Dykeshook, the Vygeter, and the Nolle, while Brig.-Gen. Houston's brigade forced the enemy posted on the road from Middleburgh to retire, with the loss of four guns, and many killed and wounded.—Lieutenant-General Lord Paget's division also drove in the posts of the enemy, and took up his position at West Zouberg.

Ter Vere being in our possession, Lieutenant-General Fraser's division marched in the evening upon Ruttern, detaching a corps for the reduction of Ramakens, which, when effected, will complete the investment of Flushing.

I have to regret the temporary absence of Brigadier-General Browne, who

was wounded late in the day, but I trust not to be long deprived of his services.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing.—Deeply as the fall of every British soldier is at all times to be lamented, the loss will not appear to have been great, when the serious impediments it was in the power of the enemy to oppose to our progress are considered, as well as the formidable state of the batteries of Flushing, to which the troops were necessarily exposed.

The pressure of circumstances has prevented the commanding officer of Artillery from furnishing a detailed account of the guns and ordnance stores taken in the several batteries and fortress of Ter Vere, but which will be hereafter transmitted, with a return of the prisoners taken since our landing, supposed to amount to 1000. Commodore Owen's squadron, with Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Huntly's division, remain at anchor in the Welling Passage, and the divisions of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn and Lieutenant-General Grosvenor are arrived at the anchorage in the Vere Gat.

I cannot conclude without expressing, in the strongest terms, my admiration of the distinguished ability with which the fleet was conducted through the passage into the Vere Gat: nor can the advantages resulting from the success of this operation be too highly estimated, as, by it, we were not only enabled to effect a disembarkation, which, in the then state of the wind, was impracticable in any other quarter, but also that the enemy, probably relying on the difficulty of the navigation, was less prepared for resistance. I must also warmly acknowledge the great assistance the service has derived from the zealous exertions of the officers of the navy, and the seamen employed, in drawing a considerable proportion of the artillery through a heavy sand, and without whose aid the advance of the army must necessarily have been suspended, the strength of the tide rendering the landing of the horses for a time extremely difficult. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed.) CHATHAM.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the Island of Walcheren, from time of landing, on the evening of the 30th July, to the 1st of August inclusive.

Middleburgh, Aug. 2, 1809.

1 Officer, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file killed; 13 officers, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 154 rank and file wounded; 34 rank and file missing.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—3d Batt. 1st foot, Lieut. D. M'Lean.

Wounded—3d Batt. 1st foot, Captain John Wilson, Lieut. Jackson, and Volunteer J. P. Drury, slightly; 2d batt. 35th foot, Capt. Tisdell, slightly; Capt. Frederick, dangerously; 68th foot, the names of the three officers wounded not specified in the return; 2d batt. 82d foot, Lieut. Reed, slightly, Lieut. Pratt, dangerously.

STAFF—26th foot, Captain Fotheringham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, slightly; 40th foot, Brigadier-General Browne, slightly; 62d foot, Capt. Browne, Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Houston, slightly.

Middleburgh, August 3, 1809.

MY LORD—Since my letter of yesterday's date, I have received intelligence from Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, of his having occupied Bathz, and taken possession of the whole island of South Beveland.—I have also the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that, upon the batteries being prepared to open, the fortress of Ramakens surrendered this evening, and I have the honour to enclose the articles of capitulation.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

To the Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

Admiralty Office, August 7.

Lieut. James Duncan, commanding his Majesty's hired cutter the Idas, arrived yesterday evening at this office, with dispatches from Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and K. B. Rear Admiral of the White, &c. addressed to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, of which the following are copies:—

Venerable, off the Vere Gat, August 4.

Sir—You have been already acquainted that I had hoisted my flag in the Amethyst, and that it was my intention to have preceded the expedition, in company with the Venerable, on board which ship Lord Chatham had embarked; but finding the public service might suffer from the commanders in chief being separated, I therefore shifted to the Venerable, and sailed from the Downs at day-light on the 28th ult.

I have now to acquaint you, for their lordships' information, of my arrival on the evening of that day, in the Stone Deeps, with the Amethyst and several smaller vessels, where I was joined by the Fisgard, Captain Bolton, who had, with great judgement, placed vessels on the various shoals off this coast. After dark, Lieutenant Groves of this ship, with some skilful pilots in Deal boats, were dispatched to sound the Room Pot Channel, and to station vessels at its entrance.

Early next morning, the 29th, the division of Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, conducted by Capt. Bathurst, in the Salsette, joined me, as did also Rear Admiral Sir Richard Keats in the Superb. This zealous officer had the command of the blockading squadron off the entrance of the Scheldt, but, observing the armament pass, he, with his usual promptitude, left that squadron under the orders of Lord Gardner, and resumed the charge of Sir John Hope's division; I therefore directed the Rear-Admiral to shift his flag to the Salsette, and to proceed to the Room Pot.

The entrance to that channel is very narrow, and as I was aware of Sir Home Popham's local knowledge of the insular navigation before me, I entrusted to that officer the service of leading Sir Richard Keats's division in, and which he did, with great skill, in the Sabrina, Captain Kattoe; the whole were anchored in safety opposite Zeerickzee, situated between the islands of Schowen and North Beveland.

That afternoon Rear-Admiral Otway, with the left wing of the army, under Sir Eyre Coote, joined me in the Stone Deeps, but it blew too fresh to have any communication.

On the morning of the 30th, Sir H. Popham returned, with a letter from Sir Richard Keats, acquainting me that the division under his charge were all safely anchored; and I was likewise informed that there was sufficient space in the Room Pot to contain all the ships, to which anchorage Sir Home Popham undertook to conduct them; and as it blew fresh, with all the appearance of an approaching gale, the squadron was instantly got under sail, and led in by the Venerable, when they all came to a safety off the Vere Gat.

As soon as the ships were secured, measures were instantly taken to prepare to land the army on the island of Walcheren. I did not wait for the gun-boats coming up, but ordered those who happened to be near the Venerable, together with the mortar brigs, to push in shore to cover the landing, and to force the Derhaak-battery.

At half past four, the boats put off under the direction of Lord Amelius Beauclerc of the Royal Oak, and Capt. Cockburn of the Belleisle, and the troops were landed in excellent order, without opposition, the firing from the mortar and gun vessels having driven the enemy completely from the Derhaak battery.

Having thus accomplished this first object, I lost no time in directing the bombs and gun-vessels to proceed up the Vere-Gat, off Campvere, and having given Sir Home Popham, who, at the request of Lord Chatham, had remained on shore with his lordship, permission to employ them as the service might require, he, the next morning, began to cannonade Campvere, which had been summoned, but held out. The fire of the gun-boats was exceedingly well directed, and did much damage to the town.

The officers and crews, engaged in that service, had a great claim to my admiration for their conduct. Three of our gun-boats were sunk. In the afternoon, it blew fresh, and as the strength of the tide prevented the bombs from acting, I directed the flotilla to fall back, preserving a menacing position. At night Cap-

tain Richardson of the Cæsar, who was on the dike on shore, threw some rockets at the nearest battery of Campvere, and soon after the commanding officer of the town sent out an offer to surrender. A copy of the terms, acceded to by Lieutenant General Fraser, and Captain Richardson, the senior naval officer on the spot, accompanies this letter.

The army under Sir John Hope landed at South Beveland on the 1st of this month, and, by a letter from Sir Richard Keats, of yesterday's date, I find the whole of the island is in our possession: the enemy's ships are all above Lillo, and those most advanced, as high up as Antwerp. We are getting our flotilla through the slough into the Western Scheldt, to prevent succours being thrown into Flushing by the canal of Ghent. When the Ramakens battery is taken, we hope to pass the lighter vessels to the Western Scheldt, for the purpose of following up the other objects of the expedition.

I cannot conclude this letter without acknowledging the assistance I have received from Real-Admiral Otway, and how much I approve of the arrangements he made for landing the division under Sir Eyre Coote, which was carried into effect by Lord Amelius Beauclerc and Captain Cockburn, with much skill and activity. Sir Richard Keats, in the execution of the arduous duties he has had to perform, has shewn his accustomed zeal and judgment. The captains, officers, and crews of his Majesty's ships are indefatigable in the execution of their respective duties, and I have much pleasure in adding, that there is a most perfect co-operation of the army and navy. —I have, &c. R. J. Strachan.

P. S.—I send this by Lieutenant Duncan, whose cutter, the Idas, was close in shore, and covered the landing.

Venerable, off the Vere Gat,
August 5, 1809.

Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inclose, for their lordships' information, a copy of the capitulation of the fort of Ramakens, which surrendered to his Majesty's forces under Lieutenant-General Fraser yesterday afternoon. The possession of this post is of great importance to our further operations in the West Scheldt, as it will enable me, without molestation, to advance the whole of the flotilla, together with the Camilla and Pallas, by the Slough, and which, I trust, will effectually prevent any succours being thrown into Flushing, either from Cadsand, or by the Ghent canal.

I have also the honour of forwarding copies of Sir Richard Keats's account of his proceedings in South Beveland, by which their lordships will perceive that the operations of the combined force under the Rear-Admiral and Sir John Hope have been very successful, and that the important post of Bathz has been evacuted by the enemy. I came here to forward this dispatch to England, and shall leave the command of this division with Rear-Admiral Otway, and return to the flotilla, which I conclude is now investing Flushing. It is my intention to hoist my flag in one of the small vessels in the Slough, that I may be near the head quarters of Lord Chatham, and to conduct the various services in the West Scheldt.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. J. Strachan.

Hon. W. W. Pole.

Sabrina, off South Beveland,
August 1.

Sir,—I have the satisfaction to inform you, that Sir John Hope, and seven thousand of his division of the army, were landed on South Beveland this afternoon, since which I have been informed by message from him, that he was met on his approach towards Goes, by the magistrates, into which place he is at liberty to enter whenever he pleases. Three of the enemy's ships of the line and six brigs are at anchor on the east end of South Beveland; the others, I conclude, have moved higher up the Scheldt.

Three of the four sloops I brought up with me struck in coming up. I have hoisted my flag in the Sabrina, and am not without hopes of getting the remaining parts of the division on shore, and

most part of the army supplied to-morrow. I have, &c.

(Signed) R. G. Keats.

The substance of this letter was sent by telegraphic communication from the Sabrina, at five o'clock. The six brigs are getting under sail, and moving up the Scheldt apparently, but the ships of the line are still fast.

Sabrina, off Wemeldinge, August 3.

Soon after I landed, I was informed by letter from Sir John Hope, that Bathz had been evacuated in the night; and, as he informed me the communication was open between Walcheren and this island, and he had sent to Lord Chatham an account of the evacuation, I concluded you would hear it from thence, and went on to Bathz with a view to make observations, and from which I am this moment returned. R. G. Keats.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart.

Articles of capitulation for the surrender of the town of Middleburgh to his Britannic Majesty's forces, in consequence of a deputation from the Prefect and Burgomasters for that purpose:

I. Security to be granted to every person, public functionaries, citizens, and inhabitants, provided they conduct themselves as peaceable citizens, and conform to such regulations as will be hereafter established by the authority of the British government. II. Protection to all private property whatsoever, but all public property to be accounted for to such commissioners as will be named by the general commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces. III. The armed citizens, or other inhabitants who have done military duty, to be protected in their persons and property, upon condition that their arms are given to such persons as shall be duly authorised to receive them. IV. Public functionaries and their families are permitted, if they desire it, to return to any other part of Holland. V. All military sick in hospital to remain where they are at present, and to be taken care of by their own medical people, but must be considered prisoners of war.

(Signed) Eyre Coote, Lieut-Gen.

Heights of Bree Sand, this 31st day of July, 1809.

Articles of capitulation granted by Gen. Mackenzie Fraser, to the fortress of Veer, August 1, 1809.

The garrison to march out of the town with all the honours of war, and to ground their arms on the glacis, but to be considered prisoners of war.—The officers to keep their horses, swords, and property, and the soldiers their knapsacks. All the artillery and stores, and public property, to be delivered up.

Prisoners taken at Ter Veer.

Artillery—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 9 corporals, 6 fire-workers, 5 artificers, 65 gunners, 1 drummer. *Infantry*—4 captains, 4 first lieutenants, 5 second lieutenants, 4 serjeant-majors, 13 serjeants, 4 touriers, 10 drummers, 3 pipers, 328 soldiers. *Naval*—1 captain, 1 master, 17 sailors, 1 boy, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 13 privates (serving as marines.)—Total, 519.

Terms of capitulation of the fortress of Ramakens, August 3, 1809.

The garrison surrenders prisoners of war, with every thing that belongs to the fortress, whether ammunition, cannon, or government stores, belonging to the French and Dutch, of every sort and kind. The garrison will lay down their arms this moment, and to be disposed of as the British government chooses.

The officers to keep their swords, and will, with their soldiers, be permitted to keep their private baggage.

Strength of the garrison:—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 7 corporals, 2 drummers, 111 privates —Total 127.

Further dispatches from Lord Chatham.

Head-quarters, Middleburgh, August 7, 1809.

My Lord—Nothing very material has occurred since my last dispatch of the 3d instant. We have been unremittingly employed in bringing up the artillery of siege, ammunition, and stores, to the vicinity of Flushing, and the troops have been occupied in the construction of the batteries, and in carrying on the several works before the place, but which have been necessarily interrupted by the very heavy rains which have fallen here.

The enemy is active and enterprising, and the garrison has certainly considerable reinforcements from the opposite coast; nor has it been in the power of the flotilla hitherto to prevent it. Under these circumstances, it has been found necessary to land Lieut.-General Grosvenor's division, and the two light battalions of the King's German Legion have been also for the present brought on shore.

Immediately on the fall of Ramakens, I determined, as soon as the necessary arrangements were made, to pass the infantry of Lieut.-General the Earl of Rosslyn's corps, together with Lieut.-General the Marquis of Huntly's division, and the light brigades of artillery, into South Beveland, with the reserve under Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, and that the cavalry and ordnance ships, together with the transports for Lieut.-General Grosvenor's division, the moment their services could be spared from before Flushing, should be brought through the Slow Passage, and proceed up the West Scheldt, but of course this latter operation cannot take place until a sufficient naval force shall have been enabled to enter the river, and to proceed in advance; but the very severe blowing weather we have constantly experienced, added to the great difficulty of the navigation, has hitherto baffled all their efforts.

By letters from Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, I find that the enemy had, on the 5th instant, come down with about 28 gun-vessels before Bathz, on which place they kept up a smart cannonade for some hours, but were forced to retire by the guns from the fort, and every thing has since remained quiet in that quarter.

I have the honour to inclose a statement of the casualties that have occurred in the several corps before Flushing, since the last returns of killed and wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.

CHATHAM.

Return of the rank and names of the officers, and of the number of non-commissioned officers and rank and file killed, wounded, and missing, since last return (August 2) to August 6, 1809, inclusive.

1 Assistant Surgeon, 25 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 114 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Wounded. 26th Foot, Lieut. Maxwell, dangerously. 68th Foot, Major Thompson, dangerously;—Lieutenant H. B. Muids and Ensign A. Thompson, slightly. 71st Foot, Assistant Surgeon H. Quin, killed; Lieutenant D. Fletcher, slightly. 81st Foot, Lieut. K. Montgomery, slightly. 95th Foot, Lieut. Hambly, slightly. Embodied detachment, Ensign Addison of the 6th regiment, slightly.

Staff Corps, Lieut. A. Taylor, slightly.

Officers returned wounded in last return, but whose names were not then known.

68th Foot. Capt. Crespigny, Lieuts. M'Donald and J. Menzies, slightly.

85th Foot, Lieutenant Buch, slightly.

35th Foot, Capt. Frederick, wounded as per last return, since dead.

R. LONG, Col. Adj. Gen.

Middleburgh, 8th August, 1809.

MY LORD—Since closing my dispatch of yesterday's date, the enemy, towards five o' clock in the evening, in considerable force, made a vigorous sortie upon the right of our line, occupied by Major-General Graham's division.

The attack was principally directed upon our advanced piquets, which were supported by the 3d battalion of the Royals, the 5th and 35th regiments, under Colonel Hay. These corps, together with detachments of the royal artillery, the 95th and light battalions of the king's German legion, received the enemy with their accustomed intrepidity, and, after a sharp contest, of some duration, forced him to retire with very considerable loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

In this affair, the enemy has had another opportunity of witnessing the superior gallantry of British troops. In no instance has he succeeded in making the least impression throughout our line, and, on this occasion, so far from profiting by

his attempt, he has been obliged to relinquish some very advantageous ground, where our advanced posts are now established.

I cannot too strongly express my sense of the unremitting vigilance and ability manifested by Major-General Graham, in securing and maintaining his post against the repeated attempts of the enemy to dislodge him; and I have great satisfaction in acquainting your lordship, that the major-general mentions, in terms of the warmest approbation, the distinguished conduct and gallantry of the officers and troops engaged on this occasion.

I am now enabled to transmit, for your lordship's information, an abstract return of the ordnance, ammunition, and stores, that have fallen into our hands since our arrival in this island.

I am, &c. CHATHAM.

(Here follows a list of ordnance, &c. taken at Haak, Veer, Ramakens, and batteries on the coast, amounting to upwards of 50 brass guns, 24 pounders, &c.; a number of mortars, cohorns, howitzers, muskets, swivels; a vast quantity of ammunition, ball cartridges, gun and travelling carriages, ordnance stores, tools, cannon, &c. of every description.)

Return of the rank and names of officers, and of the number of non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, killed, wounded, and missing, in the affair of the 7th August.

Middleburgh, August 8, 1809.

1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 7 serjeants, 126 rank and file, wounded; 1 brevet-major, 4 rank and file, missing.

Names of officers wounded and missing.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Grant, slightly wounded. 5th Foot, Brevet-Major Bird, missing; Captain Hamilton, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant C. Bird, Ensigns Galbraith and Walton, slightly. 95th Foot, Lieutenant Clarke, dangerously. 1st Light bat. of the King's German Legion, Lieutenant Frederick Du Fay, and Ensign Frederick Hedeman, dangerously wounded.

Admiralty-Office, August 19, 1809.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at this office from Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. K. B. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheldt, off the Kaloot, Aug. 11, 1809.

SIR,—I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I am this moment going up to Bathz, in South Beveland, which has been attacked by a strong detachment of the enemy's flotilla, and which, by Sir Richard Keats's reports, consists of two frigates, one bearing a vice-admiral's flag, thirty brigs, eight luggers or schooners, and fourteen gun-boats.

I was under the necessity of detaining our flotilla, to prevent supplies being thrown into the garrison at Flushing, and to assist in cutting off its communication with Cadsand, which service was effectually done, except during the late heavy gales, which drove the gun-boats from their stations, and prevented our ships entering the Scheldt, from the circumstance of their not being able to weigh their anchors. Since the weather has moderated, the wind has provokingly drawn round to the south-east, which is the only obstacle that prevents Lord William Stuart, with a squadron of ten heavy frigates, passing Flushing, as well as Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner, with the effective line-of battle ships, taking up the anchorage in Dykeshook Bay, where I intend his lordship shall remain, with a view of having the assistance of that squadron in our further operations against the enemy, and eventually to proceed up the Scheldt.

The divisions of the army under the Earl of Rosslyn and Marquis of Huntly landed on South Beveland on the 9th.

The cavalry and ordnance ships, with the brigs and some sloops of war, have passed through the Slough into the West Scheldt, and are now availing themselves of every favourable tide, to proceed to

Bathz. I am also endeavouring to warp the Pallas and Circe through by the same channel, and with every probability of success.

Sir Home Popham was detached with some gun vessels, for the purpose of sounding the river, and of joining Sir Richard Keats at Bathz.

The batteries are not yet ready to open on Flushing, therefore I hope to be here again in time to co-operate with the army in the attack on that garrison.

I am concerned to add, that the enemy has cut the dyke to the right of the town, and the island is likely to be inundated. I have ordered Rear-Admiral Otway to send the Monmouth and Agincourt to England for water, as soon as they can be got down from Zierickzee; and earnestly entreat that other means may be adopted for supplying the army and navy from England, as I apprehend all the water in this island will be spoiled by the inundation, and that there is not more in the other islands than is necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants.

Their lordships must be aware, that in this extensive and complicated service, it is impossible for me to enter so fully into detail as I could wish, especially as our arrangements must vary in proportion with the movements of the enemy.

In my absence, I have directed Rear-Admiral Otway to superintend the several duties relative to the investment of this island, and to correspond with the admiralty on all matters of service.

Captain Dobie, who acted in the Pallas during the absence of Captain Seymour, is the bearer of this dispatch.—He had my flag for some time in that ship, and has been particularly attentive to the public service.

In consequence of the protracted siege of Flushing, and the necessity for the flotilla going up the Scheldt, I have ordered guns from the ships of war, to fit twenty transports as gun-ships, and, with the launches of the ships under Rear-Admiral Otway, to form a flotilla for the lower part of the Scheldt, which I trust their lordships will approve.

You will please, likewise, to inform their lordships, that Lord Gardner had ordered the Centaur and Theseus to cruize off the Texel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. Strachan.

Hon. W. W. Pole.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheldt, August 12, 1809.

Sir,—Having directed the frigates named in the margin * to proceed up the West Scheldt, under the orders of Lord William Stuart, Captain of the Lavinia, the moment the wind was favourable, that zealous officer availed himself of a light air from the westward, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, notwithstanding the tide was against his proceeding, and passed the batteries between Flushing and Cadsand; the ships were under the enemy's fire nearly two hours.

The gallant and seaman-like manner in which this squadron was conducted, and their steady and well-directed fire, excited in my breast the warmest sensations of admiration. The army witnessed their exertions with applause; and I am certain their lordships will duly appreciate the services of Lord William Stuart, the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, on this occasion.

No very material accident happened, except by a shell striking L'Aigle, and which fell through her decks into the bread-room, where it exploded: one man was killed, and four others wounded. Her stern frame is much shattered.

Lord William Stuart's modest letter accompanies this dispatch, together with a return of the killed and wounded, and the damages sustained by his Majesty's ships, in forcing the entrance of this river. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. Strachan.

Lavinia, in the West Scheldt, August 11, 1809.

Sir,—I have the honour to inclose you a report of the killed and wounded, and the damage sustained on board his Majesty's ships, which you did me the ho-

* Lavinia, Heroine, Amethyst, Rota, Nymphen, L'Aigle, Euryalus, Statira, Dryad, and Berlin.

nour to place under my orders, to force through the passage of the Scheldt, between the batteries of Flushing and Cadsand.

As from your position, you must have been a witness to the execution of this service, I have only to thank you for the honour you did me in placing the squadron under my orders.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. STUART.

To Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. K. B. Rear-Admiral of the White, Commander-in-chief, &c. &c.

A return of killed and wounded on board a squadron of his Majesty's ships, led by Captain the Hon. Lord William Stuart, past the batteries of Flushing and Breskens, on the 11th of August, 1809.

Lavinia, Capt. Lord William Stuart, none killed or wounded. Euryalus, Captain the Hon. G. H. Dundas, none. Amethyst, Captain Sir M. Seymour, 1 killed, 1 wounded. L'Aigle, Captain George Wolfe, 1 killed, 4 wounded. Nymphen, Capt. Keith Maxwell, none. Statira, Capt, C. W. Boys, none. Heroine, Capt. H. H. Christian, 2 wounded. Dryad, Capt. E. Galway, none. Rota, Capt. P. Somerville, none. Berlin, Capt. William Thomson, 2 wounded. Total, 2 killed, 9 wounded. R. J. STRACHAN.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheldt, August 13, 1809.

SIR,—I had dispatched Sir Home Popham with the sloops, brigs, and vessels, named in the margin,* together with a light flotilla, under Capts. Lyford, Lowe, and Buck, up the West Scheldt, to sound and buoy the channels of that river, to enable the larger ships to advance for the purpose of putting in execution the ulterior objects of this expedition. Sir Home Popham has executed this service with his usual judgement and correctness.

I have the honour to inclose for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter I have received from Sir Richard Keats, to whom I have given the command of the naval part of our operations in the upper part of both Scheldts, until I get the frigates advanced under Lord William Stuart, and which will be done with the utmost dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

Fort Bathz, Aug. 12, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of your directions, I arrived at Bathz yesterday, and in order to render, if practicable, an attack on the enemy's flotilla more complete, I ordered thirty flat boats, armed with carronades, and some other boats, from the ships under my orders, to rendezvous at this place, and meet the flotilla under Sir Home Popham, but before the arrival of either, six of the enemy's gun-boats having grounded on a bank within reach of the artillery of the fort, after sustaining some injury by it, were abandoned; five of which were destroyed, and the other brought in.

The arrival of Sir Home Popham, and my boats from the East Scheldt, took place nearly at the same time, but the enemy's flotilla moved up to Lillo with the same tide that brought ours to Bathz, one of which was handsomely burned by the advanced gun-boats, almost amongst them.

As the navigation of the West Scheldt is now open as far as it can possibly be cleared by the navy, and a flotilla force of upwards of fifty sail in the East Scheldt demand attention, and I can at any time return in a few hours to this place, it is my intention to repair this morning to the Superb, where I have ordered the boats of my division.

Sir Home Popham is examining the channels.

Although we are now masters of the navigation to Lillo, it may be proper to observe, that it is in the enemy's power, by sending a superior naval force, to deprive us of it, as far as Bathz, (before some larger ships ascend) whenever he pleases. R. G. KEATS.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. Strachan, Bart. K. B. &c.

* Skylark, Harpy, Challenger, La Fleeche, Pilot, Parthian, Daring, Thais, Cracker, Bloodhound, Galgo (rocket ship.)

Lord Chatham to Lord Castlereagh.

Head-quarters, Middleburgh, August 11, 1809.

MY LORD—I received yesterday evening your lordship's dispatch of the 8th instant by the messenger Mills, and I must entreat of your lordship to offer my most dutiful acknowledgments to his Majesty, for the gracious approbation he has been pleased to express of my humble endeavours in his service; and I shall feel the greatest satisfaction in communicating to Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, and the general and other officers, and the troops employed here under my command, the sense which his Majesty entertains of their meritorious conduct in the services in which they have been engaged, as well as the confidence his Majesty feels in their future good conduct, and which I trust they will not disappoint.

The enemy has continued to give what interruption he could to the progress of our works; but since the date of my last letter, he has attempted no sortie in any force. He has endeavoured to cause us some embarrassment, by opening the sluices of Flushing, and letting in the salt water, but this has been attended as yet with little inconvenience, as the necessary precautions for letting off the water through the sluices in our possession at this place and at Veer, I have no doubt will be found effectual. The several batteries will probably be ready to open on the place either the 12th or 13th, and I shall look with great anxiety to the result, as the speedy reduction of Flushing (particularly under present appearances) is of the last importance, as till then so very large a portion of the force under my command is unavoidably detained before it.

The divisions of Lieut.-General Lord Rosslyn and Lieut.-General Lord Huntly were landed, according to the intention I mentioned in my last letter, in South Beveland, on the morning of the 9th instant; but I am sorry to say, that the division of transports, with the cavalry and artillery horses, the heavy ordnance, ammunition, and stores of all descriptions, have not yet been brought through the Slow Passage. The moment they appear, it is my intention to proceed towards Bathz; but as till then no operation can be undertaken, I have thought my presence here was more useful.

A large portion of the flotilla has proceeded up the river to Bathz, on which place I learn that the enemy had again made an attack, but had been repulsed by the guns of the fort.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHATHAM.

Lord Chatham to Lord Castlereagh.

Head-quarters, Middleburgh, August 16, 1809.

MY LORD—I have the honour of acquainting your lordship, that on the 13th instant, the batteries before Flushing being completed, (and the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels, having at the same time taken their stations,) a fire was opened at about half past one P. M. from 52 pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the enemy. An additional battery of six 24-pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town with little or no intermission, till late on the following day.

On the morning of the 14th instant, about ten o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Durloo passage, led by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and ranging up along the sea line of defence, kept up, as they passed, a tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours, with the greatest gallantry and effect. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summon the place. General Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a council of war. An hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to recommence with the

utmost vigour, and about 11 o'clock at night, one of the enemy's batteries, advanced upon the sea dyke in front of Lieut.-General Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried, at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from the 36th, 71st, and light battalions of the King's German Legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, opposed to great superiority of numbers. They took 40 prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that on the preceding evening, an entrenchment in front of Major-General Graham's position was also forced in a manner equally undaunted, by the 14th regiment, and detachments of the King's German Legion, under Lieut.-Colonel Nicols, who drove the enemy from it, and made a lodgement within musket-shot of the walls of the town, taking one gun and 30 prisoners.

About two in the morning, the enemy demanded a suspension of arms for 48 hours, which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your lordship, that these preliminaries being acceded to, as soon as the admiral landed in the morning, Colonel Long, Adjutant-General, and Captain Cockburn of the royal navy, were appointed to negociate the further articles of capitulation, which I have now the honour to inclose. They were ratified about three this morning, when detachments of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town. The garrison will march out to-morrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible.

I may now congratulate your lordship on the fall of a place so indispensably necessary to our future operations, as so large a proportion of our force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of vigour and dispatch, which the means of defence the enemy possessed, and particularly his powers of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent) rendered absolutely necessary.

Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I had committed to Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing, and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and exertion with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by Lieut.-Colonels Walsh and Offery attached to him, as assistants in the Adjutant and Quarter-Master General's department.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the judicious manner in which the general officers have directed the several operations, as well as with the spirit and intelligence manifested by the commanding officers of corps, and the zeal and ardour of all ranks of officers and men.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

Spanish gazettes of the 2d and 3d describe in glowing colours the heroic achievements of our gallant countrymen. The following expressions of Spanish gratitude to England, and of indignation against France, are worthy of being recorded.—

"Never, never shall we forget the sacrifice which the generous English have made to restore our liberties. How horrible does the conduct of the French appear compared with the valiant defenders of the independence of Europe! The instruments of the ambition of a tyrant came to Spain to lay waste our fields, to exterminate the inhabitants, and to give us a government and a king whom we abhor. But the brave islanders flew to assist us in the sacred cause of liberty or death—They offered us their battalions to join ours—They sent us, unasked, pecuniary succours and military supplies, in the midst of their own great struggle—It was

sufficient for Spain to raise the standard of freedom, to make England her friend—Glory to the English people! —Eternal honour to the celebrated general who humbled the French eagles at Vimiera, and led his valiant soldiers to support the Spanish patriots on the banks of the Tagus! Sir A. Wellesley will be esteemed to the end of time, as one of the principal benefactors of the Spanish nation, and his name will never be spoken of but with respect and admiration, by all good men."

12th.—The London Gazette of this date announces the capture of the town of Pesaro, on the 23d of April, by his Majesty's ships Spartan, Amphion, and Mercury, with 13 vessels of different dimensions, laden with oil, hemp, spars, &c.

The same Gazette announces, that on the 2d of May, the Spartan and Mercury chaced two vessels into the port Caseuatico, in which several other vessels were lying; and that, owing to the shallowness of the water, the boats were sent a-head to lead in the ships. At noon they anchored within range of the battery, when the boats commanded by Lieut. Willis took possession of it, turning the guns upon the castle and town, which were soon deserted. They captured twelve vessels laden with corn for Venice, &c. The castle and magazine were blown up, the guns spiked, and the boats came off without the loss of a man. The Mercury was aground at one time from her eagerness to get near the town, but kept up a most effective fire, and was got off without injury.

This being the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, (when he entered into the 48th year of his age,) was celebrated in the usual manner in the metropolis, and other places. In Edinburgh, a numerous party of noblemen and gentlemen met for its celebration in the Assembly Rooms, George street. There were present, on this occasion, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Kinnaird, Lord William Russel, the Hon. Henry Erskine, Lord Bannatyne, Sir John Lowther Johnstone, &c.; and the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Lord Dean of Guild, and the Convener of the Trades, attended as visitors of the Stewards. The Earl of Lauderdale presided.

Perth.—This day Thomas Hutchinson, weaver, put an end to his existence at the Town's Muir, by hanging himself with a pocket handkerchief. This desperate act he had threatened to commit a considerable time ago; but it was impossible to watch him. He was a sober and industrious man, and neither in his family nor in his worldly circumstances had any thing to distress him. But it seems that he has for some time past laboured under a kind of derangement arising from, or connected with, gloomy and mistaken views of religion; and lately, at the conclusion of the service in one of the established churches of this place, he rose up in a dreadful agitation, told the people that he had a message to them from heaven, and called upon them repeatedly to turn to the Lord. Having delivered the message, he became quite composed, and returned peaceably home. He has left a wife and several young children to bewail his death.

Capture of Ships in the Port of Archangel.—This day dispatches from the Baltic were received from Sir James Samaurez. They state, that, in consequence of a naval attempt which had been made upon

Kolskoi, a general embargo had taken place at the bay of Archangel, and the adjacent coast. In order to disappoint the object of this precaution, the same force which proceeded against Kolskoi entered the straits, and advanced to Archangel, where the fortunate adventurers have succeeded in taking possession of about 100 ships in the harbour, laden with tallow and other valuable commodities.

14th.—Surry Assizes.—Croydon.—This day James Cooper, and Mary Cooper his mother, aged 71, were indicted for the wilful murder of Joseph Hollis, at Compton, in this county, on the 4th of May last. The first count of the indictment stated the murder to have been committed by fracturing the skull, and the second by cutting the throat. Hollis, the deceased, lived in a small cottage adjoining the prisoners, who were his tenants. There was a door of communication between them, so that whatever passed in one house could be distinctly heard in the other, and one of the witnesses stated, that even the clock could be heard to tick. The deceased was a man of near 70, but hale and hearty. He had hoarded money, which, it was stated in evidence, he carried in three canvas bags, in one of which he kept notes, in another gold and silver, and in the third copper. He lived alone, and a woman of the name of Mary Wisdom came daily to sssist in his little household arrangements. He had expressed his design to set out for Guildford fair on May 4th, at four in the morning, and had previously told this woman that she should not want her assistance that day. On the day following the fair, about ten in the morning, she sent her daughter, who found the door unfastened, and on opening it, saw Hollis lying dead on the floor, with shocking marks of violence. A constable and a surgeon were immediately brought to the house. It appeared that the unfortunate man had been murdered while at breakfast, probably the day before, as a cup of coffee half drunk was on the table, a piece of toast before the fire, the butter bason broken &c., and his hat lying near him. Under the body was found a bloody clasp knife, and, from marks of a poker upon the chimney piece, it was supposed a struggle had taken place. The money bags had disappeared, and only two shillings found on the person of the deceased. The prisoners were apprehended on suspicion on the evening of that day, but were dismissed for want of evidence against them. Circumstances however occurred which caused them to be again apprehended. A number of different witnesses were examined, and it was proved that Hollis and the prisoner James Cooper had quarrelled about a fortnight before the murder. On this occasion, Hollis threatened to turn him out of his cottage for not paying the rent; and when Cooper went into his mother, he had said, that within a fortnight he would be upsides with him. She was then heard to exclaim, "God forbid!" on which he also threatened her. It was also a strong circumstance against the prisoners, that they had not gone to the assistance of the deceased, as they must have heard the struggle, if the guilt had been committed by any stranger. The evidence being closed, the jury withdrew for some time, and returned a verdict of *guilty* against the son, and *not guilty* against the mother,

William Moulds was indicted for the wilful murder of William Turner, by shooting him on the king's

highway, near Farnham, in this county, on the 18th of May last. This was a most aggravated case. The prisoner was a soldier in the 52d regiment, from which he deserted from Winchester, accompanied by E. Roper and Mary Fisher. As he was on the road, he declared to them that he must have some man's clothes to prevent his being taken as a deserter, and he would shoot some one to get them. As they went along, they were joined by the deceased, and, after some conversation, the prisoner fired at him with his musket, and the ball entered his back; he had strength enough to run to Farnham, when he reached the house of Mr Pott, a surgeon; he lived two days, and then expired. A party of soldiers were sent in pursuit of the prisoner, and he was apprehended. The deceased saw him, and identified his person, before he died. After he had shot the deceased, one of the girls fainted, and he and the other took her into an adjoining clover field. Here he declared that he was sure that the ball must have entered the man's body, and he could not have run above 20 yards, and he wished he had gone back to have had his money and clothes. The jury found him *guilty*.

The learned judge, immediately after the conviction of the above murderers, sentenced them to be hanged on Wednesday morning, and their bodies to be dissected and anatomised.

The assizes here finished, which concludes the home circuit.

A letter from Sir Arthur Wellesley to Lord Castlereagh, dated Talavera, July 24, 1809, giving an unimportant detail of the military operations in that quarter up to that date, concludes as follows:—

"General Cuesta has urged the Central Junta to adopt vigorous measures to relieve our wants; till I am supplied, I do not think it proper, and indeed I cannot continue my operations. I have great hopes, however, that before long I shall be supplied from Andalusia and La Mancha with the means which I require, and I shall then resume the active operations which I have been compelled to relinquish."

SPANISH PAPERS.—ARRIVAL OF MARQUIS WELLESLEY AS OUR AMBASSADOR IN SPAIN.—CADIZ, *August* 2.—His Britannic Majesty's ship, the Donegal, cast anchor yesterday in this port, having on board his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty to the Supreme Central Junta of the kingdom. His Excellency was received on the morning of the same day, with all the honours due to his rank, and with expressions of enthusiasm from all classes, who concurred in celebrating his arrival. The populace, anxious to express their attachment and gratitude to the magnanimous nation of which his excellency was the representative, took the horses from the carriage which had been provided for his excellency, and conducted him in triumph to his abode.—An instance of disinterested patriotism, on the part of an artisan, Justa Lobato, is worthy of public and honourable mention. This worthy Spaniard refused, in the name of all those who accompanied him, the generous present which his excellency offered him, in terms as courteous as they were energetic:—"Patriotism and sincere gratitude are the motives of our actions, and not interest."—The members of the garrison, the public

authorities, and distinguished persons, waited on his excellency to compliment him on his arrival.

Somerset Assizes.—Trial of Captain Davison for theft.—This day Captain John Davison, of the Royal Marines, was indicted before Sir Soulden Lawrence, Knt., for stealing a piece of muslin, of the value of 30s. the property of James Bunter, mercer, of Taunton. A. Buller, an apprentice, stated, that, on the morning of July25th, the prisoner came to Mr Bunter's shop, and asked to be shown some muslins he had seen the night before. After looking at them, he walked to the lower end of the shop, and carried ten or twelve pieces with him, which he laid by his side. He then walked towards the door, and asked how the handkerchief he had on looked, and whether they had any like it. He then sat down near the muslin, and asked to look at some stockings. On this the witness carried away the pieces of muslin, except one, which he plainly could perceive covered with the prisoner's pocket handkerchief. While the prisoner was looking at the stockings, witness saw him take up his handkerchief with the muslin in it, which he put under the left lapel of his coat. After looking at some other patterns, prisoner departed, on which the witness found that the muslin he had taken away was the first piece he had shewn him. He knew the mark, and particularly described it. He then rang the bell for Mr Bunter, and went with him in search of Captain Davison, whom they found at Bluet's shop, from which he retired as they approached. Sutton, a constable of Taunton, stated, that he went with another constable to Davison's lodgings, broke open his trunk, and found in it the piece of muslin described above. Mr Bunter then identified his property, which was brought to him in ten minutes after the search. Colonel Mears, T. Woodford, Esq. surgeon, —— Bryant, Esq., R. Morgan, Esq., Rev. Mr Townshend, Rev. F. H. Clapp, H. C. Standart, Esq., and the Rev. D. Webber, all of whom are persons of the first respectability, and who had known the prisoner nearly two years, severally gave him a most excellent character.

The judge then summed up the evidence in a becoming manner, and the jury returned a verdict of *guilty*. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years transportation. He is a genteel young man, and his trial excited uncommon interest.

15th.—Splendid Victory over the French at Talavera.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing street, August 15.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. dated Talavera, July 29.

Talavera de la Reyna, July 29.

My Lord—General Cuesta followed the enemy's march with his army from Alberche on the morning of the 24th, as far as Santa Olalla, and pushed forward his advanced guard as far as Torrijos.

For the reasons stated to your lordship in my dispatch of the 24th, I moved only two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry across the Alberche to Casalegos, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, with a view to keep up the communication between

General Cuesta and me, and with Sir R. Wilson's corps at Escalona.

It appears that General Vanegas had not carried into execution that part of the plan of operations which related to his corps, and that he was still at Damiel in La Mancha; and the enemy in the course of the 24th, 25th, and 26th, collected all his forces in this part of Spain, between Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps of two thousand men in that place. His united army thus consisted of the corps of Marshal Victor, of that of General Sebastiani, and of seven or eight thousand men the guards of Joseph Buonaparte, and the garrison of Madrid, and it was commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, aided by Marshals Jourdan and Victor, and General Sebastiani. On the 26th, General Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back, and the general retired with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberche, General Sherbrooke continuing at Casalegos, and the enemy at Santa Olalla. It was then obvious that the enemy intended to try the result of a general action, for which the best position appeared to be in the neighbourhood of Talavera, and General Cuesta having consented to take up this position on the morning of the 27th, I ordered General Sherbrooke to retire with his corps to its station in the line, leaving General Mackenzie, with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, as an advanced post in the wood on the right of Alberche, which covered our left flank.

The position taken up by the troops at Talavera extended rather more than two miles; the ground was open upon the left where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height to the left, on which was, in echellon and in second line, a division of infantry under the orders of Major-General Hill. There was a valley between this height and a range of mountains still further upon the left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before mentioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action. The right, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner; the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish infantry was formed in two lines behind the banks on the roads which led from the town and the right of our position.

In the centre, between the two armies, there was a commanding spot of ground, on which we had commenced to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear. Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell was posted at this spot with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by General Cotton's brigade of dragoons, and some Spanish cavalry.

At about two o'clock on the 27th, the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche, and manifested an intention to attack General Mackenzie's division.

The attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the troops, consisting of General Mackenzie's and Colonel Donkin's brigades, and General Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by General Payne with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the second battalion 87th regiment, and second battalion 31st regiment, in the wood. Upon this occasion the steadiness and discipline of the 45th regiment, and of the 5th battalion 60th regiment, were conspicuous; and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in which Major-General Mackenzie withdrew his advanced guard. As the day advanced, the enemy appeared in larger numbers on the right of the Alberche, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general attack upon the combined army. General Mackenzie continued to fall back gradually upon the left of the position of the combined ar-

mies, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the guards, Colonel Donkin being placed in the same situation further upon the left, in the rear of the King's German Legion.

The enemy immediately commenced his attack in the dusk of the evening, by a cannonade upon the left of our position, and by an attempt with his cavalry to overthrow the Spanish infantry posted, as I have before stated, on the right. This attempt failed entirely. Early in the night he pushed a division along the valley on the left of the height occupied by General Hill, of which he gained a momentary possession, but Major-General Hill attacked it instantly with the bayonet, and regained it. This attack was repeated in the night, but failed, and again at day-light in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, and was repulsed by Major-General Hill. Major-General Hill has reported to me in a particular manner the conduct of the 29th regiment, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment, in these different affairs, as well as that of Major-General Tilson, and Brigadier-General Richard Stewart.

We have lost many brave officers and soldiers in the defence of this important point in our position; among others I cannot avoid to mention Brigade-Major Fordyce, and Brigade-Major Gardner; and Major-General Hill was himself wounded, but I am happy to say but slightly. The defeat of this attempt was followed about noon by a general attack with the enemy's whole force upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British army.

In consequence of the repeated attempts upon the heights on our left by the valley, I had placed two brigades of British cavalry in that valley, supported in the rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry. The enemy then placed light infantry in the range of mountains on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry under Lieutenant-General De Bassecourt. The general attack began by the march of several columns of infantry into the valley with a view to attack the heights occupied by Major-General Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the 1st German light dragoons and 23d dragoons, under the command of General Anson, directed by Lieutenant-General Payne, and supported by General Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23d dragoons suffered considerable loss, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the enemy's plan. At the same time he directed an attack upon Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell's position in the centre of the combined armies, and on the right of the British. This attack was most successfully repulsed by Brigadier-General Campbell, supported by the King's regiment of Spanish cavalry, and two battalions of Spanish infantry; and Brigadier-General Campbell took the enemy's cannon.

The brigadier-general mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion 7th, and the 2d battalion 53d regiments, and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended.

An attack was made at the same time upon Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and center of the 1st line of the British army. This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets, by the whole division, but the brigade of guards, which were on the right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns; and the division was obliged to retire towards the original position, under cover of the 2d line of General Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment. I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights, as soon as I observed the advance of the guards, and it was formed in the plain, and advanced upon the enemy, and covered the formation of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division.

Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the enemy's troops were employed, he com-

menced his retreat across the Alberche, which was conducted in the most regular order, and was effected during the night, leaving in our hands 20 pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners.

Your lordship will observe by the inclosed return, the great loss which we have sustained of valuable officers and soldiers, in this long and hard-fought action, with more than double our numbers. That of the enemy has been much greater. I am informed that entire brigades of infantry have been destroyed, and indeed the battalions that retreated were much reduced in numbers. By all accounts their loss is ten thousand men. Generals Lapisse and Morlot are killed; Generals Sebastiani and Boulet wounded.

I have particularly to lament the loss of Major-General Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th; and of Brigadier-General Langworth, of the King's German Legion; and of Brigade-Major Beckett, of the guards.

Your lordship will observe, that the attacks of the enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops. The Spanish commander-in-chief, his officers and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them which were engaged did their duty; but the ground they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the enemy while he was engaged with us.

I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and troops. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, and for the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets.

To Lieutenant-General Payne and the cavalry, particularly General Anson's brigade, to Major-Generals Hill and Tilson, Brigadier-Generals Alexander Campbell, Richard Stewart, and Cameron, and to the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively, particularly the 29th regiment, commanded by Colonel White, the 1st battalion 48th, commanded by Colonel Donellan, afterwards, when that officer was wounded, by Major Middlemore; the 2d battalion 7th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Myers; the 2d battalion 53d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham; the 97th, commanded by Colonel Lyon; the 1st battalion of detachments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, and the second battalion 31st, commanded by Major Watson, and of the 45th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Guard, and 5th battalion 60th, commanded by Major Davy, on the 27th.

The advance of the brigade of guards was most gallantly conducted by Brigadier-General Campbell, and when necessary, that brigade retired and formed again in the best order.

The artillery, under Brigadier-General Howorth, was also, throughout these days, of the greatest service, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the chief engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher; the adjutant-general, Brigadier-General the Hon. C. Stewart, and the quarter-master-general, Colonel Murray, and the officers of those departments respectively, and from Colonel Bathurst, and the officers of my personal staff.

I also received much assistance from Colonel O'Lawlor, of the Spanish service, and from Brigadier-General Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the two Spanish battalions to the assistance of Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell.

I send this by Captain Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who will give your lordship any farther information, and whom I beg leave to reccommend.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Arthur Wellesley.

Return of the numbers of killed, wounded, and missing, of the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. in action with the French army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte in person, in front of

the town of Talavera de la Reyna, on the 27th of July, 1809.

Total—7 Officers, 2 Serjeants, 122 rank and file, killed; 24 Officers, 17 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 465 rank and file, wounded; 3 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 202 rank and file, missing.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.—General Staff, Captain Fordyce, 81st Regiment, Deputy-Adjutant-General. Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Ross. 2d Battalion 31st Foot, Captain Lodge. 1st Battalion 88th Foot Lieutenants Graydon and M'Carthy. 1st Battalion Detachments, Lieutenant M'Dougal, 91st Regiment. 2d Battalion 87th Foot, Ensign La Serre.

Wounded.—1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion, Lieutenant Heimbruch, severely in the arm. Royal Engineers, Captain Boothby in the thigh. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, Captain and Adjutant Bryan, severely. 29th Foot, Lieutenant Popham, severely. 2d Batt. 31st Foot, Captain Coleman, Lieutenant George Beamish, severely; Ensigns Gamble and Sorden, slightly. 1st Batt. 45th Foot, Lieutenant Colonel Guard, severely. 5th Batt. 60th Foot, Captain Wolf, severely. 1st Batt. 61st Foot, Major Coghlan, ditto. 2d Batt. 87th Foot, Captain Macrea, severely; Captain Somersall, slightly; Lieutenant Kavanah, ditto; Lieutenants Bagnall, Kingston, Johnson, and Caroll, severely; Ensign Moore, slightly; Ensigns Knox and Butler, severely. Rifle Corps, King's German Legion, Captain During, slightly; Lieutenant Holle, severely. 7th Line, King's German Legion, Adjutant Delius, severely.

Missing.—1st Batt. Detachment, Captain Poole, 52d Foot; Captain Walsh, 91st Foot, and Lieutenant Cameron, 79th Foot.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. in action with the French army, commanded by Joseph Buonnparte in person, at Talavera de la Rayna, on the 28th of July, 1809.

Total—27 officers, 26 serjeants, 4 drummers, 618 rank and file, killed; 171 officers, 148 serjeants, 15 drummers, 3072 rank and file, wounded; six officers, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 418 rank and file, missing.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the battle of the 28th of July.

4 eight pounders, 4 six ditto, 1 four ditto, 1 six-inch howitzer, 2 tumbrils, complete in ammunition; taken by Brigadier-General A. Campbell's Brigade. 6 pieces of ordnance, 1 six-inch howitzer, left by the enemy, and found in the woods. 1 standard, taken by the 29th regiment; 1 ditto, destroyed by ditto. 3 standards, taken by the King's German Legion.

CHARLES STEWART, Brig-Gen. Adjutant-General.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.—General Staff, Major-General Mackenzie and Brigadier-General Langworth. Coldstream Guards, Captain Beckett, brigade-major to brigade of guards. 43d Foot, Captain Gardner, Brigade-Major to Brigadier-General R. Stewart. 23d Light Dragoons, Lieutenants King and Powel. 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, Ensign Parker. Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Wyatt. 1st Batt. 3d Guards, Captains Walker, Buchanan, Dalrymple; Ensign Ram; Adjutant Irby. 2d Batt. 7th Foot, Lieutenant Beaufoy. 1st Batt. 61st Foot, Major F. Orpen, Captain H. James, Lieutenant Daniel Haimes. 2d Batt. 83d Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Lieutenants Dahman, Montgomery, and Flood. 1st Batt. 88th Foot, Captain Blake. 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion, Captain Versalle, Captain Henry Hodenberg.

Wounded.—Major-General Hill, slightly. Brigadier-General A. Campbell, slightly. Ditto H. Campbell, severely, but not dangerously. 13th Light Dragoons, Captain Whittingham, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, slightly. 91st Regiment, Captain Blair, Brigade-Major to General Cameron, severely. Coldstream Guards, Captain Bouve-

rie, Aid-de-camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, slightly. 92d Foot, Ulysses Burgh, ditto, ditto. 1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion, Captain Zerffen, Aid-de-Camp to General Langworth, severely. Sicily Regiment, Captain Craig, Aid-de-Camp to General Sherbrooke, slightly. 3d Dragoon Guards, Captain Bryce, severely. 14th Light Dragoons, Colonel Hawker, slightly; Captains Chapman and Hawker, severely; Lieutenant Ellis, ditto; Lieutenants Wainman and Smith, slightly. 16th ditto, Lieutenant Bence, slightly. 23d ditto, Captains Howard and Frankland, severely; Lord William Russell, slightly; Cornet Dodville, ditto. 1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion, Lieutenant Poten, severely; Cornet Teuts, slightly. Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Stanway, slightly. Royal British Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham, slightly; Captains Taylor and Baynes, ditto. Royal Staff Corps, Captain Todd, slightly; Lieutenant Shancham, ditto. 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Stibbert, and Sir William Sheridan, severely, but not dangerously; Captains Millman and Christie, ditto; Captains Collier and Wood, slightly; Captain Jenkinson, severely; Ensign Sandilands, ditto, but not dangerously. 1st Batt. 3d Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, slightly; Major Fotheringham, ditto; Captain Giles, ditto; Ensigns Atcheson, Towers, and Scott, ditto. 1st Batt. 3d Foot, or Buffs, Lieutenant-Colonel Muter, severely, since dead; Major Drummond, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, slightly. 2d Batt. 7th Foot, Lieutenants Kerwan and Muter, severely; Adjutant Page, slightly. 2d Batt. 24th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, severely; Major Popham, ditto; Captain Collis, ditto; Captain Evans, ditto, since dead; Lieutenant Vardy, slightly; Ensigns Grant, Skene, and Johnson, severely. 2d Batt. 22d Foot, Ensign Jesamin, severely; Adjutant Topp, slightly. 29th Foot, Captain Gauntlett, severely; Lieutenants Stanns, Leslie, Stanhope, ditto; Lieutenant Nicholson slightly; Captain Newbolt, ditto. 2d Batt. 31st Foot, Captain Nicholls, slightly; Lieutenant Girdlestone, ditto; Lieutenant Beamish, severely. 1st Batt. 40th Foot, Captain Colquhoun, slightly. 1st Batt. 45th Foot, Major Gwyn, slightly; Lieutenant Cole, ditto. 1st Bat. 48th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Donellan, severely; Brevet-Major Marston, slightly; Captains Wood and French, ditto; Lieutenants Drought, Page, and Cheslyn, severely; Lieutenants Giles and Cuthbertson, slightly; Ensign Vandermeulen, severely. 2d Batt. 48th Foot, Lieutenant Johnson, slightly; Ensign Kenney, severely. 2d Batt. 53d Foot, Major Kingscote, slightly; Captain Stowell, ditto. 5th Batt. 60th Foot, Captain Carliff, B. Major, slightly; Captain Andrew, ditto; Lieutenants Zulke, Ritter, and Michell, severely; Ensign Altenstein, ditto. 1st Batt. 61st Foot, Captains Furnase, Laing, Goodsman, and Harley, slightly; Lieutenants M'Lean and Tench, ditto; Lieutenant Collins, severely; Lieutenant Gwan, slightly; Ensign Brackenburgh, ditto; Adjutant Drewe, severely. 2d Batt. 66th Foot, Captain Kelly, slightly; Captain Stewart, severely; Captain Adams, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, ditto; Lieutenants Morris, Dudgeon, Humbly, and Steel, severely; Lieutenant Shewbridge, slightly; Lieutenant Morgan, severely; Ensign Cotter, ditto; Ensign Macarthy, slightly. 2d Batt. 83d Foot, Captain Summerfield, slightly; Captain Reynolds, leg amputated; Lieutenant Nicholson, severely; Lieutenants Baldwin and Johnson, slightly; Lieutenant Abell, severely; Lieutenant Pyne, slightly; Ensigns Boggie and Carey, severely: Ensign Letoller, slightly; Adjutant Braham, ditto. 2d Batt. 87th Foot, Major Gough, severely; Lieutenant Rogers, slightly; Ensign Pepper, ditto. 88th Foot, Captain Brown, severely; Lieutenant Whittle, ditto; Ensign Whitelaw, ditto. 1st Batt. Detachments, Major Ross, 38th Regiment, severely; Captain M'Pherson, 35th ditto, ditto; Captain Bradley, 28th ditto, slightly; Captain Chancellor, 38th ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Gilbert, 28th ditto, severely; Lieutenant M'Beth, 42d ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Fullerton, 38th ditto, slightly; Lieute-

nant Munro, 42d ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Brown, 43d ditto, ditto. 1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion, Major Bodeker, severely; Captain Marshall, ditto; Captain Saffe, slightly; Captain Petersdorf, ditto; Lieutenants Gorben, senior, Ernest, Hodenberg, and Fred. Hodenberg, severely, Lieutenants Saffe and Schlutter, senior, slightly; Ensign Allen, ditto. 2d Batt. Line, King's German Legion, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruns, severely; Major Bellaville, slightly; Captain Bergman, severely; Captain Heldrith, slightly; Captain Sharnhorst, severely. 3d Batt. Line, King's German Legion, Lieutenants Benerman, Winkstern, Wessell, Week, Holle, severely; Ensign Tinch, slightly; Ensigns Schmidt, Billeb, Blumenhagen, severely. 5th Batt. Line, King's German Legion, Captain Hamelberg, severely; Captain Gerber, slightly; Lieutenants Linsingen and During, severely; Ensign Brandes, slightly; Ensign Kohler, severely. 1st. Batt. King's German Legion, Major Berger, slightly; Lieutenant Volge, ditto; Lieutenant Freytag, severely; Ensign Offen, ditto.

Missing.—23d Dragoons, Captains Allen and Drake, wounded and missing; Lieutenant Anderson, ditto. 45th Foot, Captain Leckey, Brigade-Major, ditto. 28th Foot, 2d Batt. Ensign Reeves, ditto. 97th Foot, Lieutenant Shipley, ditto.

Return of the numbers of killed, wounded, and missing of the army under the command of General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. in action with the French army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809.

27th July, 1809.

Killed.—7 officers, 2 serjeants, 122 rank and file.

Wounded.—24 officers, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 465 rank and file.

Missing.—3 officers, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 202 rank and file.

28th July, 1809.

Killed.—27 officers, 26 serjeants, 4 drummers, 613 rank and file.

Wounded.—171 officers, 148 serjeants, 15 drummers, 3072 rank and file.

Missing.—6 officers, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 418 rank and file.

TOTAL.—*Killed.*—5 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 7 captains, 15 lieutenants, 3 cornets or ensigns, 1 adjutant, 28 serjeants, 4 drummers, 735 rank and file.

Wounded.—9 general staff, 10 lieutenant-colonels, 12 majors, 53 captains, 71 lieutenants, 34 cornets or ensigns, 6 adjutants, 65 serjeants, 16 drummers, 3537 rank and file.

Missing.—5 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 cornet or ensign, 15 serjeants, 9 drummers, 620 rank and file. Total 5367.

Return of horses killed, wounded, and missing on the 27th of July, 1809.
16 killed, 9 wounded, 2 missing.

Return of horses killed, wounded, and missing on the 28th of July, 1809.
195 killed, 65 wounded, 157 missing.

Return of the horses killed, wounded, and missing on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809.

27th July, 16 killed, 3 wounded, 2 missing. 28th July, 195 killed, 65 wounded, 157 missing. General Total, 211 killed, 74 wounded, 159 missing.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, K. B. to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated, Talavera, August 1, 1809.

"Since I had the honour of addressing you on the 29th July, the enemy have continued to keep a rear-guard of about ten thousand men on the heights on the left of the Alberche.

"The extreme fatigue of the troops, the want of provisions, and the numbers of wounded to be taken care of, have prevented me from moving from my position.

"Brigadier-General Craufurd arrived with his brigade on the 29th in the morning, having marched twelve Spanish leagues in little more than twenty-four hours."

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir A. Wellesley, to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Talavera, August 1.

"When I addressed you this morning, I had not received the report from the outposts. It appears that the enemy withdrew the rear-guard which was posted on the heights on the left of the Alberche last night at eleven o'clock, and the whole army marched towards Santa Olalla: I conclude, with an intention of taking up a position in the neighbourhood of Guadarama."

One of the most pleasing and important results which may be expected from the battles which have been fought between the British and French troops in the Spanish peninsula is, the conviction with which they must inspire the enemy, and every nation in Europe, that those virtues which have procured for us an indisputed and indisputable predominance by sea, will, when properly and fairly called forth, secure to us a decided superiority by land, and that our army, composed, as it is, of the same materials with our navy, does not yield to it either in discipline, skill, or bravery. This in itself is a great point gained, when we consider what have been the prevailing ideas upon this subject among foreigners, and how much both the grandeur and security of every state depends upon public opinion. After what has taken place, it is impossible that the enemy must not respect, profoundly respect, our national character—it is impossible that he shall in future boast of having the best soldiers in Europe, however confident he may still feel in his numbers.

Sir A. Wellesley received a severe contusion in the shoulder from a spent musket-ball. He had the good fortune, however, to escape two bullets which passed through his clothes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross of the Coldstream Guards, who fell nobly fighting for his country, was son to the late gallant Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross, and brother to General Sir Charles Ross, Bart.

Colonel Alexander Gordon, of the 83d regiment, who fell so nobly at the battle of Talavera, was as brave and enterprising an officer as the British army could boast of. He was wounded in the neck by a musket-ball, charging the enemy at the head of his regiment, and while carrying off the field, a shell fell on him, and killed him instantaneously. Colonel Gordon was very severely wounded in Holland under the Marquis of Huntley, in whose regiment he was at that time a captain. He served in the same regiment in Egypt, and was subsequently appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Hardwicke during his viceroyship in Ireland. He was son to the present Countess of Dumfries, and brother to William Gordon, member for Worcester, one of the partners of the respectable house of Gordon and Murphy, in London. Colonel Gordon was scarcely more than 33, of the most accomplished manners and amiable disposition.

15th.—On Saturday, as Alexander Blackett, keelman, was sitting on the edge of the Quay at Newcastle, with a child in his arms, viewing the swollen state of the Tyne, he was seized with a fit, fell into the river, and was drowned. He had presence of mind to throw the child from him on to the quay.

Arrival of the Duke of Brunswick and his Followers in England.—This day at noon, Captain Goate, of the Mosquito sloop of war,

arrived at the Admiralty. His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick Oels had arrived with Captain Goate at the Clarendon hotel in the morning. The circumstances of the escape of this illustrious stranger from the power of the tyrant of the continent, to this sanctuary of freedom, are very interesting. When Colonel Schill entered the Mecklenburgh territory, the Duke of Brunswick Oels resolved to join him, and for this purpose collected about 2000 of his most faithful subjects, and got them arms of different kinds, muskets, pikes, &c. But his junction with Schill being prevented by the advance of some Danish and Dutch troops, he was forced to retire to Carlstadt, on the Weser. From thence he dispatched a trusty officer in a small boat to Heligoland, to communicate his situation. Fortunately, the Amiable frigate, Lord George Stuart, was met near the island. His lordship, resolving to give him every assistance, collected some small craft, and proceeding instantly to the Weser, got the duke and his whole patriotic band safely embarked. They proceeded first to Heligoland for some provisions, and on the 10th they were all landed at the Isle of Wight. About three o'clock, this day, (the 15th) her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales came to the house of Mr Wellesley Pole, at the Admiralty, where the Duke of Brunswick had the first interview with his royal sister. Their royal highnesses remained a long time at the window facing the street, for the gratification of the public. His highness appears to have suffered by bodily exertions and the effect of weather: He is 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, has extremely large mustachios, and whiskers on his upper lip and side of his face, and eyebrows of a light colour. He was dressed in a dark green coat, pantaloons, boots, spurs, a large sabre by his side, and a leather cap, square at the top, from whence hung some horse hair. Lord Mulgrave and the Board of Admiralty offered their congratulations to his highness. At four o'clock, the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the duke, left the Admiralty for Blackheath, to pay their respects to their royal mother. On his highness leaving the Admiralty-yard, the populace gave him three cheers. His corps have since been taken into the pay of Great Britain.

On Monday, early in the morning before the prisoners were let out, a duel was fought by a naval and military officer, in Stapleton prison, when the former was run through the body, and expired. The duellists were attended by their seconds, and fought in a room near the prison, with pieces of sharp iron fastened on the points of sticks. A coroner's inquest has since sat on the body, and returned a verdict of wilful murder against the parties concerned. The survivor has been in consequence committed to Gloucester jail. The difference, we understand, originated in a game at marbles the preceding evening, and the parties agreed to fight it out. So common is the practice of duelling amongst the Frenchmen in this prison, that not less than 150 duels have been fought in the course of the last three years! The average number of prisoners does not exceed 5500.

Fatal Duel.—New Orleans.—A duel was fought here on the morning of the 15th May, between Lieutenants Bowie and Hague of

the light dragoons. At the third fire, both shots took effect. The former was mortally wounded. The latter will in all probability lose one hand, as the bones of his arm just above the wrist are shattered in a shocking manner. They were promising young officers, and were said to be two of the best looking young men in the army.

This evening, as Lieutenant-General Baron Hompesch was returning from Windsor in his sulky, he was stopped between Datchet and Colebrook by a single footpad, who demanded his money. The baron presented the butt end of his whip, which forms a buglehorn, and swore if he did not take himself off, he would lodge the whole of the lead it contained in his brains. The fellow, who mistook it for a blunderbuss, quickly disappeared. The baron, to avoid a second attack, mended his pace, and shortly after, as he was driving rapidly, he came in contact with a man on horseback, when both horses were knocked down by the shock, and the baron's buggy dashed in pieces. The baron and the man, as well as their horses, were so much bruised, that it was with difficulty they were removed; fortunately they had no limbs broken.

18th.—Dreadful Accident at Meikle Ferry.—Inverness.—A great many persons from Dornoch and other parts of Sutherland, who were on their way to attend the Tain market, on Wednesday the 16th, imprudently crowded into the passage boat at the Meikle Ferry, to the number of 152, being considerably beyond its burden. Unfortunately, however, from an anxiety to get across, they were insensible to the imminent danger to which they were about to expose themselves, for they had scarcely proceeded half way from the shore, when, dreadful to relate, the boat sunk, and all on board perished except five persons! The sheriff substitute of Dornoch, Mr John Leslie, merchant there, and his sister, were among the sufferers. The business of the fair having been the object of almost all those who were on board the boat, many of them had all the money they could command along with them, a circumstance which aggravates the misfortune of the afflicted relatives. There were 63 sufferers from the parish of Dornoch alone. Whole families perished. The day was quite calm. The accident is partly attributed to the misconduct of the boatmen, who were said to have been intoxicated, and who suffered with the rest on this afflicting occasion.

This day, a labouring man of the name of Coles, being incensed at some insult offered to him by several boys in Drury-lane, gave way to so violent a paroxysm of passion, that he burst a blood vessel, and died within an hour.

22d.—Capture of Senegal.—Official intelligence reached government this afternoon, of the capture of the French settlement of Senegal, situated at the mouth of the river of that name, with all its dependencies on the African coast. Major Maxwell, who commanded at Goree, informed of the weakness of the garrison, attacked it, in the beginning of July, with about 200 men, supported by the Solebay frigate of 32 guns, Captain Columbine. Our force having passed the bar with the loss of a schooner, the French garrison retired to a battery four leagues up the river, when preparations having been

made to carry it by storm on the 7th, the enemy surrendered on the 8th of July. The loss sustained in the military operations was very inconsiderable; but unfortunately two officers and five men were drowned in the debarkation, in consequence of the violence of the surf. We regret to learn that the Solebay has been wrecked on the coast. Captain Columbine came home in a sloop of war, which sailed on the 22d of July with the dispatches. The garrison are prisoners of war. They are to be sent to France, but are not to serve till exchanged. They consist of 160 Europeans, besides whom there were 240 native militia in the island.

The Senegal settlement is the great mart of the gum trade, from which 800 tons are exported annually; and it was the place whence the enemy sent cruizers against our trade in the Gambia, and along the coast of Africa. During the prosperity of French commerce it was a settlement of very great importance in aiding their slave trade. In our hands it becomes more valuable, as it will, we trust, render more effectual that great measure of humanity, by which the British legislature has endeavoured to put an end to this unhallowed and most inhuman traffic.

23d.—Coroner's Inquest.—A shocking accident happened at the house of Mrs Pringle, in Oxford road, on Sunday night last. A young lady, of the name of Noble, and an aged mother, occupied the first floor and garrets of the house. Soon after midnight Miss Noble was seen to fall from the window of the front attic, and, it is almost needless to add, was killed on the spot. This awful catastrophe happened whilst the deceased was walking in her sleep, which was so customary with her, that the act did not excite surprise, nor did it awake the mother. The deceased had gone into the street two nights previously to this melancholy event. The jury brought in a verdict of *Accidental death*.

London Gazette.

Whitehall, August 26.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron Douro of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and of Wellington, in the said county.

Admiralty-Office, August 26.

A letter has been received by the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, from Captain Cottrel, of his Majesty's ship the Nijaden, dated in Kilduin Bay, the 6th of June last, giving an account of the capture or destruction of 22 or 23 vessels in the river Kola, by the boats of the above ship, under the direction of Lieutenants Wells and Smith. A fort under which those vessels were anchored, was taken possession of, and the guns brought away or thrown into the river.

Foreign-Office, August 26.

The King has been pleased to approve of Don Josef Alonso Ortiz, to be his Catholic Majesty's Consul General in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Whitehall, August 29.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Ireland to Sir Rupert George of Park Place, in the county of Middlesex, and of St Stephen's Green, in the county of Dublin, Knight, First Commissioner for conducting the transport service, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

28th.—WORTHING.—A melancholy accident happened here the other evening. As Miss Elliot was walking in the high road, north of the town, she was met by a groom on a restive horse. In her alarm, she ran towards a stone wall; the unruly animal kicking and plunging, took that direction, knocked her down, fractured her skull, and so horribly disfigured her head, that not a feature remained visible. In this dreadful mutilated condition, she was conveyed home, where she lay four days in a state of insensibility, and then expired.

31st.—PATRIOTIC FUND.—At a Court of Directors of the Bank of England, held at the Bank yesterday, the sum of 5000l. was voted unanimously as a subscription to the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's. This is the second subscription of a similar sum; and whilst it reflects the highest credit on the liberality and patriotism of the gentlemen composing the direction, it is a donation worthy of the Bank of England, and of this high-spirited and generous nation.

MISCELLANIES

PUBLISHED IN COURSE OF THE MONTH.

The Marquis de Romana has caused a very splendid monument to be erected to the memory of Sir John Moore, in a conspicuous situation, to which the remains of the lamented hero have been removed from the obscure place where they then were deposited in the fortress of Coruna. The following inscription is placed on the monument:—

A la Gloria
Del General Ingles Moore,
Y sus valientes Compatriotas,
La Espana Agradecida.
(To the Glory
Of the English General Moore,
And his valiant Countrymen,
The Gratitude of Spain.)

And on the other side,

Memoria del Dia 16 de Enera, 1809.
(In Memory of the Action of 16 Jan. 1809.)

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET.—PARENTAL CRUELTY.—An information was lately heard before the sitting magistrate against a master-sweep, named Henry Doe, residing in the parish of Mary-le-bone, for having in his service, as an apprentice, a child under the age of eight years, contrary to the act of parliament passed for regulating the ages of children to be apprenticed to that business, which particularly specifies that the children must be upwards of that age, and not bound for a longer time than eight years.

The circumstances of this case were truly distressing, and exhibited an instance of human depravity rarely to be equalled. It appeared that the mother of the child went some distance from London, and left her little son, a fine child, five years of age, in the care of its father, who is a working plumber, named Millet. She remained out of town for nearly a twelvemonth, and on her return, flew with anxious hopes to the lodging of her husband, where she, of course, expected to be gratified with the sight of her son; but what was her misery and astonishment, when she was informed by her unnatural husband, that during her absence he had

the cruelty and inhumanity to place his infant offspring in the service of a sweep, and thus early to expose its tender frame to all those melancholy vicissitudes, unhappily so often experienced by the unfortunate children doomed to that wretched employment. Her sensations may be more easily felt than described. She rushed from the presence of the monster, her husband, almost frantic, and, after some difficulty, found the *den*, for it could not be called a human habitation, where her unfortunate infant, then inaugurated in the mysteries of sweeping a chimney, was doomed to pass its existence, without the fostering care of a tender mother, so necessary to a child so young, and subject to all the cruelties an inexorable master might heap upon it. The measure of her woes was yet, however, to be heaped still higher; and she had yet the horrid tale to hear, that the father of this hapless child absolutely *sold it for three guineas*, without the production of which its equally unnatural master refused to restore it to the longing embraces of its distracted mother. The only resource now left her, was to apply to a solicitor for advice, and Mr Humphries humanely took the case in hand, and summoned the master before the magistrates, who, without a moment's hesitation, ordered the child to be restored to its mother, and imposed a fine of five pounds on the master.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH OF A DOG.—A fine Newfoundland dog, the property of Mr Scott of Waltham Abbey, was killed lately in a field by a weazel, which attached itself to his throat, whilst the dog was in pursuit of it in a ditch. The poor animal being unable to disentangle himself from his troublesome assailant, struggled for a considerable time, until at length, exhausted with the loss of blood, he fell down and expired. The dog was valued at thirty guineas.

SEPTEMBER.

1st.—Seven line-of-battle ships and some smaller vessels arrived at Spithead on Wednesday, with the prisoners from Zealand. With what were before at Portsmouth, this will make the number of French prisoners there about 20,000. There are now about 90,000 French prisoners in this kingdom.

The returns of the British naval force, up to this day, are—at sea, of the line, 94; from 50 to 44, 15; 136 frigates; 149 sloops, &c.; 5 bombs, &c.; 79 brigs; 10 cutters; 132 schooners, &c.—There are in commission 801 vessels of various descriptions—The grand total of the British navy includes a force of 1057 vessels of war.

2d.—The London Gazette of this day contains a very important dispatch from Lord Wellington to Lord Castlereagh, which the limits of this department of our work prevent us from giving in detail; and as its substance is given in the History, in the proper connection with the other political events of the year, we must refer our readers to that part of the Register. The dispatch is dated Deleytosa, August 8th, and contains an account of the army under Lord Wellington falling back from the position which it occupied after the battle of Talavera, to Deleytosa, and of 1500 of those who were wounded in

the battle of Talavera, being left at that place in the power of the enemy.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM THE EXPEDITION TO WALCHEREN.—Upwards of 170 transports arrived yesterday in the Downs, and we have been in a complete bustle all this morning, owing to the disembarkation of part of the 2d battalion of the King's German Legion. About five o'clock, 18 transports arrived in the harbour, containing from 25 to 50 horses each; ten were disembarked by eleven o'clock; the remainder cannot be got off the sands till high water (about five.) The whole of the cavalry, and part of the artillery sent out with the expedition, are now in the Downs, and are expected here this evening; they have been forty-eight days on board, and have now returned without having been ever landed (exclusive of two troops of the German Legion, and two of the 16th light dragoons, which are left in South Beveland.) One of the horses was shot on the beach, from an accident in landing it. They are under orders to proceed this day to Canterbury, and expect from thence to resume their quarters at Ipswich. and not to go to Spain, as formerly talked of. They are very fine men, and in great spirits; the horses are in fine condition; their legs are not the least swollen, which is rather singular, as their only exertion was stamping and kicking, owing to the great number of flies, and they were frequently up to their knees in water; in the whole they amount to 650. When they left Flushing, the greater part of the guns were re-embarked, and the whole of the troops were expected to be immediately sent home, except a sufficient garrison (some say 12,000, others 20,000,) at Flushing.

London Gazette.

Whitehall, Sept. 2.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the following gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz. Paulus Amelius Irving, of Woodhouse and Robgill Tower, in the county of Dumfries, Esq., Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces.—Thomas Roberts, of the county of Cork, Esq.—James Shaw, of the city of London, and of Kilmarnock, in the county of Ayr, Esq.—Rowland Blennerhassett, of Blannerville, in the county of Kerry, Esq.—William Smith, of Eardiston, in the county of Worcester, Esq.—Chas. Cockerell, of Sezincot, in the county of Gloucester, and of Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.—Edwin Bayntun Sandys, of Miserden Castle, in the county of Gloucester, and of Chadlington Hall, in the county of Oxford, Esq.—Henry Halford, of St George's, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, doctor of physic, and one of his Majesty's physicians in extraordinary.—John Tyrell, of Boreham-house, in the county of Essex, Esq.

CIRCUIT COURT, JEDBURGH.—The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday, by the Right Hon. Lord Armadale, when the following persons were brought before him for trial, viz. Charles Stewart Mercer, weaver or day labourer, in the parish of Traquair, accused of committing a rape on the person of Isobel Nicol, a young girl of ten years and six months old, or of an assault with intent to commit a rape upon her. He was unanimously

found guilty, and condemned to be executed at Jedburgh on the 10th of October. Andrew Watherston, formerly a herd, and lately a sawer, from Berwickshire, accused of stealing two sheep, belonging to John Logan, Esq., of New Edrom, and seven sheep from John Fulton, tenant of Bessborough Mains, in the parish of Eccles, and one sheep, the property of Richard Allan, Mr Fulton's herd. He was found guilty, but unanimously recommended to mercy on account of the imbecility of his mind. Peter Cairns, tenant in Brown's Bank, in the parish of Biggar, and county of Lanark, and Adam Cairns, residing in Milton, in the parish of Manor, and county of Peebles, both accused of stealing eleven sheep from the farms of Hopehead and Alterston, in the parish of Stobo, and county of Peebles, the property of Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart.; verdict—*Libel not proven.* John Smith, late cattle-driver from Peebles, accused of stealing a variety of articles of wearing apparel, was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years transportation.

We are sorry to state a melancholy circumstance, which took place yesterday:—J. J. Todd, Esq., (brother to Colonel F. Todd, of the 1st regiment of guards,) went out shooting in the neighbourhood of Horndean, Hampshire, when his gun accidentally went off, whilst he was taking out the ramrod, and the contents of it being forced through his body, he lingered for twenty minutes, and then expired. The deceased was on a visit to his sister, Mrs Halkett, the lady of Captain H. of his Majesty's ship Ganges, who resides at Catherington House.

4th.—The London Gazette of this day contains very important dispatches from Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, to Lord Castlereagh, dated Ischia, 5th and 9th July, giving an account of an attack upon the coast of Naples, by the army in Sicily under his command, and of the capture of the Isle of Ischia, &c., of which an account will be found in the Historical Department of this year's Register. The following is the return of casualties in the division of the army under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, 27th regiment, during the siege of Scylla castle, and at Palmi, from the 13th to the 28th of June, 1809.

1 captain, 1 rank and file, 1 mule, killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 76 rank and file, prisoners; 24 rank and file, 4 horses, 11 mules, missing.

Names of the Officers killed and taken prisoners.

21st foot—Captain Hunter killed, Captains Mackay and Conran, Lieutenants M'Nab and Mackay, taken prisoners.

(Signed) J. CAMPBELL, Maj.-Gen.

Return of killed and wounded belonging to the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, K. B. &c. &c., between the 24th and 30th of June, 1809.

Ischia, July 4, 1809.

1 subaltern, 1 bugle, 2 rank and file, 2 marines, killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, 2 marines wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

21st foot—Lieutenant Cameron, doing duty with the flotilla, killed.

Corsican Rangers—Captain Arata, wounded.

J. CAMPBELL, Maj.-Gen. A. G.

SURRENDER OF ST DOMINGO TO BRITISH AND SPANISH FORCES.—The same Gazette contains important dispatches from St Domingo, consisting of several letters, of which the following is the substance. The first is from Major-General Carmichael, dated St Carlos, before the city of St Domingo, July 8th, 1809. It states that he sailed from Jamaica on the 7th June, with several British regiments, and landed at Polingue, 30 miles from the city of St Domingo, on the 28th; and having reconnoitred the forts on the 29th, he resolved by a bold and decisive effort to attempt to raise the siege, which the Spanish garrison had for eight months sustained against their French assailants. General Sanchez being confined by disease, ordered the Spanish troops to execute General Carmichael's orders, and by a forward movement, they effectually cut off the communication between the city of St Domingo and Fort Jerome. Having refused the French general's application for an armistice, he advanced with a Spanish detachment to the church of St Carlos, where, on the evening of the 1st of July, he was joined by the British troops, who had suffered the greatest fatigue, dragging the field pieces on bad roads, and passing rivers without proper conveyance. In the course of that day, General Barquier again requested a suspension of hostilities, which was allowed until twelve the next day; but as a fire of musketry was kept up from the walls, General Carmichael sent an aid-de-camp to demand the cause, who was informed the inhabitants were firing at wild pigeons. On the 3d the commissioners for the capitulation met, when those on the part of the French declared that their positive instructions were not to consent to surrender. Being resolved to admit no other terms, he held a communication with the commander of the naval forces, and having received a reinforcement of armed seamen, ammunition, &c., he wrote to inform General Barquier of his design to attack him; and having made every disposition for the purpose, he was prevented from commencing the attack, by observing a white flag flying in the garrison, and was then informed that the ultimatum was agreed upon, and that the garrison had consented to lay down their arms as prisoners of war. General Carmichael proceeds to express his high approbation of the conduct of the officers and men under his command, and his gratitude for the efficient aid he had received from Captain Cumbie, commander of the naval part of the expedition; and acknowleges the important assistance he had received from Wm. Walton, Esq., an English gentleman, formerly resident in the island. [Here follows an uninteresting correspondence respecting the suspension of hostilities.] The Gazette also contains a letter from Vice-Admiral Rowley, and from Captain Cumbie, giving an account of the naval part of the expedition. Thus, without any loss on our part, have the Spanish been put in possession of the city of St Domingo, and the French expelled from one of the finest of their colonies, which they had made so many exertions and so great sacrifices to retain. We understand that when the Spanish troops were put in possession of St Domingo, General Carmichael returned with his detachment to Jamaica.

NAPLES, *August 18th.*—"An extraordinary circumstance gave much eclat to the fete celebrated for the

birth of the Emperor. On the 15th, in the evening, the Neapolitan fleet, consisting of a frigate, a corvette, and about 80 gun-boats, were moored before the city. The disposition had been made for the salvoes which it is necessary to fire on these occasions. Yesterday four English frigates, and about 20 gun-boats, which are cruising in these seas, approached to make an attack, at the very moment his Majesty (Murat) mounted his horse to review 15,000 or 20,000 French troops assembled on the beach of Chiaga. The king, after having ordered the necessary dispositions for defence, proceeded to pass the troops in review. We then enjoyed one of the finest sights, but which can only be properly conceived by those who are well acquainted with the city of Naples. At the setting of the sun, 20,000 men, on the beach of Chiago, were performing their evolutions, while many hundred pieces of cannon thundered over the bay of Naples."

5th.—Ensign Meadley, of the 60th regiment of foot, brother to Mr John Meadley, of Leeds, was murdered on the parade at Portland, in Jamaica, on the 24th of March last.—Christian Beuteer, a private in that regiment, was the murderer, and the following are the circumstances:—About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th, Ensign Meadley, who was also the adjutant of the 6th battalion, was walking on parade, when he was met by Beuteer, who exclaimed, "O you dog, you come now, I have long waited for you!" and instantly plunged a knife into his body. A coroner's verdict of *wilful murder* was returned against Beuteer, who was committed for trial. No cause could be discovered for this diabolical act, though the wretch continued to glory in it. Ensign Meadley rose from the ranks, and was esteemed an excellent and humane officer. A subscription was opened for his widow and orphan child in Jamaica, and amounted to 400l.

On the 22d ult., arrived at Gottenburgh, an American vessel, which had been captured by a Danish privateer off Fladstrand. At the time of her capture, sixteen of the privateer's crew were put on board to carry her into port; but, just as the ship was entering the roadstead, the Americans, who were twelve in number, rose upon the Danes, whom they attacked with knives, handspikes, &c., and, after a severe struggle, in which one Dane was killed, and the others desperately wounded, repossessed themselves of the vessel. One of the Americans was thrown overboard, and the rest severely wounded. The master was not expected to survive. A Dane was wounded in no less than sixteen different places.

MIDDLEBURGH, *August 23d.*—On the 21st instant, the following proclamations were published:—

PROCLAMATION.

"His Excellency Lord Chatham, commanding the troops of his Britannic Majesty, being informed that many deserters, and persons belonging to the French troops, and some of them armed, are on the island, orders, that the before-mentioned armed or unarmed deserters, or other persons, be arrested, and delivered over to the nearest English detachment, and that no one presume to harbour such deserters, on pain of being sentenced, on conviction, to pay a penalty of 100 florins, (one half of which shall be given to the informer, whose name shall be kept secret,) and be otherwise severely punished according to military law. Military deserters, and other persons belonging to the French army, not surrendering within three days, shall be punished as spies."

PROCLAMATION.

"His Excellency Lord Chatham, &c.

&c., being informed that many persons pass from one island to another, without being furnished with the necessary passports, orders, that no one presume to repair from the island of which he is an inhabitant, to another island, without having obtained a passport from the magistrate, which must be signed by the general, or commanding officer, on pain of being arrested.

"All ferrymen and mariners are commanded to take no one over, unfurnished with a pass. The transgressor of this command shall not only suffer the loss of the boat or vessel, but shall, according to circumstances, be punished according to military law."

6th.—DUMFRIES CIRCUIT COURT.—The only criminal business before the Court was an indictment against Joan Parkington, for child murder. The indictment was laid on the common law, viz. that the prisoner had actually murdered her child, and likewise, by way of alternative on the statute, that she had been guilty of concealing her pregnancy, during its whole continuance, and had not called for or made use of assistance at the time of her delivery, and that her child was found dead. (The act holds it the same thing when the child, as often happens, is missing.) The act 1690, cap. 23. founded upon these suspicious circumstances the presumption of murder, even although no marks of violence appeared on the body of the child when it happened to be found, and on this presumption punished with death. This being found too rigorous, was softened down into the practice of allowing banishment: At the same time, a proof of *actual* murder was and always will be punished capitally. The statute of March last has repealed the statute 1690, and enacted, that the concealment of pregnancy, and failing to call aid in the birth, when the child shall be found dead or missing, shall themselves constitute a crime, and be punished with imprisonment for a time not exceeding two years. The advocate depute consented to pass from the charge of murder at common law, and to restrict his charge to the criminal acts enumerated in the statute. To these the prisoner pleaded *guilty*, and the jury having found her guilty in terms of her own confession, the judge, in consideration of the imprisonment she had already suffered, and of this being the first trial under the new law, sentenced her to be confined in the jail of Dumfries for three months.

7th.—ARRIVAL OF GEN. MONNET, LATE GOVERNOR OF FLUSHING, IN ENGLAND, &c.—General Monnet and suite, together with General Osten, and about 40 prisoners, who had been caught in different hiding places through the Island of Walcheren since the surrender of Flushing, have arrived at Deal in the Monarch, Captain Lee. Monnet had the command of Flushing for about ten years, and by contributions imposed on the inhabitants, is said to have amassed a large fortune: he is a man of vulgar manners and appearance, and was greatly disliked. General Osten was dressed in a splendid uniform. The latter was much beloved at Walcheren, and has, on every occasion, shewn himself the friend of any English sailors who have been cast away on the island, or who have been carried in prisoners, always using his best endeavours to procure the liberty of aged seamen. General Osten headed the several sorties made by the garrison of Flushing, and, though often in peril, was fortunate enough to escape unwounded.

GRATITUDE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—NORWICH, *Sept.* 8.—About 200 more prisoners of war, from Flushing, arrived at the Horse-barracks on Monday last, and proceeded

the following morning to Norman Cross, under a guard of the Yorkshire Militia, who had escorted them from Yarmouth. Several officers also arrived about the same time, with their wives and families, amounting in the whole to 20 persons; and on Thursday they proceeded on their way to Northampton and Chesterfield. The benevolent exertions made in this city, during the stay of these unfortunate people, for facilitating generally the means of their further progress, and for supplying the necessities of the females and children in particular, are acknowledged by themselves in the following address:

"We, the undersigned officers, prisoners of war, lately arrived from Flushing, impressed with feelings of the most lively gratitude, beg respectfully to return our thanks to the mayor, magistrates, and inhabitants of this city, for the very humane treatment and generous relief that we and our families have experienced at their hands, under the circumstances of extreme distress to which the bombardment of the above-mentioned fortress had reduced us.

De Getze, Lieut. Colonel.
De Stampke, Lieutenant.
Ferber, Sub-Lieutenant.
De Geartz, Captain.
Igyrowitz, Lieutenant.
Fluchting, Surgeon-Major.
Dujardin, Sub-Lieutenant.
Erderli, Sub-Lieutenant."

Norwich, September 6, 1809.

9th.——Arrival of Marquis Wellesley as British Ambassador in Spain.—On the 28th of July, (the day of the memorable battle of Talavera,) the Marquis of Wellesley landed from an English frigate at Cadiz. He was received with the most enthusiastic joy by all ranks. A vast multitude flocked down to receive him, and his carriage was drawn by the populace, a thing very unusual in Spain. On the 7th of August, a grand entertainment was given, at which the Marquis, his suite, many officers of the army and navy, the constituted authorities at Cadiz, the Sicilian ambassador, the Pope's Nuncio, &c. &c., were present. James Gordon, Esq. presided; many toasts of a loyal and patriotic nature were given, and drank with enthusiasm. The party afterwards attended a ball at the theatre, which was crowded with the first company, and was most brilliantly illuminated. The portraits of the Kings of Britain and Spain were displayed in it. Marquis Wellesley set out on the 10th for Seville, where he was received by the Supreme Junta with distinguished respect.

This day, two boys amusing themselves by sailing near the point of the new quay, Dundee, were suddenly immersed in the water by the overturning of their boat. The current, which at that place is very rapid, was quickly floating them away, when Heinrick Payeken, a native of Bremen, on board the Phœnix, a foreign vessel lying in the harbour, instantly stripped off his clothes, and plunging into the river, brought them safe ashore. Having thus saved their lives, he deliberately swam into the river for their hats, and restored them to their delighted owners. A subscription has since been opened in the Exchange Coffee-room, and a sum of money obtained to purchase a handsome watch, with an appropriate inscription, to reward the young man for his gallant and humane conduct.

13th.—Return of Troops from Walcheren.—The 11th, 59th, and 79th regiments from the Scheldt were disembarked at Harwich on Sa-

turday, and marched to Weeley and Colchester barracks; and on Monday, 800 men, belonging to the 9th and 42d regiments, arrived in the Belleisle from Flushing. The hotels at the West end of London are almost filled with officers from the expedition, many of them invalids; and the transports, after disembarking the troops, return to Walcheren to bring home other regiments.

CALCUTTA, *Dec.* 20th, 1808.—MR ELPHINSTONE'S MISSION.—"We have much satisfaction in announcing the safe arrival of the Hon. Mr Elphinstone and his suite, within the dominions of Sultan ul Moolk, King of Cabul. Letters were received in town, on Saturday, from his camp, dated on the 30th ult. from near Bhawelpore, on the left bank of the river Garrah.—They had crossed the desart Bekaneer, in a march of eleven days, during which time the escort had undergone considerable fatigue and privation. They had suffered more especially from the scarcity and badness of the water, which are said to have proved fatal to a considerable number of the camp-followers. They had experienced a most honourable and hospitable reception from the Rajah of Bhawelpore, a tributary of Cabul.

"The king of Cabul is said to have undertaken an expedition against Cashmeer, a country which we believe indeed has always (at least nominally) formed a part of his dominions."

15th.—This evening the following melancholy affair happened at Camus, near Blyth. Mr John Storey, who had been fishing at sea for his amusement, returned at dusk, and immediately proceeded home, to announce his arrival to his family, when his two daughters, one aged 11, the other 22 years of age, proposed to accompany him to the shore, in order to assist in securing the boat. The eldest daughter and father proceeded towards the boat, while the younger one staid at a distance with a light, which suddenly disappearing, her sister went to ascertain the cause, when, melancholy to relate, the wretched father never beheld them again in existence. It is supposed they had got on a quicksand at the edge of the sea, and had been thus precipitated in. The eldest was found floating at sea on the following day, and the other along the shore.

Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, 16th September, 1809.

The Royal College of Surgeons being met, made choice of the following office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz:—

ANDREW INGLIS, President.
WILLIAM BROWN, Treasurer.

Examinators.

Thomas Hay.	George Kellie.
George Wood.	Pat. Erskine.
Wm. Farquharson.	Alex. Gillespie.
James Anderson, scn.	James Wardrop.
George Bell.	William Wood.
William Newbigging.	John H. Wishart.

Extracted by
WILLIAM BALDERSTON, Clerk.

ARRIVAL OF REUBELL IN ENGLAND.—Among the extraordinary occurrences which mark the present eventful period, the arrival of Reubell in England deserves to be noticed. This person was a favourite general of Jerome Buonaparte, and is said to have been most frequently opposed to the gallant Duke of Brunswick, who, after being defeated, was obliged, as we have formerly mentioned, to seek a refuge in this country. Reubell has been accused of want of energy, and neglect of military duty, in suffering the Duke of Brunswick and his adherents to effect their escape, and an order was is-

sued from Cassel to put him under arrest. Being made acquainted with this order, the general fled, and afterwards, having arrived at Ostend, put himself on board a vessel in that port, which reached Gravesend yesterday. His lady is with him. She is the intimate friend of Miss Paterson, to whom Jerome was espoused in America, but whom, with the characteristic morality of his family, he soon threw off.

17th.——Inverness.—Circuit Court.—The Court was opened on the 15th by Lord Hermand. James Fraser, officer of excise, was indicted for murder, or culpable homicide, by having been the cause of the death of one of four persons that were attempting a rescue of a quantity of smuggled salt, of which he had previously made a seizure. Verdict—*Not Guilty.*

Donald M'Kay, cattle-dealer in Badinloch, was indicted for the forgery of a bill of 238l. sterling; but, after a trial of considerable length, the jury, all in one voice, found verdict—*Not guilty.*

Donald M'Killican, out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, was indicted for the crime of hamesucken, and committing a violent assault and battery in the house of his brother-in-law. But it was represented to the Court, that he was in very peculiar circumstances, and believed to be in such a state of derangement of mind as not to be an object of trial. His case was therefore certified to the High Court of Justiciary.

Marion, or Martha M'Lean, lately residing in Torran, in the Isle of Skye, was indicted for a considerable theft. She was found guilty, upon her own confession, and sentenced to be transported beyond seas for seven years.

William M'Intosh, a travelling chapman, was indicted for committing a violent assault upon a person residing at Fort William, in the night time, and wounding him by seven severe stabs with a Highlander's knife, commonly called a Black Cork, whereby he lost such a quantity of blood, that he was considered for some time to be deprived of his life, and is still confined to bed, in consequence of these wounds. Having been found guilty, he was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for life.

Mr Eliston and Miss Colson.—An occurrence took place early on the morning of the 5th instant, which has been the subject of much speculation. A young gentleman of the name of Eliston, son of Mr Eliston of Belvidere Place, while accompanying Miss Colson home in a hackney coach, fired two pistols, one, it is supposed, levelled at himself, and the other at the young lady. It appears that an attachment had subsisted between the parties for some months, but that, as Miss Colson's friends did not approve the connection, she had, on the evening of the 4th, taken an opportunity of declining his farther addresses. He seemed hurt by this communication, but before they parted, appeared to be reconciled to her, and she consented on the following morning to go with him and a female friend to the Tower. They did so, and afterwards to the Royalty Theatre. They accompanied her friend in a hackney coach to her house in Crooked Lane, where she was set down, and then, instead of directing the coachman to Newington gate, near which Miss Colson's friends reside, Mr Eliston ordered him to drive down Dirty Lane, saying he wished to call at his father's; and having asked Miss Colson if she

persisted in her intention of giving him up, and being answered in the affirmative, he desired her, upon some pretence, to look out at the coach window, and then discharged the two pistols, one after the other, by which both Miss Colson and himself were severely wounded. The coachman being within some doors of the house in Belvidere Place to which he was directed to drive, heard the report of the pistols, and ran to look for a watchman. On his return, he found the coach empty, and was informed that Mr E. and Miss C. were in the house. Several examinations respecting this unfortunate affair have taken place at Union Hall. Among others, Miss Colson has undergone an examination, and though she admitted the facts to be as above stated, she seemed anxious to vindicate Mr Eliston from the intention of shooting her, but said that his object was merely to destroy himself, and that he wounded her by mistake. Miss Colson's father, however, has been bound over for the appearance of his daughter, to prosecute at the ensuing assizes, though much against the inclination of the young lady; and Mr Eliston has been fully committed to take his trial for firing the pistol with the intention of taking away her life.

OPENING OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.——This splendid new theatre was opened this evening, and crowded in every part; but owing to the popular clamour excited by a very moderate rise of prices, the increase of private boxes, &c., scarcely a word of the performance could be heard. We refer to the Dramatic Article in this volume for the particulars of the disgraceful scenes of which this formed the commencement. But we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of observing, that, notwithstanding the contending passions and opposite interests of the audience, who for some time might be considered as the only actors in the house, yet "*God save the King*" was no sooner called for and struck up, than it uniformly hushed the tempest of the multitude into harmony and peace.

About five thousand of the prisoners last arrived from Flushing have entered into our service. They are on board ships in Portsmouth harbour, temporarily fitted up for them until they are properly selected for their respective regiments.

19th.—The London Gazette of this day contains dispatches from Sir John Borlase Warren, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships on the North American station, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, and dated Halifax, 14th August, 1809. They announce the capture of La Furieuse, French frigate, after an action of six hours and forty minutes, with his Majesty's ship La Bonne Citoyenne, one of Sir J. B. Warren's squadron. Captain Mounsey, the commander of the Bonne Citoyenne, expresses himself in strong terms, in favour of the officers and men under his command; and the loss with which this achievement was effected has been extremely small.

RAMSGATE.—This morning, about nine o'clock, many persons on this pier were highly gratified by the following instance of humanity and activity in our boatmen:—A sailor, looking through a telescope on the pier, saw a boat at sea, seemingly coming towards the harbour, when he perceived her to suddenly upset at about three miles distance; he immediately gave the alarm, and the Nile, Ramsgate boat, Wilkinson master, in a moment manned and put

off, with a great press of sail, to their assistance, at the imminent danger of being themselves overset, as there was a fresh breeze and a considerable scud. The Nile fortunately arrived in time to save the lives of every person belonging to the boat, nine in number, viz. a lieutenant, midshipman, and seven seamen, belonging to the Diana frigate in the Downs. But for the prompt assistance of the Ramsgate boat, no doubt some must have perished; there was a good deal of sea. They were all, including the lieutenant, who has but one arm, preserved and put on shore at Ramsgate.

21st—28th.—Ministerial Difference; Resignations; Duel between Lord Castlereagh and Mr Canning.—The public attention is at present drawn from the Walcheren Expedition, and the affairs of the continent, to an unfortunate difference which has arisen between Lord Castlereagh and Mr Canning. It may be proper to remind our readers, that Lord Castlereagh is secretary of state for war and colonies, and Mr Canning secretary for foreign affairs. For some time past, a considerable coolness has subsisted between these two members of the cabinet, and so long ago as the Easter recess, Mr Canning signified his wish of resigning his situation, unless Lord Castlereagh should relinquish the war department, and a proper successor to him be appointed. This design was announced in the absence of Lord Castlereagh, and the members present are said to have agreed in the propriety of Lord Castlereagh's retirement from office. Mr Canning wished the immediate disclosure of these sentiments to be made to Lord Castlereagh, which certainly would have been the fair and manly course; but his colleagues, from professed regard to Lord Castlereagh's feelings, proposed to delay the disclosure until the adjournment of Parliament. To this proposal, Mr Canning reluctantly consented; and in the mean time, these two gentlemen met on apparent terms of mutual respect in the cabinet, and Lord Castlereagh, as war secretary, was employed in the arrangement of one of the most important expeditions that ever sailed from the British shores, remaining all the while entirely ignorant of the objections which had been made against his continuance in the cabinet. When the adjournment of Parliament took place, Mr Canning is said to have urged the Duke of Portland to enforce the recommendation which he had before submitted to the cabinet, and requested him to communicate the sentiments of himself and his colleagues to Lord Castlereagh; otherwise he expressed his determination of immediately resigning. The Duke of Portland again recurred to the topic of delicacy, though he agreed that it was right Lord Castlereagh should retire. After some further delay, Earl Camden was selected for the purpose of making the above communication to Lord Castlereagh. It was again, however, deferred, in consequence, it is said, of the hurry occasioned by the preparation of the Expedition to the Scheldt, and no communication on a subject so interesting to Lord Castlereagh was made to that gentleman, until Mr Canning, displeased by the delay, actually gave in his resignation. The Duke of Portland then saw the necessity of stating to Lord Castlereagh, the sentiments of Mr Canning respecting his lordship, with the concurring opinion of the cabinet. On receiving his grace's communication, Lord

Castlereagh sent in his resignation, and wrote to Mr Canning a letter, dated St James's Square, 19th September. In this letter, his lordship indignantly refers to Mr Canning's secret proposal, that he (Lord Castlereagh) should be removed from the war department, with the alternative of Mr Canning seceding from the government, if such removal could not be effected; and while he allows that Mr Canning had a right, upon public grounds, to make such a proposal, he considers its systematic concealment from him as a breach of good faith, and reproaches him with sitting in the cabinet, during the preparation of a most important expedition, on terms of apparent friendship and cordiality with a colleague whom he was labouring to supersede. He adds, that he cannot consider Mr Canning excusable for practising such deception, in consequence of the Duke of Portland's, or any other person's scruples respecting the delicacy of the disclosure, as he must have well known that he, (Lord C.) had he been aware of what was going forward, could not have submitted to remain one moment longer in office. He states, that in such circumstances, Mr Canning, as a man of honour, ought to have given in his own resignation, and concludes thus: "Under these circumstances, I must require that *satisfaction* from you to which I feel myself entitled to lay claim." To this letter Mr Canning replied as follows:—

Gloucester Lodge, Sept. 20, 1809.

"My Lord—The tone and the purport of your lordship's letter, which I have this moment received, of course preclude any other answer on my part, to the misapprehensions and misrepresentations with which it abounds, than that I will cheerfully give to your lordship the satisfaction you require."

The Earl of Yarmouth (Lord Castlereagh's cousin) was the bearer of his lordship's letter to Mr Canning. On Thursday morning, September 21st, at seven o'clock, the parties met on Putney Heath. Lord Castlereagh was attended by Lord Yarmouth, and Mr Home, surgeon; Mr Canning by Mr Charles Ellis. At the second fire, Mr Canning received the ball of his antagonist through the outside of the thigh bone. The wound was immediately dressed by Mr Home, who accompanied Mr C. in his carriage to Gloucester Lodge. The wound was not dangerous, and he is in the way of recovery. Lord Castlereagh had a narrow escape, a button on the right lapel of his coat having been shot off. His lordship, on learning the nature of Mr Canning's wound, returned to town with Lord Yarmouth.

It appears that the resignations of Lord Castlereagh and Mr Canning, together with that of the Duke of Portland, (which his grace's infirm state of health for a long time past has now rendered absolutely necessary,) had induced the rest of his Majesty's ministers to think of making some overtures to Lord Grenville and Earl Grey. This measure having received his Majesty's approbation, a correspondence took place on this important subject. It was opened by a letter from Mr Perceval to each of these noblemen, dated Windsor, September 23d, 1809, and stated, that in consequence of the intended retirement of the Duke of Portland, and the resignations of Lord Castlereagh and Mr Canning, he (Mr P.)

and Lord Liverpool, were authorised to concert measures with Lords Grey and Grenville, for forming an extended and combined administration. He therefore requested these noblemen to come to town immediately, in order that this object might be accomplished. Lord Grey replied to the letter addressed to him, in a letter dated Howick, September 26th, expressing, in respectful terms, his zeal for his Majesty's service, and his readiness to go to town at a moment's notice, had his Majesty's commands been personal to himself; but at the same time declining to do so on the present occasion, as it was impossible for him, consistently with his regard to public duty, to enter into any terms with the existing administration. Lord Grenville repaired to town in compliance with his Majesty's request, and on his arrival, wrote to Mr Perceval an answer to his communication, similar in substance to that of Lord Grey, and declining, like him, to enter into a treaty with the existing administration. He declares, however, that, in doing so, he is actuated by no feeling of personal animosity, and that it is not more his duty than his desire to study to allay political animosities; but as his objections apply to the principle of the government itself, and not to the persons of ministers, he considers such an accommodation as leading to a dereliction of public duty. Mr Perceval, in a letter dated the 29th, replies to Lord Grenville. He expresses his regret at the failure of the object in contemplation, and reminds his lordship, that in making the proposal, he had not stated that he wished for the accession of him and Lord Grey, but for their concurrence in forming a combined and extended administration. Here this business is understood to have terminated. A temporary arrangement has therefore been made, by which Earl Bathurst succeeds to Mr Canning, and Lord Palmerston to Lord Castlereagh. Marquis Wellesley is recalled from Spain, and will occupy a distinguished place in the administration.

22d.—Clerkenwell Sessions. —*Colonel Wardle*, v. *Mrs Clarke*.— At 11 o'clock, Colonel Wardle attended at the sessions house, and, in a little time after, was called in before the grand jury, where he underwent an examination, which continued nearly two hours. Major Dodd and Mr Glennie were likewise examined; and, a little after three o'clock, the grand jury, headed by their foreman, appeared in court, and reported several bills for larcenies and minor offences. They then presented, as a *true bill*, that against Mrs Mary Anne Clarke and the two Wrights, for a *conspiracy*.

When the foreman presented this bill, he was informed by the magistrate, then presiding, that, not having a *quorum* present, namely, five magistrates, they could not receive it.

Mr Alley, on the part of the prosecution, observed, that when the dinner hour should arrive, there would be a considerable number of the bench present, and the jury would wait until that hour. At four o'clock the jury, in a great body, again came into court, and a full bench of the magistracy appearing, the foreman again presented the bill, and it was received.

Mr Alley then submitted the usual motions, calling upon the defendants to find bail for their appearance, next sessions, to answer to the charge.— Some reluctance was manifested, but it was finally settled that no warrant was to be executed, provided Mr

Stokes, the solicitor for the defendants, would put in bail for the Messrs Wrights to-morrow, and for Mrs Clarke on Tuesday next.

The words "A True Bill" were endorsed upon the back of it in letters three inches in length. A vast crowd of people witnessed these occurrences, led thither from the expectation of the bill being to be presented this day.

Thomson's Anniversary at Ednam.—This day, (the 22d,) the annual meeting was held at Ednam, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the Birth of Thomson. The memory of the Poet of the Seasons, and other appropriate toasts, were given, and the day was spent with that conviviality and decorum which the occasion of the meeting is so well calculated to inspire. We observe with regret, that a sufficient sum has not yet been subscribed to warrant the gentlemen of this society to proceed with the monument in honour of Thomson, which has long been an object of contemplation. We hope, however, more for the credit of the country than for that of the poet, who is far removed from human praise or censure, and whose fame is, at any rate, too firmly established to admit of increase by such a tribute, that this laudable design will not be relinquished.

28th.—Mysterious Affair at Worthing. Police-Office Marlborough Street.—A final examination was this day made by the magistrate, relative to a very extraordinary case, in which Miss Latham, a handsome young lady of 16, the daughter of a respectable physician, was prosecutrix, and Mr Barrett, a wine merchant in London, was defendant. The testimony of Miss Latham, on former examinations, stated, that she was walking along South Street, Worthing, at seven o'clock in the morning of the 10th of June, after having left her brother and maid-servant at a bathing-machine, when she was overtaken by the defendant, who took her by the arm, and pressed his conversation upon her. She declined his company, but he still solicited her to grant him five minutes conversation. The defendant followed her to the door of her lodgings, where he left her. The next morning, being the 11th, Miss Latham saw the defendant pass the house, but she supposed he did not see her. On the morning of the 12th, she had returned from bathing, and whilst sitting on her sofa, and perusing a book, she heard the lock of the door opened, and suspecting it to be the son of Mr King, of Bedford Row, she went down stairs, and, to her surprise, beheld the defendant, who followed her hastily into her drawing-room. He immediately began to take liberties, and Miss Latham fainted. She did not know what happened until some time after, when she partly recovered, and found herself on the sofa, with a handkerchief tied over her mouth. The defendant had taken off her white sash, and tied her hands at the wrist. He observed that she should not be hurt, and advised her not to be alarmed. After having treated her with excessive rudeness, the defendant used pressing solicitations to prevail on her to elope, and he added, that a post-chaise should be waiting for her at the door of Mr Ogle. He assured her that he would treat her affectionately. She should go to his country house, and have servants at her command. The defendant loosened the handkerchief from her

mouth, in order, as he said, to receive a gratifying answer to the proposed elopement; but, on her indignantly expressing her abhorrence of his conduct, he again fastened the handkerchief over her mouth, and left the room, after having placed the furniture, &c. in order. Miss Latham loosened the handkerchief, by placing her hand against the table, and she contrived to ring the bell for her servant Lawrence, who untied the white sash, and loosened her hands. The prosecutrix swore positively to the defendant, as being the man who had treated her with rudeness, and whom she had opportunities of knowing, from repeatedly seeing him.

Mr Alley, as counsel for the defendant, had, on the former examinations, brought forward a number of respectable witnesses, who opposed the above testimony of Miss Latham, by proving an *alibi* in favour of Mr Barrett. These witnesses had proved, that they had seen and conversed with Mr Barrett on the 12th of June, (the day of the alleged assault at Worthing,) in the morning, and in course of the day in London, where he was employed, as usual, in the transaction of business; and in consequence of their depositions, the magistrate had expressed his conviction of the innocence of the defendant; but felt it his duty to order another examination, to afford an opportunity to other witnesses to be brought forward. That examination took place this day (28th,) but neither Miss Latham, nor any one on her behalf, appeared to follow up the prosecution. Mr Neeve, the magistrate, therefore addressed Mr Barrett; and, after politely expressing regret for the trouble to which he had been put, declared his conviction of his innocence, which was heightened by the non-appearance of the prosecutrix; and he told him that he was now at liberty. Mr Alley paid many compliments to the magistrate for the tender treatment which his client had received, and requested a transcript of the deposition of the witnesses, in order that a prosecution, if judged necessary, might be raised to repair the mischief done to his character. Mr Neeve said it was competent for the accusing party to subpœna the magistrate, but that he could not grant the written deposition wanted, as it was contrary to the practice of the court. Mr Neeve also expressed his dissatisfaction with the absence of Miss Latham and her friends on this occasion; the gentlemen who were sureties for Mr Barrett's appearance were relieved of their bail, and Mr Barrett was discharged from the bar.

Belfast, *Sept. 23d.*—On the night of Monday, during a heavy gale, the sloop Jennie and Annie, from Glasgow to Dublin, was driven ashore near Crawford's Burn, in Belfast Lough. The cargo, which consisted of cotton yarn, barley, indigo, &c., was much damaged. Many passengers were on board, all of whom fortunately got safe ashore. It is with pleasure we mention the exertions and humanity of Mr Crawford on the occasion. He brought all his servants to the spot, and used his most active exertions to save the people, and then the cargo. He also conducted the crew and passengers to his own house, where they experienced true Irish hospitality. There were among them several women and children.

Affecting Occurrence.—Last week, an inquest was holden at Langham, before John Ellington Jones, Gent., one of the coroners for the

county of Rutland, on the bodies of Margaret, John, and Rachael Lowe, the wife and children of John Lowe, a blind beggar, who were accidentally drowned in the brook that runs through Langham pasture. The man and his family were travelling from Cold Overton to Langham, on the preceding evening, and the brook for a moment was swollen to an amazing size. A baker passing with his cart, took them all up—the woman and children into the body of the cart, and the man upon the fore part of it with himself. As soon as they attempted to cross the ford, the cart was carried away by the force of the stream, and turned over. The woman and children, together with the horse, were drowned: the blind man was saved by his dog, a rope from which was fastened round his wrist. The baker escaped with difficulty. This distressing event occurred before it was dark, but the bodies of the woman and children were not found until the following morning. Upon the body of the elder child, a fine boy, three years old, the usual means of resuscitation were long tried, but without the smallest effect. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the dog, though he has been only three months in the possession of the poor man, has continually pined, and eaten nothing since the fatal accident. He is a young bull-dog.

Captain Barclay, the celebrated pedestrian, is arrived in London from Walcheren. He looks uncommonly well, and is above two stone heavier than when he finished his fatiguing march, from which he has never felt any disagreeable effects.

The aeronaut, Garnerin, lately ascended from Tivoli, a pleasure garden at Paris, at ten at night, and descended between seven and eight the following morning, at Vaels, a small league from Aix-la-Chapelle, in the circle of Westphalia.

MISCELLANIES, &c.

PUBLISHED IN COURSE OF THE MONTH.

A list of the ships fitted and fitting at Ferrol:—

	Guns.	
Mexicano,	112	Unserviceable in their present state.
San Fernando,	84	
Atlas,	74	
Pilar,	40	
Concession.	112	Nearly ready for sea.
Principe de Asturias,	120	
San Telmo,	64	Ready for sea.
Santiago la America,	64	Just masted.
San Julian,	64	Ready for sea.
Diana,	36	Sailed for Cadiz.
Esmeralda,	36	
Savina,	40	Masted.
Magdalina,	40	Sailed for Cadiz.
L'Anganza,	36	
Prince de Asturias,	18	Corvettes.
Inaagadorn	18	
Cecilia,	18	Packet.
Cazader,	14	Sailed for Cadiz.
Discubriaer,	14	
Trident,	80	Building.
Emprendeder,	74	
Ephigenia,	36	From Coruna.

AFRICAN FREEDOM IN LIVERPOOL!—A short time ago, Mr Roscoe, of Liverpool, received an anonymous letter, informing him, that six black slaves had been thrown into prison by a Portuguese captain, upon alleged actions of debt; but in reality because he found that they were free on their arrival in England, and he hoped by this expedient to detain them until his vessel should be ready to sail. Having verified the fact, Mr R. sent a person to bail all the actions. An order was accordingly issued for the discharge of the prisoners, when it was discovered that the Portuguese captain had mustered about 100 of his countrymen to

seize the blacks by force on their exit from prison. Application was instantly made to the magistrates, who took the captain into custody, bound him to his good behaviour, and restored the poor blacks to the enjoyment of their newly-acquired liberty.

Bank of England.—There was lately a General Court of Proprietors, for the purpose of declaring the dividend for the last half year. The dividend proposed by the court of directors was 5 per cent., and a motion was made accordingly. An amendment was moved and seconded, that the dividend should be increased to 6 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. Sir A. Pigott (counsel for the Bank) resisted this motion as an improper interference with the discretion of the directors. Although the strict words of the law were, that there should be every half year a division of the profits, yet the law had so far fallen into disuse, that it had always hitherto been left to the judgment and discretion of the directors, to consider what amount of dividend it was safe and prudent to recommend; and there was no instance of the Court of Proprietors altering it. Mr Randle Jackson, the seconder of the amendment, relied upon the well-known prosperity of the affairs of the Bank, and saw no reason why the same dividend of 12 per cent., which was made in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, should not be made in the present year. He was convinced that the circumstances of the Bank would afford it; and, therefore, he considered, that, according to the words of the act, there should be a fair division of the profits among the proprietors every half year. Mr Jackson then moved, that there should be an addition of one per cent. to this dividend, in the way of bonus. Sir A. Pigott moved the previous question on the amendment, which, after a long discussion, was finally carried. The dividend was then declared at five per cent. for the half year.

Political Duels.—The duel between two of his Majesty's cabinet ministers, which it has been our painful duty to record, is by no means a singular or solitary occurrence, as the following list will shew. Mr Wilkes fought, in succession, Lord Talbot and Mr Martin, in defence of his principles. Colonel Fullarton fought a duel with Lord Shelburne, (the Marquis of Lansdowne,) for having called him a *Commis* in the House of Lords. Mr William Adam fought Mr Fox, in consequence of some reflections cast by the latter on the intimate connection of the former with Lord North, during the American war.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York fought Colonel Lennox, now Duke of Richmond, in consequence of the latter having given the health of Mr Pitt in the company of certain personages of the royal blood, during the violence of the debates upon the regency. Mr Tierney fought Mr Pitt, in consequence of a squabble in the House of Commons, in the course of which the Speaker having stated that the House would wait for the explanation of Mr Pitt, that gentleman instantly replied, "The House will wait a great while, if it waits for an explanation from me."

Approaching Jubilee.—His Majesty will enter into the 50th year of his reign, on the 25th of October. In the joyful anticipation of this memorable event, a general spirit of loyalty and affection to a king so justly dear to his people, has gone forth, and

all classes are vying with each other in their preparations for celebrating that auspicious day. After much discussion, the Court of Common Council of London have finally determined to celebrate it by a solemn thanksgiving, an illumination of the front of Guildhall, and an address of congratulation to his Majesty.

OCTOBER.

1st.—On the 26th of last month, the return of the sick in the hospitals at Walcheren, was 9798. On the 27th, the deaths were 48; on the 28th, only 9; and no new patients had been admitted during the two last days. The inference is, that the disease which has so dreadfully afflicted our army, is on the decrease.

2d.—A letter from Clonmell, dated September 30, says:—"We are sorry to find that a spirit of disorder and insubordination has begun to be manifested in the neighbourhood of Littleton and Thurles, a district which has been remarkable for the peaceable demeanour of its inhabitants. Some evenings since, a party attacked the house of Lyster, who keeps a small inn, at the Horse and Jockey, and robbed him of his arms. They then proceeded to the house of John R. Bradshaw, Esq. near Grallagh, and, on entering the house, one of the party immediately fired into the parlour, where they supposed Mr Bradshaw was. He was in another part of the house, but Mrs Bradshaw, who was sitting in the parlour reading, had a most providential escape, a ball having grazed her arm, without doing any further injury. The ruffians immediately fled, and were pursued by Mr Bradshaw, who overtook six or seven of them in a field near his house, and would have secured some of them, but his gun unfortunately missed fire twice, and on his returning to get fresh priming, they all escaped. It is strongly conjectured that the gun burst in the hands of the fellow who fired it, as traces of blood were found after the party had decamped, and a surgical gentleman was called upon to dress the hands of a man in the neighbourhood, who, on being closely questioned as to the manner in which he received his wounds, after prevaricating repeatedly in his answers, immediately absconded; and though strict search was made after him, he has as yet escaped detection."

3d.—Perilous Situation of the Venerable.—On the 29th ult. at day-light, the Venerable sailed from the Downs for her station off Flushing (after having landed Lord Chatham and his staff;) on the evening of the same day, standing in through the Douro passage, the weather very dark, with a thick misty rain, all at once she was found to shoal her water to five fathoms, which put the pilot, who had charge of the ship, quite out of his reckoning; and he declared his ignorance of the ship's place. Captain King immediately ordered the best bower-anchor to be let go; at this time the wind freshened, and breakers were seen close to the ship.—The ship having way, the anchor was scarcely to the ground before she parted—the small bower was then let go, which also parted—she then struck; the first shock carried away the rudder; finding her striking very heavy, and making water in the hold very fast, the main and mizzen-mast was ordered to be cut away, the guns and provisions thrown overboard, in order to light-

en the ship; the water at this time burst the spirit-room hatches open, and filled the orlop-deck; every signal was made for assistance, but the breakers which surrounded the ship, and the darkness of the night, prevented any vessel coming near her. She now began to settle, and was by most given up for lost. At the dawn, the land was discovered, and the captain sent the women ashore in boats. By the cool and persevering exertions of the commander and the ship's crew, she was relieved from her perilous situation, and is now in basin at Flushing in order to have her leaks stopped, and be otherwise repaired.

Extract of a letter from Anholt, dated September 17 *and* 18 *:—*

"I am extremely sorry to acquaint you, that a convoy of 203 sail have been dispersed in a tremendous storm on the night of the 17th, close to this island. They were under convoy of his Majesty's ships, Ardent, Owen Glendower, Champion, and Avenger. Several ships are at present on shore without hope of saving them. Happily no lives have been lost. Our officers and men went to their aid, through a tremendous surf, and brought the crewsoff safe. The ships' names are, the Prosperity, Norguny; the Charles, Haschet; the Anna Catharina, Friedland; and the Balance, J. B. Grose; all bound to London. His Majesty's ship Ardent is on shore; we have left every thing else to proceed to her assistance.—Seventy-three men have been landed from the wrecks.

"September 18.

"We have got off the Ardent; but there is not the smallest prospect of saving any thing from the merchant ships. The shores present a dismal spectacle. Thousands of bales of flax are lying on the beach, entirely spoiled.—It is fortunate we are in possession of this little island, or the losses would otherwise have been immense, both in property and men. The flag of truce has returned, which was some time ago sent to Jutland. The King of Denmark says he will not suffer our lights to shine after the fleet passes down. His officers are continually urging him to attack this place. We are prepared for their reception."

Trial of Officers in Schill's Army.

Wessel, September 18.

Judgment pronounced by the Special Military Commission, at Wessel, in the 25th Military Division.

IN THE NAME OF THE EMPEROR AND KING.

This day, September 16, 1809, the Military Special Commission at Wessel, in the 25th Military Division, appointed according to the decree of the 17th Messidor, in the 12th year, was convoked in strict conformity with that decree. The said convoked commission assembled in a hall in the citadel, for the trial of eleven persons, viz :—Leopold John, Daniel Schmidt, Ferdinand Galle, Carl Weddel, Adolph Keller, Constantine Nathanael Gabain, Ernest Friederich Flemming, Friederich Felgentreu, Carl Reffenbrink, Friederich Tracherberg, and Albert Weddel, accused of belonging to Schill's gang, which seized chests with public funds, in the kingdom of Westphalia, in the duchy of Mecklenburgh, and other territories, and, by threats of death, compelling the inhabitants to serve under the command of Schill. After the Court was opened, the president desired the reporter to read the re-

cord of the instruction and charge, and also the documents, to the number of 18, which were given in both for and against the prisoners. The reading being finished, the president ordered the guard to bring in the prisoners, who appeared before the Commission, free and without fetters, and accompanied by their counsel. In answer to questions respecting their names, military rank, &c. they answered to their descriptions and ages, and it appeared they were all lieutenants in Schill's regiment. The facts in evidence against the accused were afterwards communicated to them, and recapitulated by the president. The reporter having next delivered his relation of the proceedings, and drawn his conclusions therefrom, the accused were heard in their defence, both by themselves and their counsel, all of whom declared that they had nothing further to add. The president then asked the members of the Commission whether they had any observations to make? On their answering in the negative, before he proceeded to call the votes, he ordered the accused and their legal defenders to withdraw. The accused were thereupon reconducted to prison by their escort, and the secretary and the auditors also retired at the desire of the president.

The doors being closed, the Court proceeded to deliberate, and the president submitted the following questions, viz :—Are the before-named persons accused of belonging to the band under Schill guilty? Were they taken with weapons in their hands? The votes being collected by the president, it was found, that the Court unanimously pronounced the prisoners guilty; whereupon the reporter discharging the functions of imperial procurator, moved the application of the punishment of the law. The votes were again collected, and, in pursuance of the motion, the Court unanimously adjudged the before-named prisoners (here follow their names) to suffer death, in virtue of the 1st article of the 29th of Nivose, year six, which is of the following tenor: —"Robbery by superior force, or accompanied by acts of violence, on the public roads and streets; robbery in inhabited houses, by breaking in through the doors, or ascending by ladders, shall, from the day of the notification of this law, be punished by death." The printing, posting, and distribution of the present judgement, to the number of five hundred copies, in both languages, were then ordered, and the captain reporter read the sentence of the Court in the presence of the guard drawn up under arms, which sentence was ordered to be carried into full execution within the space of 24 hours.

We have since learned, through a different channel, that these gallant sufferers met their fate with the greatest intrepidity. On their way to the scene of massacre, they repeatedly waved their hats, and exclaimed, "Long live our King!"

4th.—Lord Clancarty opened his beautiful park, (Ireland) for the reception of sheep, on Tuesday. The day proved favourable, and it was a most interesting sight to view near 80,000 of those useful creatures, which afford us food, light, and raiment, scattered in lots over one green field, each lot kept separate from the rest, by the shepherds with their crooks.

There were sold during the fair, . . .	71,827 sheep
Unsold,	1,298
Total,	73,125

being near 8000 fewer than were sold

at the last October fair. The prices were somewhat higher than last year.

There were sold, .	7723 bullocks
Unsold,	835
Total, .	8558

Downing Street.

The King has been pleased to appoint Alexander Johnston, Esq. to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the island of Ceylon, in the room of Edmund Henry Lushington, Esq., resigned.

The King has also been pleased to appoint William Coke, Esq. to be Puisne Justice of the said Court, in the room of Mr Johnstone.

The terms of peace between Sweden and Russia are such as to place the former completely in the power of the latter, and render the independence of Sweden no longer any thing but a name.

By this treaty,

I. Finland is to be ceded, in full sovereignty, to Alexander and his successors, and the boundaries of the kingdom, to the north, are to be formed by Aland Haff, the Bothnian Gulf, and the rivers Torneo and Muonio to the confines of Norway.

II. Aland, with its dependencies (opening a passage to the capital and territories of Sweden) is to be surrendered to Russia; but it is understood and agreed, that no imperial garrison is to occupy that island.

III. All English ships are to be excluded from Swedish ports; yet a qualification of this article is introduced to facilitate the importation of salt and colonial produce. The operation of this article to commence on the 15th of November next.

IV. English merchandize and property now in the Swedish harbours and territories, are not to be subjected to confiscation.

Immediately subsequent to the conclusion of peace between Russia and Sweden, the following official notification was issued:—

TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF LIVONIA AND ACTING COUNSELLOR OF STATE REPIEL.

On the 5th of this month, a treaty of eternal peace between Russia and Sweden was concluded and signed at Fredericksham, by our minister Plenipotentiary Count Romanzow, and Baron Stedink, on the part of Sweden. All the propositions made by us have been accepted; and the incorporation of the grand duchy of Finland with the Russian empire has been confirmed; the town of Torneo, and the river of the same name, form the frontiers of the two states.—Thus has a war terminated, the events of which have covered the Russian arms with immortal glory, and which has ultimately added to the Russian empire a country inhabited by an industrious people, celebrated for their progress in agriculture, their markets, and their fortifications, particularly the castle of Swenburgh, which has been enlarged, and which will secure to us for ever that side of the frontier of our native land.—While we are offering up our thanks to the Divine Being, which has thus vouchsafed to favour Russia, and to crown her arms with success, we hasten to inform you of these fortunate events, feeling satisfied that all our subjects will join us in offering up thanks to the Most High for the happy conclusion of a much-wished-for peace.—For the rest, after the ratification shall have been exchanged, the treaty of peace will be publicly made known by a distinct manifesto.——I remain your affectionate

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

St Petersburgh, Sept. 7, 1809.

7th.—TRIAL OF FRENCH OFFICERS AT ROCHEFORT.—The Paris papers announce, that a court-martial met on board the Ocean, on the 31st August, and continued its sittings till the 8th September, for the trial of certain officers of the French squadron at Rochefort, respecting their

conduct in the attack made by part of Lord Gambier's fleet on the 12th April, when several of the French ships were lost. The advocate for the accused was Mon. F. D. Facre. The Court found by a majority of eight to one, that Nicolas Clement de la Rauciere was not guilty of the loss of the ship Tonnore on 12th April last, and acquitted him. The Court by five voices to four found Jean Baptiste Lafon guilty of cowardice in abandoning the Calcutta in presence of the enemy, and adjudged him to suffer death, which sentence was put in execution on board the Ocean on the 9th September. G. M. Porteau was sentenced to three months confinement in his own chamber for setting fire to the Indienne with too much precipitation. C. N. Lacaille, of the ship Tourville, was found not guilty of losing her, but was adjudged to two years imprisonment for having quitted his vessel for a short time, and to have his name struck out of the list of marine officers, and the legion of honour.

9th.——Marlborough Street Office.—Parental Barbarity.—This day, William Marlborough, and Ann his wife, were charged with starving almost to death, and otherwise cruelly maltreating a female child of the husband, by a former wife, only six years of age, and of behaving to her with a degree of barbarity scarcely exceeded even in the history of Mrs Brownrigg. The prisoners keep a potatoe warehouse to Goodge street, Oxford Road; and the poor child was usually doomed to pass the night in a cellar under ground, where pigs and potatoes were kept, and was frequently whole days without food. She was accustomed to be beaten with leather thongs, pointed with iron wire, and her emaciated form bore the dreadful marks of the tortures she had experienced. The cries of the little sufferer at length excited the compassion of the neighbourhood, and a body of them went to the prisoners' house, and forcing their way in, found the wretched victim concealed under a bedstead, and almost famished with hunger. In a state too dreadful to be described, she was conveyed to a neighbouring house, where she devoured some food that was set before her with the rapacity of a tiger. The prisoners alleged, as an excuse for their infernal cruelty, that they were obliged to punish her in the manner stated, to correct a habit of pilfering, and to save her from the gallows. The magistrate, however, having expressed a becoming indignation at their brutal conduct, ordered them to be committed for trial, and the parish officers were bound over to prosecute. In the course of the day, the mob broke every window in the house in Goodge street.

10th.—Dublin.—At a dinner given a few days ago by the corporation of the city of Cork to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, a gentleman proposed the following toast:—"The glorious and immortal memory of King William III., who put down Pope and Popery."—The lord lieutenant immediately rose, and objected to that toast, and, having commented with some severity on its evident tendency, his grace "trusted no toast would be persevered in of a similar nature."—This severe and timely rebuke had a due effect, and was received with much satisfaction by the enlightened and liberal. The lord lieutenant has always taken occasion, in public assemblies, to declare, "that his mission to Ireland had principally

for its object, by express and earnest desire of the Sovereign, to conciliate, not to estrange, the affections of the Roman Catholic body, as well as every other class of the people."

Yesterday an unfortunate accident happened at Weymouth. As a boat was coming on duty to the harbour, from his Majesty's yacht, Royal Sovereign, in passing the bar, a squall of wind upset it, and Mr John Burrard, midshipman, son of General Sir H. Burrard, was drowned. Through the exertions of other boats, from the shore and shipping, the rest of the people were saved.

On Saturday, Robert Ferguson, paper-maker at Airthry, accused of affixing counterfeit stamps, and the excise officer's subscription to paper manufactured by him, with an intent to defraud the revenue, was brought to Edinburgh from Stirling, and lodged in the tolbooth. His trial came on yesterday before the High Court of Justiciary. Some objections were stated to the relevancy of the indictment, all of which being repelled, the trial proceeded, when a number of witnesses were examined both for the crown, and upon the part of the pannel, in exculpation, (one of whom was sent to prison, for gross perjury;) and the jury having been charged by Mr Solicitor-General Boyle, and in a most ingenious speech by Mr Jeffrey, as counsel for the pannel, the Lord Justice Clerk summed up the evidence.—This day the court met again, when the jury returned their verdict all in one voice, finding the pannel guilty of having in his possession, in the month of July last, and vending certain reams of paper, having upon the wrappers thereof, counterfeit marks and stamps, knowing them to be forged. A plea was urged by the pannel's counsel in arrest of judgement which was overruled; and, after a suitable exhortation from the Lord Justice Clerk, he was adjudged to be transported beyond seas for seven years.

12th.—Sheriff's Court, London.—Sporting.—A case was this day tried at the instance of Ridge, a farmer, near London, against Oldacre, who is huntsman to the Berkley hunt. The Berkley hounds were some time ago bought in by one of the former proprietors, and before the hunting season generally commenced, the persons who formerly composed the hunt used them in the fox chace. The plaintiff, in the course of a few years, sustained a loss of 300l., from the injury done by the hunt riding over his land. The day of turning out was generally advertised; the hunt was now composed of a motley group of persons from London, horse-dealers, clerks, &c., who, after their labours in the chace, regaled themselves with a jovial dinner. There was another action against Cowley, the whipper-in; but, as the case was exactly the same, the two actions were consolidated. The jury, after a short consultation, assessed the damages at 60l., awarding 30l. to be paid by each of the two defendants.

General Order.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Edinr. Oct. 12, 1809.

Parole. *Countersign.*

Sunday, the 29th inst. having been appointed by the Lords of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council for prayers and thanksgiving to Almighty God, during the time of divine worship in North Britain, "for the protection afforded the King's Majesty during a long and arduous reign," officers commanding brigades and regiments will take the necessary steps for procuring as much accommoda-

tion as they can obtain in the several churches in or near their quarters, for officers and men, and that the service shall be performed for each regiment or detachment, as cannot be accommodated in the churches, and especially for those of the episcopal communion.

In addition to the salutes ordered to be fired on the 25th instant, the regiments and detachments of regular militia, throughout North Britain, will be formed on their respective parades, or usual places of assembly, and will fire three rounds, and give three cheers, commencing the former precisely at noon; after which they are to present arms, while the drums, fifes, and music play "*God save the King*," and the troops are to be then dismissed.

By order of Lieutenant-General Viscount Cathcart, commander of the forces.

JOHN HOPE, Dep. Adj.-Gen.

Curious letter from General Blake to the Secretary of the Supreme Junta.

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR—In the house where a French officer of superior rank, and much respected in the army, had lodged, the following words were found written on the wall of the cabinet:—

"People of Spain, how cowardly would you act, did you not prefer death to the galling yoke of such cruel devastators."

"I have the honour to communicate to your excellency this curiosity, as it shews the sentiments of those of our enemies, who are less barbarous than the rest. God preserve your excellency many years."

FEMALE HEROISM IN SPAIN.—SEVILLE, *Sept. 16th*.—Among the Spanish heroines, who have so much contributed to the defence of the country, and the honour of their sex, Donna Susana Claretona, wife of D. Francisco Felonch, merits a distinguished place. By her services in the companies of Somatenes, she, some time ago, acquired the rank of sub-lieutenant of infantry. By certificates from the justices of the town of Capellades, and Pobla de Claramont, and by information from the commander of the division in the Llobregat, transmitted to the war-office, by lieutenant-general the Marquis of Coupigny, it appears that Donna Susan has served with her husband, in the Somatenes, from the very commencement of the war. She has been present in a number of actions, and on one occasion, being surrounded by the enemy's cuirassiers, she fought her way through them, and, after killing several of her opponents, rejoined her company. The reputation of her valour procured her the appointment of a commandant of Somatenes, in conjunction with her husband. On the 14th of March last, she prevented the enemy from entering the Capellades, distinguished herself by her steadiness, and the repeated discharge of her blunderbuss, which occasioned the disgraceful flight of the enemy, with the loss of several killed, wounded, and prisoners. With the same intrepidity, she continued to serve in several subsequent affairs, until that which occurred on the 21st of June, when she received a severe contusion, which has confined her to her bed. His Majesty, attending to the distinguished merit of this patriot, and the recommendation of the Marquis de Coupigny, has been pleased to grant to her said husband, D. Francisco Felonch, the pay of a sub-lieutenant of infantry; and to order that these traits of valour and loyalty, of which the Spanish females have given so many examples at this epoch, should be published in the government Gazette.

20th.—At the general meeting of

the Edinburgh Bible Society this day, a second donation, of 100l. sterling, was voted to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and an additional supply of New Testaments, in the Danish language, to the prisoners of war at Greenlaw.

Shocking Accident.—A gentleman of the name of Hayes, who resides at Sedley Common, Surry, has been shockingly mangled by a favourite Newfoundland dog. On Tuesday night the family were alarmed by the howlings of the dog in the backyard, and Mr Hayes, on going down, discovered that he had entangled his neck and back in a chain which fastened him up. The moment Mr Hayes extricated him, the dog seized him by the thigh, and bit him; he again flew at him and seized him by the neck. In this situation a man, who slept in the house, came to the assistance of Mr Hayes, but the dog could not be made to loosen his hold until he was killed. Mr Hayes is not expected to recover.

British Deserters in America.

Case of the men arrested as deserters from the frigate L'Africaine, by John Hunter, Esq., sheriff of Baltimore, at the request of William Wood, Esq., British Consul for the port of Baltimore :—

An *habeas corpus* was lately applied for to Judge Scott, on behalf of seven men, arrested and held in custody by the sheriff, at the request, and on the statement of the British Consul that they were deserters, by their counsel. The habeas corpus was issued as prayed for, returnable the next morning at nine o'clock. Accordingly, the men were brought up amidst an immense concourse of citizens, who filled the court-house and neighbouring street, and the sheriff made return, that he had arrested and detained the men in custody, in virtue of the following, from the British Consul :—

British Consul's Office, Baltimore, Sept. 6, 1809.

"John Hunter, Esq.

"Sir—Having received information that thirteen seamen have deserted from L'Africaine frigate, and are now in this city, I have to request that you will be pleased to secure them till they can be sent on board.

I am, &c. Wm. Wood."

The judge said, that he had conceived it his duty to give notice to Mr Wood (the British Consul) of the application, so that he might appear and shew cause, if any he had, why the men should be detained.

In the course of a few minutes, Mr Wood came into court, and the counsel for the prisoners, Messrs Glenn, and J. L. Donaldson, moved the court, that the men be discharged, sufficient cause for their detention not appearing on the return. Mr Wood's counsel (Mr Walter Dorsey) requested to be allowed time to inquire into the law; and said, that they would be ready to prove that these men were deserters from his Britannic Majesty's ship. The counsel for the prisoners objected to the delay. The chief justice stated, that the opinion of the secretary of state had satisfied him, that deserters from British vessels ought not to be arrested or detained under the authority of the government of the United States, for the purpose of delivering them up to the officers of the British government; he therefore ordered the prisoners to be immediately discharged.

The audience expressed their approbation of his decision by three loud and tumultuous huzzas, and carried off the deserters in triumph.

Persia.—The following is the substance of a statement contained in a letter, dated Teheran, May 1st, of the extraordinary circumstances under which the treaty with Persia was negociated and concluded:—The account states, that Sir Harford Jones, charged with a mission from this country to the court of Persia, had arrived at Bombay in April, 1808, but that Lord Minto had previously sent General Malcolm to that court for the same purpose; that Sir Harford waited the issue of the general's mission some time at Bombay, but was afterwards sent by Lord Minto himself, who, in a letter to Sir Harford, pointed out the erroneous system upon which the general had acted, expressing his conviction that the latter would be obliged to leave Persia, and desiring Sir Harford to proceed and use his own discretion. It is further stated, that Sir Harford had various difficulties to encounter; first, from another letter from Lord Minto, requiring him to retire from the Persian territories, whenever this letter might reach him, and informing him that General Malcolm was coming up the gulph with a body of troops to seize the island of Karack; afterwards, from a letter from the general, specifying the day when he intended to leave Bombay; and, finally, from an order from Lord Minto, divesting Sir Harford of his public character, and declaring that his bills would be refused in India, and those paid charged to his own account. The Persian king, however, would not suffer Sir Harford to depart, but adhered to the treaty, and had dispatched a person to the British government, with a formal complaint against the government in India, who, with Mr Morrier, the private secretary of Sir Harford, has arrived in London.

23d.—Haddington.—"A *fracas*, of an uncommon kind, happened yesterday in our church, disgusting to pious people, and not very creditable to those immediately concerned. The convener of the trades, who, it would seem, is not a great favourite with the magistrates, being refused admission to their seat by the town-officers, at morning service, was irritated thereby to such a degree, as to go round into another seat, and thence, at one leap, placed himself amongst his worthy brethren. At afternoon service, the magistrates having previously resolved to resist such an intrusion, when the convener appeared at his post, and attempted to spring again into the magisterial seat, he was thrice knocked back by one of the magistrates, though ultimately, by persisting in offensive measures, he gained possession of the seat of honour, so obstinately contended for."

25th.—Grand National Jubilee in honour of the King.—Loyalty and Benevolence—Royal Acts of Clemency—Celebration at Windsor, London, Edinburgh, Dublin, &c.—Roman Catholic and African Addresses.—On this auspicious day, our venerable Sovereign George the Third, by the peculiar blessing of Divine Providence, entered upon the fiftieth year of his reign. The anticipation of this great national event filled the hearts of his affectionate people in every part of his extensive empire, with emotions of gratitude and joy. A spontaneous and uni-

versal impulse awakened the public mind to unbought and unfeigned expressions of fidelity and love. Without any order or suggestion from authority, preparations were made to celebrate the day in a manner worthy of the cause. In allusion to the grand national festival celebrated in ancient times among the Jewish people, at the return of the fiftieth year, when lands reverted to their former owners, and all slaves were set free, the present anniversary received by general consent the hallowed appellation of "The Jubilee!" and though in this favoured sanctuary of freedom, personal and political slavery are alike unknown, yet the unnumbered acts of public and private mercy and compassion which marked the celebration of the day beyond all others, perhaps, which had gone before it, seem to render it not unworthy of the name. The King, profoundly penetrated by the public joy, and feeling himself more than ever the father of his people, extended his paternal clemency and bounty, so far as the welfare of the state would permit, to the most unfortunate, and even to the most undeserving of his children. A volume would not contain a full enumeration of the festivities and charities of this joyful occasion. We trust however they will be collected, to mark to posterity the national character, to give an example worthy of future imitation, and to form a striking record of the public sentiment respecting the character of the King. Before proceeding to present to our readers a concise selection of the most prominent circumstances, it ought to be mentioned, that a general illumination was at one time intended to add splendour to the interesting scene; but the illness of the Princess Amelia, the unfortunate issue of the expedition to Holland, and the sorrow occasioned by the loss of many of our gallant countrymen, were thought to render such a demonstration of loyalty unseasonable and unbecoming. This omission, therefore, except in particular instances and upon a limited scale, does honour to the national feeling, and, by allowing a larger sum to be bestowed in acts of charity, throws over the public joy "a melancholy grace."

The following proclamations deserve the first place in the detail.

BY THE KING.

A proclamation for pardoning all seamen and marines who may at any time have deserted from his Majesty's service.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we are desirous to mark the fiftieth anniversary of our accession to the throne, by extending our pardon to all seamen and marines who may at any time have deserted from our service, previous to the issuing of this our royal proclamation, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to publish this our royal proclamation, and do hereby, accordingly, grant our most gracious pardon to all such seamen as may at any time have deserted from any of our ships or vessels of war: And we hereby further grant our most gracious pardon to all marines who may at any time have deserted from our service; and we do hereby declare, that all such seamen and marines, whether surrendering themselves or not, or who, having deserted, are now belonging to some of our ships or vessels of war, or are at the headquarters of royal marine forces, or are belonging to recruiting parties of the said forces, shall be released and discharged from all prosecutions, imprisonments, and penalties, commenced or incurred by reason of such desertion, and that all such seamen and marines who have not, before the issuing of this our royal proclamation, surrendered themselves, nor

entered on board our ships and vessels, nor joined the head-quarters or recruiting parties of the royal marines, shall, nevertheless, receive our free pardon, without condition of further service, or being required to join any of our ships, or the head-quarters or recruiting parties above mentioned; but that such pardon shall not entitle the said deserters, whether seamen or marines, to any arrears of pay, or to any prize-money, forfeited by such desertion; and we do further declare, that such free pardon shall not extend to any seamen or marines who shall desert from any of our ships or vessels, or from marine quarters or recruiting parties, after the 24th day of this instant October.

Given at our court, at the Queen's palace, the 18th day of October, 1809, in the 49th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Proclamation for pardoning deserters from his Majesty's land forces.

War Office, October 24, 1809.

Whereas it has been most humbly submitted to the King, whether, on the joyful occasion of his Majesty's entering into the fiftieth year of his reign, it might not be desirable to distinguish so memorable an epoch by an act of grace to all deserters; and his Majesty having graciously approved of his free pardon being extended to all such deserters from his land forces as shall deliver themselves up within two months from the 25th inst., these are publicly to declare his Majesty's benevolent intention, and to direct that all deserters, surrendering themselves to the commanding officer of any regiment, or to any of the superintending field-officers of the recruiting service, whose stations are mentioned in the margin hereof,* to the commandant of the army depot in the Isle of Wight, or, where there is no military post, to a magistrate, shall be pardoned, and they are hereby pardoned accordingly.

Such deserters, if from the regular forces, being able-bodied men and fit for service, shall be sent to the regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such regiments in the united kingdom as his Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other corps to which they may formerly have belonged; and if from the militia, shall be sent to the regiments to which they respectively belonged, &c.

His Majesty has further been pleased to direct, that deserters now actually in confinement as such, shall have the benefit of this his royal pardon.

By his Majesty's command,

G. L. GOWER.

DUBLIN CASTLE.—His Grace the Lord Lieutenant has received a notification of his Majesty's gracious intention, that proper steps should be taken to discharge from imprisonment all persons confined for any debts or duties, whether by fine or otherwise due to or for the use of his Majesty, and within the royal grace to remit and discharge, with exception, however, of such cases as may be attended with any peculiar circumstances of violence or fraud; and his Grace has given directions that proper measures be taken for carrying his Majesty's gracious intention into effect in Ireland, with all convenient dispatch.

Mr Perceval, in the course of the day, sent a handsome letter to the society for the relief of persons confined for small debts, to say his Majesty had graciously given orders to present them with 2000l. from his private purse, which money has been paid to the society. His Majesty has also given 1000l. for the relief of those similarly circumstanced in Scotland, and the same sum for those in the prisons in Ireland. He has like-

* Durham, Carlisle, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham, Ipswich, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Hereford, Bedford, Maidstone, Gloucester, Southampton, Wells, and London.

wise been graciously pleased to direct that all the Russian and other prisoners of war on parole in the kingdom, (French prisoners only excepted) shall be at liberty to return to their own country. His Majesty has also ordered that all persons confined in any part of the united kingdom for debts due to the crown (with the exception of cases of peculiar fraud or enormity) be relieved and discharged. An order was also issued by the commander-in-chief, granting an amnesty to all military delinquents.

The day was remarkably delightful, and was ushered in by the ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy.

Windsor.—The joy of the inhabitants of Windsor was manifested in the most conspicuous manner. At seven in the morning, the discharge of 50 pieces of artillery in the long walk, accompanied by the ringing of bells and the acclamations of the populace, announced the commencement of the business of the day. The bands of the Royal Blues, the King's Own, and Stafford militia, assembled in the market-place, and struck up "God save the King." They afterwards paraded the town, playing all the time. An ox and two fat sheep were roasted whole in Bachelors Acre, and feasted upon by the multitude, in presence of her Majesty and several of the royal family, for whom a box had been prepared, with boards laid to it from the scene of action. Their path was railed off and lined by bachelors acting as constables. The Prince of Wales subscribed 50l. towards regaling the poor of Windsor, each of the royal dukes, 20l. and each of the princesses 10l. for the same purpose. A grand arch was erected near the town-hall, adorned with figures emblematical of the four seasons, likenesses of their Majesties, &c.; the whole surmounted by the King's arms, beneath which was inscribed, on one side, "God save the King," and on the other, "King and Constitution." The town-hall was adorned with fine transparencies and variegated lamps.

The royal family attended divine worship in the morning at the royal chapel, Windsor. The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving used on this occasion:—

"O God! in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and to whom alone it belongeth to distribute mercies, as well in lengthening as in shortening the days of men, we yield thee praise and thanksgiving for the protection thou hast vouchsafed to our gracious Sovereign, during a long and arduous reign. Continue, we pray thee, thy watchfulness over him; shield him from the open attacks of his enemies, and from hidden dangers; from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the pestilence that walketh in darkness; enlighten his counsels for the public good; strengthen all his measures; and, when it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom, perfect the ends of both, the restoration of peace and security to his people, of concord and independence to contending and bleeding nations.—These blessings and mercies we implore for our Sovereign, ourselves, our allies, and our enemies, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen."

In the evening, a grand *fete* was given by her Majesty at Frogmore. At half past nine, the gates were thrown open for the nobility, gentry, and others having tickets of admission. On the entrance into the gardens, astonishment and delight were produced by the charming effect of lamps of different figures and colours. The lawns adjoining the palace afforded a rich display of the choicest green-house plants. At ten the Queen arrived, when a splendid exhibition of

fire-works took place, at the conclusion of which, there suddenly appeared a beautiful piece of water, with two triumphal cars, drawn by sea horses, one with a band of music, the other occupied by Neptune. On coming to a temporary bridge erected over the canal opposite the garden front of the house, transparencies were displayed on the battlement, with the inscription, "Britannia rules the Waves," and at the same moment the band struck up that grand national air. Opposite the bridge an elegant Grecian temple was erected on a mount surrounded by eight beautiful marble pillars. The interior of the temple was lined with purple, and in the centre was a large transparency of the Eye of Providence, fixed as it were upon a beautiful jubilee bust of his Majesty in the full-dress Windsor uniform, executed we believe, by Turnerelli for the occasion, surmounted by stars of lamps from the temple. On the lawn marquees were erected, where the company partook of tea and coffee. At twelve o'clock, the company sat down to an elegant supper in the principal rooms. On one of the frames with emblematic figures, the following inscription was written by the Princess Elizabeth; "Britannia, grateful to Providence, celebrates the 50th year of a reign sacred to piety and virtue." The Queen was attended by the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex, and the Princesses Elizabeth, Augusta, and Sophia. They retired at half past one.

London.—The festivities of this day commenced before the dawn. Immediately after 12 at night, the bells began to ring. It is not easy to give an adequate description of the scene. The parade of troops in the morning, all wearing sprigs of oak or of laurel in their caps—the procession of regular and volunteer corps to the churches—the distribution of alms in the different parishes—the variety of carriages, displaying the most beautiful women in dresses appropriate to the occasion—royal purple ribbands meeting the eye every where—even those who could not purchase ribbands wearing inscriptions on paper, "God save the King, Long live the King"—discharges of cannon from the river—the quantity and variety of the transparencies—the order and satisfaction visible in the countenances of every one—and the joy and splendour of the scene, heightened by the brightness of the atmosphere, combined to render the spectacle indescribably sublime. At half past ten o'clock, the Lord Mayor proceeded from the Mansion-house to Guildhall, in the city state-coach, drawn by his set of beautiful grey horses, splendidly adorned with ribbands, and attended by the usual officers, preceded by the trumpets sounding, and the band of the West London militia playing "God save the King." At Guildhall, his lordship was joined by the members of the corporation, and at half past eleven the procession moved to St Paul's church in the following order;—

Constables with new staves.
River Fencibles in new uniforms.
West regiment London militia.

Twelve Trumpeters.
Band, playing "God save the King."

Under Marshal.
Marshal's Men.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in state, the horses adorned with purple ribbands.

Two Sheriffs, in state.
Under Sheriffs, with their officers, two and two.
Aldermen, in their scarlet gowns, according to seniority.
Common council, in their mazarine gowns.
Officers, &c. &c.

On entering the great west door of the cathedral, his lordship was received by the dean and chapter. The centre aisle to the choir was lined on each side by the River Fencibles, in full uniforms. The coronation anthem was performed with grand effect. A most excellent sermon was then preached by his lordship's chaplain, from these words, 1 Kings 8 ch. 66 v. "And they blessed the King, and went into their tents joyful and glad of heart for all the goodness the Lord had done for David his servant, and for Israel his people." The procession returned about three o'clock, and at five the Lord Mayor, in his robes of state, received the corporation at the Mansion-house. At half past five o'clock, the doors of the magnificent Egyptian hall were thrown open, illuminated by the blaze of innumerable lamps, tastefully arranged round the pillars, and the elegant lustres and chandeliers suspended from the roof. The tables were laid out with the greatest taste, and after an elegant dinner, which was served upon plate, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung by Messrs Taylor, &c. The Mayor then, after a neat speech, gave, as the toast of the day, "The King, God bless him, and long may he reign over a free and united people," which was drunk amid thunders of applause, and followed by the royal anthem, with appropriate additions, the company joining in the chorus. Upwards of 200 gentlemen of high respectability were present to partake of the hospitality of the worthy chief magistrate. About 250 gentlemen dined together at Tailors' Hall, among whom were Lords St Vincent, Liverpool, Mulgrave, Camden, and L. Gower; Messrs Perceval, Canning, Huskisson, Ellis, &c. In the evening, the Mansion-house, the Royal Exchange, the Bank, and other public buildings, &c. were splendidly illuminated. In the Lyceum theatre, the rising of the curtain exhibited the whole theatrical corps on the stage, who instantly sang, amid plaudits of enthusiasm, "God save the King." A new musical piece, called "Britain's Jubilee," was performed for the first time. Dissenters of every denomination joined in the solemnities and festivities of the day. The accents of thanksgiving and praise ascended from all the chapels in the metropolis. The Roman Catholics and Jews attended their places of worship for the same purpose, and never in any land did more complete harmony prevail. The unfortunate Louis the XVIIIth expressed his gratitude for the protection he enjoys, by giving on this occasion 100l. to the poor inhabitants of the parish and vicinity of Hartwell, the place of his residence.

The naval promotion, on account of the jubilee, consists of

5 Admirals,
10 Vice-Admirals,
10 Rear-Admirals,
20 Post-Captains, and
20 Commanders,

all taken in regular succession from the top of their respective lists, neither one being passed over, nor one selected, out of his turn.

At ten o'clock the Prince of Wales set off from Carlton house for Windsor, accompanied by his daughter the Princess Charlotte, to pay his respects to the King.

Edinburgh, &c.—The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells. The magistrates of Edinburgh, Grand Lodge, nobility and gentry, partook of an elegant breakfast in the Leith Assembly Rooms, and then marched in grand procession to lay the

foundation stone of King George's Bastion. Lord Moira, in presence of the city lodges, &c., with their appropriate insignia, laid the foundation of this military work with the usual ceremonies.

Inscription deposited under the foundation stone :—

On the 25th day of October,
In the year of our Lord, 1809, and of Masonry 5809,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Moira,
Past acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in the absence of the Hon. William Maule of Panmure, M. P. acting Grand Master,
Laid
The FIRST STONE of this BASTION,
for the security of the extended commerce of the PORT of LEITH;—
The day on which
His Majesty King George the Third entered into the 50th year of his Reign, being chosen for the foundation of a structure which is to bear his Royal Name;—
That a work of public utility, founded amidst the universal thanksgivings of a happy and grateful land,
Might commemorate, as the most suitable memorial, the accession of a Prince,
To whom, at all times, the most acceptable homage is that which marks
The increasing prosperity of his people.

Inscription on the plate :—

Regi optimo, Patri Patriæ.
Pio, clementi, benefico,
Virtutes ob insignes,
Tam privatas quam publicas,
Populo suo semper carissimo,
Imperii Britannici
In rebus secundis decori,
In arduis præsidio,
GEORGIO TERTIO,
Regni, quod, annuente deo, sit
Longissimum,
Quinquagesimum annum jam ingresso,
Cives Edinburgeni,
Urbis præfecto iterum
GULIELMO COULTER, armigero,
Hoc monumentum posuerunt orantes
VIII. Calendas Novembris,
A. D. MDCCCIX.

A grand salute was fired from the Egeria and other ships in the Roads; a fine band of military music attended, playing national airs, and an immense concourse of spectators attended the procession. At noon the castle guns were fired, and were followed by a *feu de joye* from the militia regiments on the castle-hill. At one the city volunteers and county artillery, drawn up in a line in Prince's street, fired a royal salute, &c. At two, divine service was performed at the different churches and chapels, and a large sum was collected for the relief of small debtors and other liberal purposes. At five o'clock, about 500 persons dined together at the Assembly Rooms, George street. At seven the public buildings were illuminated, and fire-works displayed. The streets were crowded with persons of all ranks, congratulating each other on the joyful occasion, and the utmost order prevailed.—At Glasgow, Perth, and all other towns in the kingdom, similar expressions of devotion, loyalty, and benevolence prevailed. At Kelso, the incorporated trades, with colours and music, drank the health of the King at the cross. About 100 of the inhabitants dined together; and on the Sunday following, a liberal collection was made in the parish church, and allotted to the purchase of family and pocket Bibles for the poor.

DUBLIN.—Three days of rejoicing were observed here; on the first of which, the lord lieutenant and suite, with the magistrates, judges, nobility, &c. attended Christ-church, where the anthem was performed in a masterly style, and an eloquent sermon was preached by the Bishop of Cork; the soldiers of the garrison, and yeomanry, &c. performed military evolutions, and fired a *feu de joye*; and in the evening a grand jubilee

dinner was given at the Rotundo to 600 persons. On the second day, illuminations, transparencies, and fireworks were exhibited, and though the streets were crowded, not a single accident happened, and not a single individual was charged on the watch. On the third day, a splendid ball was given in Rutland square, under the patronage of the Duchess of Richmond, and an elegant supper was served up at two in the morning. The rooms were most magnificently decorated, and the company consisted of all the rank and fashion in town, with the most respectable citizens.

Addresses of congratulation were presented to his Majesty from every public body through the united kingdom; and the whole proceedings that marked the celebration of the jubilee were such as displayed and improved the noblest feelings of our nature.

In recurring to this great national rejoicing, there are two documents which deserve to be particularly mentioned, as shewing the spirit of gratitude and loyalty which the protection and happiness afforded by the British constitution to every class of citizens, and even to strangers, has excited.

The first is an order from Bishop Hodgson, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the London district, to his clergy and adherents, in which he recalls to their remembrance the security they have enjoyed, while altars and thrones have in so many other countries been overturned. He also gratefully acknowledges their release, during his present Majesty's reign, from many severe restraints under which they formerly laboured as catholics, and calls upon them to join in public hymns of praise and jubilation to the sovereign Disposer of events, on the auspicious day, and to implore the Almighty to prolong the days of the King, and to bless his people. The other document will excite emotions of complacency and delight in every feeling heart. It is an address from a number of Africans residing in the city of Edinburgh, presented to the lord provost on the day of jubilee by Lord Moira, and expresses their desire to join with their fellow citizens through this empire, to offer their tribute of gratitude for the blessings which, in the course of his Majesty's reign, they and their countrymen have experienced. They notice particularly the liberty they enjoy as inhabitants of Great Britain, the instant they land upon her shores, and thankfully acknowledge the decisions of Courts of Justice in behalf of their countrymen residing in this kingdom, and the interest which their sufferings have excited. The abolition of the slave trade, the exertions of the African Society in promoting arts, knowledge, and commerce in Africa; but especially the present exertions of the Bible Society in conveying the glad tidings of the gospel to its neglected inhabitants, by the diffusion of the scriptures among them, are acknowledged with expressions of thankfulness and joy, and excite in their hearts prayers for the welfare of the Sovereign and the prosperity of the country. The address is signed by John Flint, one of their number, in name of his brethren. We are happy to learn, that an institution is just formed in Edinburgh for the education of this class of men, to whose welfare humanity and justice unite with regret and repentance in requiring the most marked attention.

31st.—Daring Outrage in Iceland.—While we record the following bold and wicked attack by Bri-

tish seamen on the peaceful inhabitants of the large and cheerless island of Iceland, belonging to the King of Denmark, with a mixture of wonder and of shame, it will furnish one instance, in addition to those which occasionally occur, in which real events surpass the boldest fancies which fictitious writers, who wish to keep within the limits of credibility, would have ventured to form.

"The Margaret and Ann, and the Sally, letters of marque, belonging to a considerable house in the soap-boiling line in London, sailed from the Thames, in May last, for Iceland. One Jargisson (or Joruganza,) a Dane, resident in London, was taken out to act as interpreter, and to aid in collecting tallow and oil at the different creeks in Iceland. In ten days the vessels reached Rykavick, the principal harbour, and now the seat of government. Count Tramp had just arrived from Copenhagen, and assumed the command of the island. An understanding was quickly established, by which mutual trading was to be winked at. When, however, the cargoes of tallow were nearly completed, some persons belonging to the letters of marque thought fit to break faith, and suddenly seized the Count and his guards, took possession of a vessel belonging to the Count, and still partly laden with his private stores; and laid their hands also on the public stores belonging to government. Jargisson put himself at the head of this exploit. He took up his quarters at the governor's house, and made some English sailors and some Icelanders parade before the door as guards. Hearing that a hostile party of Danes was assembled about six miles off, he mounted his English sailors, with their drawn cutlasses, on Iceland horses, and, heading them, galloped through the morasses (there being no roads) in order to disperse the party; —a more motley group of cavalry, (we are told, and verily believe,) it is impossible to figure! the Icelanders looked on with perfect indifference. Jargisson, elated with his success, affected the pomp of sovereign power. He resolved to hoist an Iceland flag. He ordered some canvas to be dyed blue; but the natives could not approach nearer that colour than a sort of dirty purple. He himself cut some bleached canvas into the shape of three cod-fish, and, to render these insignia more ridiculous if possible, he chose to imitate the split or dried fish. He got six dismounted cannon raised out of the sand on the beach, and placed on the fort. The Talbot sloop of war accidentally anchoring near Rykavick, her commander was surprised at the display of a new flag, which he could not at all match among the colours of various nations in his possession. On coming ashore, he caused the Iceland flag to be thrown down, and Fort Jargisson to be dismantled. The would-be-governor was ordered to London; and, at his own request, Count Tramp was also taken to Britain to state his complaints."

This evening, so early as between nine and ten o'clock, while the family were up stairs at supper, the shop of Mr W. Robertson, Dalkeith, was opened by false keys, and robbed of goods worth 200l. The thieves passed through two doors, the inmost of which had a double lock, and what is surprising, they did not alarm the watch-dog, which was up stairs at the time.

Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday evening, Mr Peter Johnston, farmer at Deanses, in the parish of

Foulden, was killed by a fall from his horse. He had left Mordington toll at 10 o'clock, and was found a lifeless corpse in about half an hour after. He had been at Berwick in the afternoon, where he had received a considerable sum of money, which was not upon him when he was found. No doubt is entertained but he was killed by the fall, as the knees and breast of the horse were cut, but the person who first found him lying on the road is suspected of abstracting the money from his pocket.

Yesterday the grand jury found a true bill against Miss Frances Latham, for perjury, at the prosecution of Mr Barrett.

High Court of Justiciary.—Edinburgh.—William Oliver was yesterday tried for the robbery of the Peebles Mail on the 28th of June last. The libel being restricted to an arbitrary punishment, the pannel pled *guilty*, and the jury having returned their verdict accordingly, he was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for 14 years.

MISCELLANIES

PUBLISHED IN COURSE OF THE MONTH.

National Debt.—An account, shewing what has been redeemed of the national debt, the land tax, and imperial loan, to the first November, 1809:—

Redeemed by annual million, &c.	L.76,691,173
Ditto on account of loans, .	81,894,641
Ditto by land tax, . . .	23,384,963
Ditto by 1l. per cent. per annum on imperial loan,	1,007,033
Transferred for purchase of life annuities, ...	919,903
Total	L.183,897,713

The sum to be expended, in the ensuing quarter, is 2,893,877l. 11s. 9d.

The surplus of the consolidated fund, for the year ending on the 10th October, is 3,145,300l. 11s. 1¼d. The surplus of the year ending on the 10th October, 1808, was 2,714,530l. 9s. 8½d.

Cartels have been established between this country and France, for the mutual conveyance and exchange of aged and infirm prisoners of war. In one of these, a blind seaman arrived at Plymouth a few days ago. He had been confined at Verdun a considerable time, and, previous to his departure from thence, he procured a book, in which a number of British prisoners entered their names, signifying that they were well on the 4th of September last.

Extraordinary Abstinence.—We extract the following extraordinary case from a late number of the London Chronicle:—

"Ann Moore, aged 48, now living at Tutbury, in Staffordshire, has swallowed no kind of food whatever, either solid or fluid, for the last two years and a half. Her appetite began to decline about seven years ago, in consequence of weak digestion, and in March, 1807, the passage to her stomach became completely closed, so as not to admit of her swallowing even a drop of water; from the pit of her stomach downward, she is a mere skeleton, notwithstanding which, her countenance is perfectly cheerful, and has the appearance of good health. A short time ago, she was visited by the writer of this article, and was then in excellent spirits, and felt no pain whatever, except a slight shooting across her forehead; she has been offered 1000l. to visit the metropolis, and though

poor, she declines leaving her home and friends. She never sleeps, but amuses herself by reading all night, and receiving the visits of vast numbers who daily flock to her humble roof. Her memory is amazingly retentive, and she feels no inconvenience but from the approach of persons who have been drinking spirits, which affects her much. Numerous medical men have gone from London to behold this wonderful phenomenon, and on examination, are fully convinced, from her appearance, that no imposition whatever has been practised."

MERMAIDS ON THE COAST OF CAITHNESS.——The long-disputed question relating to the existence of Mermaids has of late been revived among naturalists, and the incredulity of the sceptical somewhat shaken, by the publication of certain curious and authentic documents on the subject. Accounts having been published of a phenomenon of this nature having been seen on the Caithness coast early in the present year, and great doubts having existed of the fact, two letters were written by most creditable persons, which they have now consented to publish. The first is from two young ladies, viz. Miss Eliz. Mackay, the daughter of the minister of Reay, and her friend Miss C. Mackenzie, and is addressed to Mrs Innes, Dowager of Landside. The letter states, that while these two friends were walking on the shore on the 12th January last, about noon, their attention was arrested by observing three persons, who were on a neighbouring rock, exhibit marks of surprise and terror. On approaching them, they saw that the object of alarm was a face resembling the human countenance, floating on the waves. The sea at times ran high, and the figure gently sunk and re-appeared; discovering only the head, neck, and arms. The face seemed plump and round, the eyes and nose were small, the former of a light-grey colour. The forehead, nose, and chin were white, the side-face of a bright pink colour. Its hair, which was thick and long, of a green and oily appearance, seemed to annoy it, and when the waves brought it over the face, it threw it back with its hands. The arms and fingers were long and slender, and the fingers were not webbed. One of the arms was frequently extended, as if to drive away a bird that hovered near. It sometimes turned round. The skin was smooth and without scales. They saw it in sunshine for nearly an hour, and were only a few yards from it. These young ladies add, that they had frequently heard among the lower class that Mermaids had been seen on the coast, but they did not believe the fact till they witnessed it.

The other letter is from William Munro, schoolmaster of Thurso, to Dr Torrence, in answer to queries put to him by that gentleman. He says, that about twelve years ago, when he lived at Reay, he saw, while walking on the beach, near Landside-head, a figure like an unclothed female sitting on a rock, which extended into the sea, and apparently combing its hair, which was light-brown, and flowed around its shoulders. It so completely resembled a female form bathing, that nothing but the danger of the spot on which it was, excited doubt in his mind. He saw it three or four minutes, and was at no great distance from it, while the sun was shining brightly, so that he could see something of its features; it seemed to observe him, then dropped into its native element, and disappear-

ed. He had frequently heard that such a phenomenon had been formerly seen on the shore, but he did not till then believe it.

Jubilee at Walcheren and other Places.—The British in the Island of Walcheren celebrated the happy occasion of the *jubilee* with great ardour, and were cordially joined by many of the Dutch. In the morning, all our numerous vessels at their different stations, were decked in their gayest colours, and also the Dutch vessels at Flushing, &c. All the troops fired three vollies at noon, and at one, the ships fired a royal salute. The several officers, functionaries, and principal inhabitants, with detachments of eight regiments in Middleburg, went in procession, with colours flying, to the Great Church, where Mr Heywood preached an excellent sermon. At five afternoon, Sir Eyre Coote entertained a numerous party at Middleburg, as did the other officers elsewhere, and Admiral Otway gave a grand entertainment in the Cæsar. In the evening there was a fine display of fire-works.

Heligoland, *Oct.* 26.—"Yesterday being the 25th, the garrison and the merchants (committee of the Chamber of Commerce) went in procession to church, to hear prayers read by the English clergyman; at noon the land battery fired a royal salute, and at 2 p. m. the vessels of war in the roads fired a royal salute; the whole of which, together with the packets, were drest with their colours, which made our roads appear very gay. On the same occasion, the Chamber of Commerce presented Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, the governor, with a service of plate worth 500 guineas, with an appropriate address, to express their gratitude for the governor's attention and accommodation to their mercantile interest. The governor is universally beloved by every one on the island."

A sum exceeding 650l. was collected at Glasgow, for the benefit of the infirmary, on the same day. The hospitable mansion of Loudon Castle, the beautiful seat of the Countess of Loudon and Moira, in Ayrshire, was thrown open to two hundred poor inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and many acts of charity were done on the occasion. In the course of the afternoon, Lady Loudon presented her infant son, Lord Hungerford, to the company, and expressed a hope that he would one day serve his country. There was not, perhaps, in the kingdom a happier assemblage. Lord Moira was in Edinburgh on the occasion.

NOVEMBER.

1st.—The lottery for the ensuing year was contracted for this morning. The following were the bidders:—

Cope and Co. . .	L.18	12	6
Swift, ...	18	5	11
Shewell, ...	17	17	10
Bish, ...	17	15	0
Hensley and Co. .	17	1	0

Messrs Cope and Co. of course have the lottery; the drawing is to be in one day, on the 14th of February.

This day the Jubilee address of the City of London was presented to his Majesty, at the Court at the Queen's Palace, when he was pleased to confer the dignity of Baronet on the Right Hon. Charles Flower, Lord Mayor, and the honour of Knighthood on William Plomer, Esq., Alderman. This day also Viscount Palmerston, and the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, were sworn of his

Majesty's Privy Council, and the latter was appointed to be one of the principal secretaries of state.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Alexander Johnston, Esq., on his being appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the island of Ceylon; and also to confer the honour of Knighthood on Francis Macnaughten, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Extract of a letter from Messina, dated September 23:—"The whole force this day in Sicily, quartered north and south of Messina, is 16,000 men, 1000 of whom are on the sick report, viz. in general hospital and regimental hospitals; out of which number, the 35th regiment of foot, two companies of the 44th foot, Corsican Rangers, one company of artillery, and 25 dismounted dragoons, of the 20th light dragoons, consisting, in the whole, of 2000 men, will sail this day, under the command of Brigadier-General Oswald, on a secret expedition, under convoy of the Warrior of 74 guns; their destination unknown. We have no communication with the continent, and know nothing of the affairs of Germany.—This island is very healthy at present."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Eolus frigate, to his father in Glasgow, dated Halifax, September 27.—"A serious mutiny took place lately on board of his Majesty's brig Columbine, while lying at St John's, New Brunswick, in the bay of Fundy; but, by the good conduct of the captain and officers, the mutineers were overpowered, and the brig taken possession of by a party of soldiers, and sent round here. They were tried two days ago. Six of them, among whom was the boatswain, were hung up in chains on gibbets. Fourteen were sentenced to be transported for 14 years, flogged through the fleet, and to serve as convicts, in chains, in any of his Majesty's foreign dominions; the carpenter was one of the number. The plan of the mutineers was to murder their officers, to carry the brig into America, and to desert. St John's, New Brunswick, is close on the American lines, therefore, they had but a short distance to run. Admiral Cochrane and squadron are here from Barbadoes: he was president of the court-martial."

2d.—Old Bailey.—The sessions commenced on the 31st ult., before the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, Baron Thompson, and Mr Justice Lawrence; when Thomas Humphries and James Bishop, alias Bamben, were indicted for feloniously and burglariously entering the house of Mr John Stockdale, bookseller, in Piccadilly, and stealing from it two carpets. It appeared in evidence, that the house they entered, was one in which Mr Stockdale had formerly lived, but which was then uninhabited. He came into it, however, when the thieves were in the act of plundering, and the prisoners were taken in attempting to make their escape. Picklocks, matches, &c., were found in their pockets. They were found guilty of the larceny, but acquitted of the burglary, on account of the house being uninhabited at the time. Joseph Hanson was found guilty of burglariously breaking into the dwelling house of Robert Sheddon, Esq., in Gower street, and stealing therein various articles, on the night of the 18th of October—*Death*. This day (Nov. 2d.) Patrick Cane was capitally indicted for stealing in the dwell-

ing house of Mr Newton, a gold watch, with chain and seals, the property of Colonel Blake, who lodged in the house. It appeared that the prisoner, who was a servant out of place, was admitted to the lodgings of Colonel Blake through the humanity of his servant Fitzgerald, and while Fitzgerald went to bring him something to eat, the prisoner, who saw the watch hanging over the drawing-room chimney-piece, stole it. On Colonel Blake's return to dinner, the watch was missed, and the prisoner being traced, was apprehended. —*Guilty.*

Louis Buonaparte has issued a proclamation, forbidding all intercourse between his subjects and the British in the island of Walcheren. The penalty for the first offence is 100 Louis d'Ors, or two months imprisonment—for the second, 200 Louis d'Ors, and imprisonment for six months—and for the third offence, the forfeiture of all goods and chattels, and unlimited imprisonment.

3d.—FIRE IN AYRSHIRE.—This day a very distressing event took place at Millands, a farm-steading, in the parish and near the village of Galston, occupied by John Manson. In the morning, about seven o'clock, when one of his daughters was going from the dwelling-house to milk the cows, she observed a great smoke issuing from the barn, and immediately ran in and gave the alarm; but the father had scarcely reached the door, when the flames broke out in several places, and soon afterwards the roof of the barn fell in. The flames instantly communicated with the barn-yard, and all the corn-stacks were set on fire. The fire-engine was brought from Galston as soon as possible; but, owing to a deficiency of water and fire-buckets, the flames continued to spread with unabating fury, and, notwithstanding every effort made by the neighbours, who all vied with each other who should be most serviceable, the whole crop, excepting a small bean stack and a little hay, was consumed, or rendered in a great measure useless. A stable adjoining to the barn was also burnt, and the fanners, horse-furniture, &c. reduced to ashes. By this dreadful and unforeseen calamity, the farmer, who is a worthy man, and has been long in bad health, has lost, it is computed, nearly 300l.

6th.—ELOPEMENT OF MR GILES AND MISS NICHOLSON.—Miss A. Nicholson, daughter of Colonel Nicholson, a ward of Chancery, had become entitled to the fortune of 14,000l. when of age, in consequence of the death of eight relatives since 1803. During the absence of her father she visited Tunbridge Wells along with her mother-in-law. Here she was smitten with affection for Mr Giles the comedian, whom she saw at the theatre and elsewhere. A correspondence, which she encouraged, took place, and though her mother-in-law endeavoured to prevent the intercourse, the parties contrived to elude her vigilance, and on the 25th ult. they eloped together, Mr Giles having borrowed money from a brother of the sock. They were traced to London by Atkins, and discovered on the Saturday following at a house in Westmoreland Place, City Road; and though they were to have been married next day, (the banns having been published,) they were rudely separated, and the disappointed gallant and the landlady of the house were served with a notice to appear before the Lord Chancel-

lor. This being the first day of Michaelmas term, (Nov. 6th,) the Lord Chancellor came down to the Court in state, when Mr Richards, on behalf of Colonel Nicholson, moved that Mr Giles and Mr Smith (the comedian, who had advanced money and aided the elopement,) be committed to the Fleet prison. This was opposed by Mr Bligh, who said he was instructed to express Mr Smith's contrition for his improper conduct. The Lord Chancellor ordered that Mr Giles should be committed to the Fleet, and directed a notice to be served on the clergyman of Mary-le-bonne church, who published the banns, in order that he might be examined. In the meantime, he postponed any further proceeding in regard to Mr Smith.

7th.—WHITEHALL.—The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, the Right Hon. John Jeffreys, Earl Cambden, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, President of his Majesty's Council; the Right Hon. Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, and the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; George Percy, Esq., (commonly called Lord Lovaine,) the Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, and Francis Almaric Spencer, Esq., (commonly called Lord Francis Almaric Spencer,) to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the management of the Affairs of India.

DEPUTIES FROM TYROL.—The Tyrolese have sent two deputies to London, named Shoenecherand Muller, to give an account of the miserable state of their country, in consequence of the cruel desolation of their territory by the French, and to solicit from the English some pecuniary aid, to enable their afflicted countrymen to subsist through the winter. These gentlemen this day visited the Bank and India House. They were received with the greatest politeness by the Chairman and Directors of those two great companies. When they entered the rotunda and transfer offices of the Bank, the national interest in the fate of the brave people they represent manifested itself by repeated acclamations and cheerings. Proper persons were appointed at both places to shew them the interior of the respective buildings, and they returned much gratified by the honours and attentions they received.

RATTLE-SNAKE.—An inquest was held this afternoon, at the Swan public house, Piccadilly, by Anthony Gell, Esq., on the body of Thomas Soaper, who died on Saturday last, at St George's hospital, by a bite of a rattle-snake. It appeared that the deceased, who was a carpenter by trade, had wantonly, while intoxicated, teazed the snake with a rule, part of which broke, and in opening the cage to take it out, the snake darted at him, and wounded him in the hand. From that day (the 17th of October) he suffered great agony, not without hopes of recovery, but a mortification coming on, he died last Thursday. The jury consulted for ten minutes, and, by the description of the cage, given by witnesses, were of opinion that no blame could be attached to the proprietor of the snake, it being well secured, and re-

turned a special verdict, that the man died by the bite of a rattle-snake, and a *deodand* of one shilling on the snake.

Loss of the Lark Sloop of War in the West Indies.—Accounts from Admiral Rowley announce, that on the 3d of August, the Lark upset in a dreadful gale, when Captain Nicholson and all the crew on board perished, except J. Dobson and two black men, who were picked up by the Moselle sloop. The carpenter, boatswain's mate, a seaman, and five black men providentially escaped, having a few days before been sent on board a schooner.

9th.—Duke of Portland's Death and Funeral.—His Grace the Duke of Portland, who has been for some time in a declining state, died at Burlington House, Piccadilly, on Monday the 30th ult. He had that day undergone an operation for the stone, and appeared to be doing well; but an epileptic fit came on about half past four, and after a faint struggle he expired. His funeral took place this day. At ten in the morning the St James's volunteers mustered in St James's square, and at eleven joined the cavalcade, which proceeded up Bond street on its way to St Mary-la-bonne church-yard, wherein the Duchess of Portland lies interred, in a magnificent family vault, which was erected about thirty years since. The hearse was richly emblazoned with heraldic ornaments, and drawn by six horses, followed by seven mourning-coaches, and several state carriages. The coffin was covered with rich Genoa crimson velvet, and richly decorated with silver-gilt nails and escutcheons. On the plate was simply the following inscription:—

"The Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, died October the 30th, 1809, aged 71 years."

His Grace was a Knight of the Garter, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, High Steward of Bristol, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham. He is succeeded in his titles and honours by his eldest son, William Henry Cavendish, Marquis of Tichfield. The first act of the present Duke does honour to his feelings. He settled, by a rent charge on his estates, 6000l. a-year on his brothers, sisters, and other near relatives, which his deceased father had intended to do, but was prevented by circumstances from effecting.

Lord Mayor's Day.—This being the day on which the annual celebration of the election of the chief magistrate of the metropolis takes place, it was observed with the accustomed ceremonies. The new Lord Mayor, Smith, accompanied by the late Mayor, Flower, and the other magistrates in their regalia, went in full procession from Guildhall to Blackfriars bridge, where they embarked in the city's state barge, and proceeded therein to Westminster Hall, where the new Lord Mayor was sworn into office, in the presence of the Barons of the Exchequer, according to the ancient legal forms. The Lord Chief Baron delivered, on the occasion, an excellent charge. The Lord Mayor then waited on the Lord Chancellor and the Judges of the different Courts, and invited them to dinner at Guildhall, to which at five o'clock the procession returned. A splendid banquet was provided, of which several of his Majesty's ministers, other noblemen and gentlemen, the Tyrolese deputies, and many ladies of distinction, partook. The ball was opened by the Lady Mayor.

ess (Miss Smith) and Colonel Kennedy.

KING'S BENCH.—*Wright* v. *Wardle*.—Mr Sergeant Best this day moved the Court for a rule, to shew cause why a new trial should not be granted in this case, on the ground that at the time of the former trial, the defendant had not an opportunity of bringing forward the evidence which he had subsequently obtained, and which would shew that the verdict against Mr Wardle had been obtained by perjury. Lord Ellenborough said he was afraid of violating the rules of the Court by granting a new trial, the plaintiff having had full opportunity of bringing all the facts before the jury on the former occasion. In the peculiar circumstances of the case, however, he would comply with the request of the learned counsel.—Rule granted.

LISBON, *Oct. 26th.*—AFFRAY AT BELEM.—SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON.—"A serious affray took place last night, at Belem. Some of the 1st dragoons, drinking in a tavern, quarrelled amongst themselves. The man of the house went out and called in the Portuguese police, who attacked the dragoons, and shot one of them dead. The dragoons immediately drew their swords, killed three of the police, and wounded several. One of the police placed himself behind a door, where he expected some of the dragoons would enter; but it happened to be his own officer that first came in. The policeman ran him through the heart, and he instantly expired. The officers, with great difficulty, got the dragoons into their barracks, or they would have cut the Portuguese to pieces.—A shock of an earthquake was felt here last night about nine o'clock, which lasted eight seconds, and was unusually strong. It did no injury."

10th.—BULLETIN FROM OPORTO, *Oct. 28th.*—The following official bulletin has this day been received in London, by the Zenobia frigate, from Portugal, which was transmitted by Colonel Trant, the governor of Oporto.

"We hasten, with peculiar satisfaction, to communicate to the public the agreeable intelligence contained in the following extract of a letter, addressed to the governor of the city of Oporto:—

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that, on the 18th inst., the Spanish army, under the Duke del Parque, had an engagement with a corps of French troops that had advanced from Salamanca, under Geral Marchand, which terminated in favour of the Spanish armes I have not yet received the details. The battle was fought at Jammames and its vicinity. The French, it is said, in killed and wounded, lost about 1000 men; the Spaniards only 150. The enemy also lost a stand of colours, a twelve-pounder, and 300 muskets, and the Spaniards retook, at the point of the bayonet, six pieces of artillery which they had lost in the morning of the same day. After the action, the French retreated to Salamanca. It is not known whether the whole of the Duke del Parque's army was in the engagement. It is reported that the French army consisted of 12,000 infantry, and 1200 horse, with nine pieces of artillery. The day after the battle the duke was reinforced by Ballasteros, with 7000 men. I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM COX."

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—Paris papers have lately announced the pub-

lic rejoicings which have been celebrated in France, in consequence of the humiliating peace which Buonaparte has dictated to the fallen house of Austria; and Dutch papers, just received, communicate the terms of the treaty, which was signed at Vienna, October 14th, by Champagny on the part of France, and by Prince John of Lichtenstein for Austria. The treaty (for an account of which we refer to the History) extends to eighteen articles. On the following day it was formally ratified at the camp of Schoenbrunn by Buonaparte.

A large fleet of transports arrived yesterday, at Portsmouth, from the Tagus, with troops. The two regiments of embodied detachments, which gained so much renown at the battle of Talavera, are on board; the remainder consist of sick, amounting to nearly 1200.—Dr Frazer has come home in charge of the sick.

11th.—Office, Queen Square. This day Mary Connor, an old offender, was charged with defrauding Mary Anderson of wearing apparel, by pretended magical illusions. The prosecutrix stated, that the prisoner applied to her for lodgings four months ago, and having learned that a young man was paying his addresses to her, she contrived to seduce his affections from her, and was herself actually married to him. She next contrived, by her incantations, to make the unsuspecting girl (Anderson) open her box, containing clothes, with about 30l., which next morning were gone. The enchantress pretended that an apparition had conveyed them to Devonshire, and that if she attempted to reveal it, she would be turned into a fish. Terrified by this idea, the girl actually concealed her loss for eleven weeks, till her eyes were opened by discovering that the prisoner had been secretly married to her own lover, already mentioned. The prisoner acknowledged the fraud, and was committed for trial. Her husband was held to bail.

A conviction for murder took place under very uncommon circumstances, at the last commission of Oyer and Terminer, in Dublin. Four fellows went out with an avowed intention to rob; they met with a jaunting car, which they commanded to stop: on the driver alighting, he was recognized by the gang as an old acquaintance and friend, and while a general greeting was going on, a pistol in the hand of one of the party went off, and killed one of his companions; upon which another of them exclaimed with a curse, that he had often warned him, (the person in whose hand the pistol was) that it would do mischief some time or other, as it was apt to go off at half cock. Upon this evidence, the jury, according to the old principle of law, which makes a homicide committed in the prosecution of a felony, *murder*, found the prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to be executed on Thursday last (9th.) His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, on reading a newspaper report of the trial, was so struck with the singularity of the case, that he sent for Chief Justice Downes, with whom he communicated on the subject. The men were for the present respited, and the Chief Justice on Thursday last laid the matter before the other judges, who determined, that as it was probable that, upon recognizing their friend, the intention of the party to commit robbery had ceased, the subsequent accidental homicide could not be said to amount to murder.

Colonel Hanson.—This day Colonel Hanson's term of imprison-

ment, in consequence of his conviction at the Lancaster assizes, for encouraging the weavers, in June 1808, in their riotous proceedings, came to a close; and he having paid the fine, fees, &c., was restored to liberty. The colonel having declined the offer made by the weavers to raise the fine by subscription among themselves, was waited upon in the King's Bench prison, by a deputation from Manchester, who presented to him a cup of solid gold, in name of the weavers, as a testimony of their respect and sympathy, 39,600 of whom had contributed a penny each for the article. The colonel expressed his gratitude for this mark of attention, and assured the deputation that he should ever study to promote the welfare of the manufacturers, and in so doing, he was confident he should promote the best interests of the country.

13th.—Release of Ladies detained in France.—This day several ladies, who have been detained, in defiance of the dictates of humanity, in France, arrived in London, in consequence of an order which has at length been given for the release of the women.

15th.—Mr Hill's Fortune.—Mr Hill, who died on Thursday last, has left property to the enormous amount of 800,000l. To Mr Fish, of Greville street, Hatton Garden, and to another gentleman, he has left 860,000l. each; to the Rev. Mr Taylor, his nearest relative, who was offered 100,000l. some time ago for the chance of his legacy, he has bequeathed 36,000l. He has left nothing to his relatives in Somersetshire, whom he had placed on a valuable estate in that county, which he had bought for 75,000l. and which he had assured them they should inherit. Mr Hill, the testator, was originally a tailor at Brentford; and the person who succeeded him in that business still carries on the trade in that town. It was by the powder mills at Whiston that Mr Hill realised his vast fortune. He enjoyed the complete supply of Turkey in powder, whence he imported back the produce of the Levant, and with it carried on the business of a Turkey merchant.

French Proclamation to the Tyrolese.—Paris papers contain a proclamation dated Oct. 26th, from Eugene, son-in-law of Buonaparte, on his arrival among this gallant people. It informs them of the peace between France and Austria, and exhorts them to repentance and submission, promising also attention to such complaints and demands as should appear to be well founded, and threatening the utmost severity against those who should continue in arms.

16th.—Murder of Mrs Styling.—Yesterday morning Mr Styling, of Broathurst, near Bridgwater, Somersetshire, went abroad, and did not return home till ten at night, when he found all his doors and windows fast, and not receiving any answer to his knocks, he forced his way in, and found his wife a corpse, the back part of her skull being cut open. The horrid deed was supposed to have been perpetrated by a small hatchet, as one was found in a bloody state. The deceased's pockets were turned out, and the contents taken; the drawers were unlocked, two ten pound notes, some cash, a watch, some small valuable articles stolen; some articles of plate and a large quantity of wearing apparel, which it is supposed were taken away in a corn bag. A gun and horse were also discovered to have

been stolen. A lad, about 18 years of age, a servant to Mr Styling, who was left in the house when Mr Styling left home, was suspected, as he was not in the house, nor was he to be found in the neighbourhood. He called himself Gage, but his real name is Zarr. A person was seen by a farrier, passing with a gun in that neighbourhood on horseback, whom he supposes to be Gage. He has been since apprehended at his father's house, at Kingbrompton. No part of the property was found on him, and he protests that he is not guilty of this atrocious act, and accounts for his elopement by saying, that he saw two men come into the court-yard, on which he left the barn and ran away, being afraid that those persons came to apprehend him for lately riding a horse, and throwing it down, which horse is since dead.

18th.—KING'S BENCH.—This day Robert Jackson, Esq. received the sentence of the Court, for an assault on Thomas Keats, Esq. surgeon-general to his Majesty's forces, on the 28th of February last, in Berkeley street, Piccadilly, by striking him several blows with a stick, telling him, if he wanted satisfaction for the blows, he knew his address, and he was ready to give it him. The defendant let judgment go by default. He was adjudged to be imprisoned six months in the Marshalsea, and to give security, at the expiration of that period, for his good behaviour for three years.

LARGE BALTIC FLEET ARRIVED. —Upwards of 300 sail of merchantmen have just arrived from the Baltic, one of the largest and most valuable convoys that ever reached the British shores. The arrangements made by Captain Eyles, of his Majesty's ship Plantagenet, the commodore of the fleet, for the protection of the convoy, were most judicious. The following is the order in which the fleet sailed through the Belt, viz. the Plantagenet led, the Mars brought up the rear, the fleet in the centre; on the larboard side were the Saturn and Vanguard men of war, Cerberus frigate, Lynx and Mercurius sloops, and Cheerful cutter; on the starboard, the Majestic and Standard men of war, the Tartar frigate, Monkey gun-brig, and Nero cutter; to which were added, by Admiral Manley Dixon, the armed boats of his squadron, and those belonging to the Plantagenet; by which means they were protected from the attacks of about seventy sail of gun-boats, with 100 men in each, on the coast of Langeland, as well as from the attacks of gun-boats from the port of Nasco, and, to a miracle, brought through in safety.

20th.—In a heavy gale on Saturday morning, 18th, the Fanny, Smithson, of Scarborough, together with another vessel, supposed to be the Friends of Scarborough, in attempting to enter the river Tees, struck on the North Gare, and immediately went to pieces; the crews unfortunately all perished. The body of a lady, well dressed, who was passenger in one of the vessels, has since been washed on shore. It appears, by some papers found on her, that her name is Sarah Linskill, belonging to Scarborough. The Edward, Wealand, of Dover, and the Neptune, Stephens, of Scarborough, ran ashore at the same time, near the Tees mouth, and are likely to become wrecks; crews all saved by the providential assistance of the Redcar life-boat.

23d.—COURT OF KING'S BENCH. —*Wright* v. *Wardle*.—The attorney-

general shewed cause against the rule which had been obtained by Mr Serjeant Best for a new trial (See Chronicle, Nov. 9.) He went at considerable length into the circumstances of the case, and said, that unless Colonel Wardle could prevail upon the Court to depart from all the rules by which they had hitherto been governed, the motion for a new trial could not be granted. Colonel Wardle complained of conspiracy and perjury, but had not dared to indict any one of the witnesses for perjury, hoping that, by putting all the witnesses against him in one bill of indictment for a conspiracy, he should obtain his present application. He doubted whether so impudent an application had ever been made before. He (the attorney-general) had stated to his client, Mr Wright, the peril in which he stood; and that gentleman, in a manner that did him honour, answered, that when his interest alone was at stake, he would leave his cause to the discretion of his counsel; but when his character was attacked, he would tell the whole truth, whatever advantage the disclosure might be to his adversary. The learned counsel then adverted to the letter published to the people of the United Kingdom by Colonel Wardle a day or two after the trial, in which he says, that his counsel were so satisfied that a verdict could not pass against him, that they would not call Messrs Dodd, Glennie, and Illingsworth, who could have contradicted all that had been sworn against him. He recollected that Mr Park had said at the trial, that he had received a note from Colonel Wardle, leaving it at their discretion to call witnesses or not; but no positive directions ever had reached the hands of his learned friends. Yet how is it conceivable that either he or his counsel should believe that a verdict could not pass against him, when three uncontradicted witnesses had sworn to a fact? Colonel Wardle had stated, in his affidavit, that he was not in Court when the cause was tried; but his attorney was present, who went in and out, and communicated to him all that had been passing. Since that time, Colonel Wardle had changed his attorney, but he had imputed no blame to Mr Corfield, his late attorney, and the change was a mere trick to give colour to the motion. The attorney-general denied that he was taken at all by surprise, for the three witnesses mentioned were subpœnaed by himself as well as by the plaintiff, and were all in waiting.

Lord Ellenborough said, "Brother Best, what are the grounds of surprise upon which alone you can rely?" Mr Best answered, that, from what he learned since the trial, he found he ought to have called Major Dodd. He admitted that no such peremptory instructions as Colonel Wardle alluded to had been given to him or Mr Park, and said that neither of them had advised Mr Wardle to the indictment; but that, in consequence of many inconsistencies in the evidence, and of the jury having been some hours in consultation before giving their verdict, a new trial should be allowed. He also adverted to the affidavits of Kirk, Sir Richard Phillips, &c. to shew that the plaintiff, Wright, was security for Mrs Clarke in various transactions, and had represented her as a very respectable woman. He concluded by observing, that though Colonel Wardle must pay 1095l., if his present application was refused, yet he did not regard this; but as infamy rested somewhere, he was anxi-

ous to have the matter fully investigated.

Mr Park and Mr Marryatt were also heard on the part of Colonel Wardle.

Lord Ellenborough said, that the alleged surprise had not been made out, and that if this application were granted, it would establish a most dangerous precedent, and render the trial by jury perfectly nugatory. The Court were unanimous in the same opinion, and the rule for a new trial was accordingly discharged.

This afternoon, about two o'clock, as William Turnbull, a young man of 20 years of age, son of William Turnbull, stocking-maker in Yetholm, was returning from Lothian with a loaded cart, about half-way between Kelso and Yetholm, being in company with another cart, his trace horse made a sudden spring forward, when the unfortunate young man, in endeavouring to stop its career, got entangled betwixt the wheels of the two carts, and was so much bruised that he survived only a few minutes after his fellow carter extricated him from his dreadful situation. He was an amiable young man, and is much regretted.

27th.—HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—EDINBURGH.—Robert Spittal, butcher in Culross, was indicted for the robbery of Andrew Harley, butcher in Fossoway, near Kinross. The indictment stated, that, on the evening of the 29th of March last, the prisoner, along with George Aitken and John Aitken, butchers in Culross, who have absconded, attacked Harley, and, after knocking him down, robbed him of bank-notes to the value of 50l., above 1l. in gold and silver coin, and a counterfeit dollar. The prisoner having pleaded *Not Guilty*, his counsel submitted to the Court, that he ought to be set at liberty; because, on the 6th of June last, he obtained from the sheriff of Perthshire letters of intimation against the public prosecutor, for the purpose of forcing on his trial, as the days allowed by the act 1701, for bringing on trials after intimation, had long elapsed.

The judges were unanimously of opinion, that the intimation was improper, the sheriff having no jurisdiction in the matter: 1st, Because robbery being one of the pleas of the crown, can only be tried by the Court of Justiciary; and 2d, The crime was committed in Kinross-shire, and not in Perthshire. The trial was therefore allowed to proceed.—It appeared in evidence, that as Harley was returning from Culross fair, in the evening of 29th March last, on his way to Wester Fossoway, where he lived, his brother William accompanied him about four miles to a cross road leading to Milnathort; that three men came up to them about dusk, two short in stature, and one rather taller; that soon after, his brother having left him, the three men having taken a shorter cut, again came up with him, and after knocking him down and cruelly maltreating him, robbed him of the money stated in the libel.—John Steadman, surgeon in Culross, swore that, for some days he considered Harley's life in danger. —J. Auld, a sheriff's officer, swore, that on his going to apprehend the prisoner, he leaped out of a window in his shirt, and his footsteps were traced in the snow to a house in which he was seized, and that the prisoner had confessed he was guilty of the robbery. Other circumstantial evidence was adduced, but the solicitor-general acknowledged it was not sufficient to prove the prisoner's

guilt. The jury brought in a verdict *Not Proven*, and the prisoner was discharged.

UNPRINCIPLED AND DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO SPAIN.—From recent and repeated accounts, it seems to be an undoubted fact, that, as if callous to every liberal and virtuous feeling, the president of the United States has refused to recognize or receive the minister who had arrived there from Spain as the representative of King Ferdinand. His Excellency Don Louis de Onis, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, sailed from Cadiz on the 20th August, and arrived at the quarantine ground, at New York, on the 3d of October. On or about the 20th of the same month it was intimated to him on the part of Mr Madison, that he would not be received. It is said, that he determined, notwithstanding, to remain in America until Congress should meet, and to take the sense of that body on the extraordinary step of the head of the government!

German papers have been received to the 19th instant. With these we have obtained the following decree, which will assist in explaining the designs of Buonaparte with regard to one extensive branch of the Hanseatic league:—

IMPERIAL EDICT.

"Hamburgh, Nov. 17.

"It is hereby publicly notified, that all colonial produce is prohibited to be imported into, or exported from our city of Hamburgh, from the date hereof. Should it be attempted, in disobedience to this decree, to convey any such produce to or from our said city, either by land or water, the carriages or ships so employed, and the merchandize so transmitted, shall be put under confiscation. The minister of finances is ordered to carry this decree into execution.

Given at our Royal Palace of Fontainbleau this 29th day October, &c."

(Signed and countersigned as usual.)

At a meeting of the Catholics at Dublin on the 16th, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr O'Connel, that their petition should be presented to the House of Lords in the ensuing sessions by Lord Grenville.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

29th.——NAVAL VICTORY OVER PART OF THE TOULON FLEET.—This Gazette contains details transmitted by Admiral Lord Collingwood, of a very important naval victory. His letter, dated Ville de Paris, off St Sebastians, October 30th, states, that on the night of the 22d of October, Captain Barrie, in the Pomona, who, with the Alceste, had watched the port of Toulon, joined him, and gave the information that on the preceding day several of the enemy's squadron had put to sea, and that others were coming out when he left them. They had a numerous convoy, and, as they sailed with the first of an easterly wind, seemed to be destined to the westward. The admiral says he then made the necessary signals for preparation, and placed the three frigates and sloop (Pomona, Hydra, Volontaire, and Minstrel,) to windward, to give notice of the enemy's approach. Next morning, (23d) the Volontaire gave the signal of a fleet to the eastward. Two of our fast sailing ships were advanced, and the fleet kept its station. At ten the Pomona made the signal that the enemy had hauled to the wind, and the convoy of 20 sail was seen to separate from the ships of war, which consisted of three ships of the line and four frigates. Rear-Admiral Martin was now ordered to chace them with eight of the best sailing

ships. At two p. m., the Pomona having got to windward, was directed to destroy as many of the convoy as possible, and in the evening he burnt two brigs, two bombards, and a ketch. Before dark, the enemy were out of sight, the chacing squadron standing to the northward, and the squadron with him (Lord Collingwood to the southward.) Next morning (24th) neither the chacing squadron nor the enemy could be seen. On the 30th, (the date of Lord C.'s letter,) Rear-Admiral Martin, with his division, rejoined the fleet, having again fallen in with the enemy on the 27th, off the entrance of the Rhone. On the 25th, he chaced them on shore. On the 26th, the Robuste of 84, bearing Admiral Bondaine's flag, and the Leon 74, off Frontignan, were set fire to by the enemy. The Borée 74, and a frigate, ran on shore at the entrance of the port of Coatte, where it is expected they cannot be saved. A few shot only were fired by the Tigre at the Borée, and none by the enemy: no lives lost. Admiral Martin's letter to Lord Collingwood, giving his account of this success, follows. Another letter from Lord Collingwood, dated off Rosas, Nov. 1, is then given. It states, that after the ships of war were disposed of as above, the convoy, which had separated, became the object of attention; and as they had made for the bay of Rosas, Lord Collingwood says, that on the 29th, the Apollo was sent thither to reconnoitre. On the 30th, he sent the Tigre, Cumberland, Volontaire, Apollo, Topaze, Philomel, Scout, and Tuscan, under the direction of Captain Hallowell, to bring them out if the wind was favourable, otherwise to destroy them. On the same evening, the enemy's ships drew up and anchored under the protection of new land batteries, about five miles from the castle of Rosas. Our boats being ranged in divisions, were put under the orders of Lieutenant Tailour, first of the Tigre, consisting of eleven vessels, five of them armed. One of the enemy's ships (a small frigate) was inclosed in boarding nettings, and a gun-boat a-head of her on the look-out. An alarm gun was fired, and our crews cheered. The netted vessel was boarded, and, in spite of a stout resistance, taken. A general engagement ensued, in which the enemy made a keen resistance, aided by the castle guns, batteries, and musquetry from the shore. At the dawn, all the enemy's vessels were either burnt or brought off in triumph, and thus the whole of the squadron which sailed from Toulon, except a frigate which escaped to Marseilles, and one store-ship not yet heard of, have been taken or destroyed! Lieutenants Lord Viscount Balgonie, the Hon. J. A. Maude, and the Hon. W. Waldegrave, who solicited to be sent as volunteers from the Ville de Paris, had each the command of a boat.

A list of ships and vessels captured and destroyed by the boats of the squadron under the command of Benjamin Hallowell, Esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Tigre, in the bay of Rosas, on the morning of the 1st of November.

Armed store-ship, La Lemprove, Bertault la Brectrecte, Lieut. de Vaisseau, commander, of 16 nine pounders, 116 men, and 600 tons, burnt.—Pierced for 22 guns on the main deck.—Vessel of war.

Bombard, La Victoire, Garribou, Enseigne de Vaisseau, commander, of 14 six-pounders, and 80 men, burnt.—Vessel of war.

Felucca, L'Alsacien, Rouve, master, of 25 muskets and 20 men, burnt.—Transport belonging to government.

L'Union, of 150 tons; burnt.—Landed her cargo.

La Bien Aime, of 150 tons, laden with biscuit; burnt.

Notre Dame de Rosaire, of 150 tons; burnt.—Landed her cargo.

Felucca Notre Dame de Grace, of 50 tons; burnt.—Landed her cargo.

Bombard Le Grondire, Coreille, Enseigne de Vaisseau, commander, of eight six-pounders and 45 men, laden with biscuit; taken.—Transport belonging to government.

Zebeck, La Normande, Arnaut, Enseigne de Vaisseau, commander, of 10 four-pounders, and 48 men; taken.—Vessel of war.

Le Dragon, of 200 tons, laden with biscuit; taken.

L'Indien, of 200 tons, laden with corn and flour; taken.

(Signed) B. HALLOWELL.

A return of killed and wounded in the attack on the enemy's vessels on the morning of the 1st of Nov. 1809, in the bay of Rosas.

Tigre.—*Killed;* James Caldwell, master's mate; Thomas Jones (1), able; Alexander Duncan, ditto; James Anderson, ditto.—*Wounded;* John Tailour, lieutenant, severely; D. R. Syer, midshipman, ditto; James Kilfoyle, carpenter's crew, slightly; William Window, quarter-gunner, ditto; Peter M'Laughlin, able, slightly; John Riley (1), ordinary, ditto; John Westway, private marine, ditto; James Terry, private marine, ditto; James Grant, private marine, ditto; George Lemon, able, ditto.

Cumberland.—*Killed;* John Leigh, ordinary; T. Gibson, marine.—*Wounded;* Richard Stuart, lieutenant, slightly; John Webster, master's mate; W. H. Brady, midshipman; John White, able; John James, able, slightly; Charles Spraggs, ordinary; Oliver Isaac, ordinary, slightly; Timothy Collins, ordinary; Isaac Stafford, ordinary, very slightly; Stephen Miller, ordinary; John Reilly, ordinary; Robert Kelley, ordinary; George Hetherston, private marine, very dangerously; Thomas Bowles, private marine, slightly; George Mitchell, private marine.

Volontaire.—*Killed;* Dalhousie Tait, lieutenant; Thomas Harrison, quarter-gunner.—*Wounded;* Robert Grant, marine, dangerously; Thomas Sutton, seaman, badly; Christopher Anderson, seaman, ditto; James Hays, seaman, ditto; Jacob Schwerin, seaman, ditto; William Hinson, marine, slightly; James Dawden, marine, ditto; John Davis, seaman, ditto; William Thomas, seaman, ditto; Christopher Feat, seaman, ditto; William Thompson, seaman, ditto; Joseph Lewis, seaman, ditto; John Smith, seaman, ditto; Hon. J. A. Maude, lieutenant, ditto, a volunteer from the Ville de Paris; John Armstead, midshipman, ditto, a volunteer from the Ville de Paris.

Apollo.—*Killed;* Evan Jones, serjeant of marines; William Saunders, private marine; John Mackie, able.—*Wounded;* J. Begbie, first lieutenant, slightly; J. Forster, lieutenant, severely; Peter Manning, private marine, dangerously; Louis O. Sauf, ordinary, badly; Caul Sauster, able, slightly.

Topaze.—*Killed;* James Calaghan, ordinary; Doug. Carmichael, able; James M'Donald, ordinary; William March, ordinary.——*Wounded;* Thomas Wilson, able, very severely; William Holberston, ordinary, ditto; James Wright, ordinary, slightly; John Roberts, captain of foretop, ditto; James Harrington, able, ditto; John Card, private marine, severely; Joseph Carter, private marine, dangerously; Henry Tub, ordinary, slightly.

Philomel and Scout.—None killed or wounded.

Tuscan.—*Wounded;* Pasco Dunn, lieutenant, slightly; James Lamb, ordinary, dangerously.—*Total killed;* 1 lieutenant, 1 master's mate, 10 seamen, 1 serjeant of marines, 2 privates of marines.—*Total wounded;* 1 seaman, 4 privates of marines, dangerously; 2 lieutenants, 1 midshipman, 7 seamen, 1 private of marines, severely; 3 lieutenants, 1 master's mate, 2 midshipmen, 98 seamen, 5 privates of marines, slightly.—*Grand total;* 15 killed, 55 wounded.

(Signed) B. HALLOWELL.

30th.——ST ANDREW'S DAY IN LONDON.—This festival was obser-

ved by the Scotch in London with the accustomed exactness. The Duke of York took the chair in behalf of the Scottish hospital. On his right sat the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, Sir D. Dundas, Lord Keith, the Spanish ambassador, Admiral Apodaca, and the Tyrolese deputies. On his left, the Duke of Montrose, president of the Society, the Duke of Sussex, &c. After a sumptuous dinner, of which upwards of 700 partook in the upper and lower rooms, many loyal and constitutional toasts were drank, and several glees and sentimental songs were sung by Messrs Hill, Elliot, &c., the company joining in chorus. On the "Spanish Patriots" being given, Admiral Apodaca returned thanks in the name of Ferdinand VII. This was followed by "Success to the Tyroleans struggling in defence of their liberties," on which a Scotch gentleman spoke in their stead. He declared, that the Tyrolese looked to their fellow mountaineers to support them in the cause of liberty, and that though, in the language of Burns, they might be reduced by "Stern Oppression's iron rod," their efforts to avert it were not the less glorious. His remarks, delivered in the native language of Scotchmen, were received with enthusiasm. "The memory of General Melville, the founder of the Spring Meeting," was then given; and the health of the Society in India, who had sent 1000l. to aid the funds, was warmly received. The bagpipe and union pipe added to the delight of the company, and at ten o'clock they separated.

MISCELLANIES, &c.

PUBLISHED IN COURSE OF THE MONTH.

The following donations, agreeable to the will of the late Laurence Dinwiddie, sen. Esq. have been paid for the support of the following benevolent institutions:—

To the general Kirk Session of Glasgow	L.110
To the Royal Infirmary of ditto	100
To the Glasgow Missionary Society	100

Fifty pounds, destined for the general Kirk Session of Glasgow, is allocated for the purpose of purchasing Bibles, &c. for the poor.

Office-bearers chosen at last meeting of the Edinburgh Bible Society.

PRESIDENT.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cathcart.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Right Hon. Lord Calthorp.
Adam Rolland, Esq.
John Balfour, Esq.
John Campbell, Esq.
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George Brunton.
Forest Alexander.
William Ritchie.
John Anderson.

John Robertson.
John Waugh.
George Gibson.
Charles Watson.

Sir William Forbes Bart. Treasurer.
Rev. James Peddie, James Bonar, Esq., Mr Chris. Anderson, } Secretaries.
Mr Patrick Tennant, Clerk, Collector, and Accountant.

NELSON'S STATUE.—BIRMINGHAM.—This elegant and admired statue, the production of Westmacot, is now erected in Birmingham market-place, and reflects great credit on the artist. The gallant admiral is well represented in bronze, standing on a marble pedestal, his left arm reclining on an anchor, over which is thrown a ship's sail; part of the head of a vessel, with various naval devices, are on his right. The pedestal is of marble, in front of which is this simple inscription:—

THIS STATUE,
IN HONOUR OF ADMIRAL LORD NELSON,
WAS ERECTED BY
THE INHABITANTS OF BIRMINGHAM,
A. D. MDCCCIX.

On that part of the pedestal which faces High street, is seen the *Genius of Britain*, lamenting the loss of her favourite hero, surrounded by *Genii*, one of whom bears a trident, and another the rudder and tiller of a ship.

MR NEILD'S PHILANTHROPIC TOUR.—James Nield, Esq. late sheriff for the county of Bucks, and treasurer to the society for the relief of small debtors, has lately been employed in making an extensive tour through the principal parts of Scotland, for the purpose of visiting the prisons, and contributing to the improvement of the condition of those whose crimes or misfortunes have deprived them of personal liberty. He has inspected, with the most minute attention, the prisons of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Ayr, Dumfries, &c. &c., and, besides contributing liberally from his purse to provide necessaries of various kinds for the prisoners confined in these places, he has suggested plans for the general improvement of the system of management, to which the magistrates have listened with the most grateful attention. He has a very poor opinion of the state of the gaols in Scotland, and it is hoped will publish his report. This excellent man, moving in the sphere of Howard, has devoted many years of his valuable life in visiting and carrying mercy to these sad abodes.

HUMANE ASSOCIATION IN LIVERPOOL.—A society has recently been established in Liverpool, for suppressing cruelty to animals. They proposed noticing particularly the overloading or ill treatment of cart horses, &c.

As an instance of the mildness and warmth of the weather at present in the Highlands of Scotland, we can state, that there is to be seen, at the mansion-house of Poyntzfield, near Cromarty, upon a wall of south exposure, a large jargonelle pear tree, covered with blossoms.

A short time ago, a large ship, completely equipped for a slave-trading voyage, was secured in the river Thames. She will, it is expected and hoped, be condemned.

Dr Clamy, of Sunderland, has constructed a lamp which will effectually prevent explosion of inflammable gas in coal-mines.

The Bishop of Londonderry, on the jubilee day, with a truly Christian benevolence, liberated every prisoner in the jail of that place, confined for any sum less than 50l., at his sole expence. Thus nine persons (nearly the whole of those in cus-

tody) were restored to their families and to the blessings of liberty. Mindful of the eternal happiness, as well as the present comforts of the poor and needy, his lordship further caused 50 Bibles to be distributed by the hands of the curates and presbyterian clergy; and presented, besides, to 50 poor but deserving families, an ample supply of the best provisions.

DECEMBER.

1st.—Proclamation by the Supreme Junta, announcing the approaching Meeting of the Spanish Cortes.—On the 3d of November, the Supreme Juntas published a long and eloquent proclamation, dated Royal Alcasar of Seville, October 28, announcing, in name of Ferdinand VII., that the General Cortes of the monarchy, which has not been called together for three centuries, are to be assembled on the 1st day of January, 1810, in order to enter on their august functions on the 1st day of March. The proclamation reminds the Spanish people of the state of political degradation into which they had fallen, and of the base means by which France, availing itself of the feebleness and folly of the government, prepared to subject them to a yoke of iron. "The tyranny of the French at first exhibited itself like every new tyranny, under an imposing form, and its political impostors presumed they should gain your favour, by promising you reforms in the administration, and renouncing, in a constitution framed at their pleasure, the empire of the laws; a barbarous and absurd contradiction, worthy certainly of their insolence! Would they have us to believe that the moral edifice of the liberty and fortune of a nation can be securely founded on usurpation, iniquity, and treachery? But the Spanish people, who were the first of modern nations to recognize the true principles of the social equilibrium—that people who enjoyed before any other the prerogatives and advantages of civil liberty, and knew how to oppose to arbitrary power the eternal barrier directed by justice, will borrow from no other nation maxims of prudence and political precaution, and tell those impudent legislators, that they will not acknowledge as laws the artifices of intrigues, nor the mandates of tyrants."

The proclamation then refers to the indignant enthusiasm with which the Spanish flew to arms in defence of their independence, and established a supreme authority without violence; thus shewing that Spanish circumspection and sagacity are superior even to French Machiavelism. The first care of the junta had been to expel the French; the next should be to make liberty go hand in hand with independence, by convoking the Cortes, a name which, though terrible to tyrants, will henceforth be the surest basis of the monarchy, a right for the people, and for the government an obligation. That moral resistance, as generous as sublime, would thus be rendered stable and permanent in its operations; and even the battles which had been lost, and the armies which had been destroyed, would excite new armies to display the standard of loyalty amid ashes and desolation, and to present a scene at once terrible and magnificent, which history should record in her fairest page, for the admiration and example of posterity. The proclamation proceeds to state the rea-

sons for which it appears to the Junta that the present executive government is better than a regency, which would expose the country to the intrigues of individuals, and might eventually subject it to a new form of despotism. After recapitulating the exertions of the Supreme Junta, and expatiating upon the wise means by which the Cortes may provide for the independence and the permanent liberty of Spain, the proclamation concludes as follows:—"Such is, O Spaniards! the use we have made of the unlimited power and authority confided to us; and when our wisdom shall have established the basis and form of government most proper for the independence and good of the state, we will resign the authority into the hands you shall point out; contented with the glory of having given to the Spaniards the dignity of a nation, legitimately constituted. May this solemn and magnificent assembly be productive of efficacious means, energy, and fortune; may it be an immense, inextinguishable volcano, from which may flow torrents of patriotism, to revivify every part of this vast monarchy; to inflame all minds with that divine enthusiasm which produces the safety and glory of nations, and the despair of tyrants! Raise yourselves, noble fathers of the country, to the elevation of your high duties; and Spain, exalted with you to an equally brilliant destiny, shall see returned into her bosom for her happiness, Ferdinand the Seventh and his unfortunate family—shall see her sons enter on the paths of prosperity and glory, which they ought henceforth to pursue; and receive the crown of the sublime and almost divine efforts which they are making.

(Signed)

"Marquis of Astorga, President.
"Pedro de Rivero, Sec. Gen."

General Order of the Emperor of Austria.—The following state paper is received from Prague, of date November 1st.—

"I have put an end to the war, in order to restore to my people the blessings of peace, and no longer to expose their prosperity to the fortune of uncertain events. You have shewn your fidelity and unshaken attachment in the midst of every danger, and thus have you drawn closer, and made still more indissoluble, the ties which bind the sovereign to the happiness of his people. In my army, upon whose achievements I shall ever reflect with heartfelt gratitude, I recognize the supporters of my throne, and the protectors and guarantees of the future tranquillity of my subjects. In the three last sanguinary engagements, they acquired the esteem and admiration of the whole world. Your innumerable proofs of inflexible fidelity and attachment to my person give you the strongest claims upon my affection; they are to you the surest pledges of my gratitude. The means of promoting your prosperity, and distinguishing you, shall accordingly be the most important object of my future cares. To reward the services of every individual, according to the wish of my heart, whilst the happiness of all is equally dear to me, is at this moment impossible. But, in the mean time, my army shall receive the highest proofs of gratitude and satisfaction which, under existing circumstances, it is possible for me to give. I confidently expect that they will continue to cherish the same spirit of discipline, ever allied with true valour; the same patriotism and harmony with their fellow citizens, which have hitherto animated them; that their justly-earned consciousness of their own worth and dignity shall

not be impaired; and that one and all of their commanders shall zealously co-operate with me in maintaining that spirit of order and internal regulation which can alone secure to us a permanent peace and the esteem of our neighbours.

(Signed) "Francis."

2d.—The Druid Frigate.—A letter from Cork, dated November 23d, informs us that the Druid frigate, Captain Sir William Bolton, has captured and brought into that port a large French brig of war, after having experienced severe loss. The circumstances are summarily these:—In the course of her cruize, while the weather was very calm, the Druid perceived at a distance three strange vessels at night, to the south of the Irish coast. Unable to come up with the vessels, the captain manned and dispatched three boats for the purpose of reconnoitring, admonishing them not to get within their reach if they were found to be enemy's ships of war. On approaching the nearest, Lieutenant Watkins, with the headmost boat, rashly determined to carry her by boarding; and most of the boat's crew were either killed or wounded. The second boat, commanded by Lieutenant Andrews, did not come up in time to assist the first; but on reaching the ship, renewed the attack, and all his little crew was either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners: The third boat experienced a similar fate. Sir William Bolton, ignorant of the fate of the boats, pursued the same course, but soon lost sight of the enemy. On the second night, he altered his course, and the enemy, by a critical coincidence, having done the same, he found himself near one of the brigs on the follow ing morning, and soon captured it. Here he found the remnant of the boats' crews, and, though much afflicted by their fate, he had the satisfaction of recovering the wounded and prisoners. Lieutenant Watkins had died of his wounds, and Lieutenant Andrews continued in a dangerous state. The loss in the enterprize was 16 killed and wounded. The two brigs, consorts to the prize, escaped.

Military General Orders.

Horse-Guards, December 4.

The King has been pleased to approve of the following regulations relative to promotions in the army, and appointments on the staff, being substituted for those notified in the general order of the 20th of March last, which have been found not sufficiently explanatory of his Majesty's intentions:—

"No officer shall be promoted to the rank of captain, until he has been three years a subaltern.

"No officer shall be promoted to the rank of major, until he has been seven years in the service, of which he shall have been at least two years a captain—and no major shall be appointed to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, until he has been nine years in the service.

"No officer shall be allowed to fill any staff appointment, (that of aid-de-camp excepted) until he has been four years in the service.

"No subaltern officer shall be considered as eligible to hold the appointment of aid-de-camp, until he has been present with his regiment at least one year.

"By command of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

Harry Calvert, Adjut.-Gen."

Fire at Bristol.—On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, Bristol was alarmed by one of the most awful conflagrations it has for many years experienced, and which for a time threatened wide and extensive

ruin. The fire was first discovered in the corn and flour warehouses of Messrs Young, in Lewin's Mead. Some of the machinery of the steam-engine attached to the concern is supposed to have taken fire, and was wholly destroyed, together with some thousand quarters of corn and flour. The adjoining premises of Messrs George and Co. have also been materially damaged; and were only preserved from destruction by the very thick walls which surround them, a calm night, and the exertions of the engines, which speedily arrived to assist. A waggon load of bread, in readiness for the depot of French prisoners at Stapleton, was fortunately preserved. The loss sustained on this lamentable occasion is estimated at upwards of 20,000l.

Charge of Forgery against two French Prisoners.—Charles Guillet and Victor Collas, two French prisoners on board El Firm, have been apprehended on suspicion of forging Bank of England and other notes. It appears that they attempted to engage another prisoner, Adolphus Gillet, on board the Genereux, to assist them in the circulation of their notes, and in consequence of his information to Captain Hawkins, the two prisoners were apprehended. They imitated the appearance of a stamp by means of a smoothed half-penny and other sharp implements.

4th.—Middlesex Sessions.—This day the sessions commenced before William Mainwaring, Esq., and the bench of Magistrates. A case of uncommon profligacy and brutality was determined. The prosecutor in this case was Lieutenant-Colonel Vigoreux, of his Majesty's service; the defendant, Herbert, a cotton-merchant, residing at Dowgate-hill, London.

The prosecutor resides at Chiswick; was, on the 25th of May last, on horseback, on his way towards London, about the dusk of the evening, and on the proper side of the road.—He was overtaken by the defendant, accompanied by two other persons, in a gig, and suddenly found both himself and his horse lashed by the thong of the defendant's whip, accompanied with the compliment of, "Damn you and your horse, why don't you get out of the way?" The colonel himself has been for some time crippled in one of his lower limbs, by a musket ball in his knee, received in battle, and not yet extracted; and his horse, starting at the blow, plunged excessively, and nearly unhorsed his rider; an event which, had it occurred, might have seriously endangered his life. The defendant drove furiously on, and Colonel Vigoreux pursued. He gave the defendant his address, and insisted on knowing the defendant's, but he repeated his insolence, struck at him with his whip, and refused to tell his name. He at length said his name was Captain Herbert. On reaching Kensington turnpike-gate, he again struck Colonel Vigoreux with his whip; and at the gate at Hyde-Park corner he challenged him to fight with fists, and attempted to drag him from his horse. Colonel Vigoreux declined the challenge, telling him he was disabled by a musket shot. *Encouraged* by this information, Herbert said, "Then I'll give you a d—d good licking," and struck the colonel on the head and shoulders, re-mounted his gig, and drove furiously off. Colonel Vigoreux at length pursued him into cover under a gateway at Dowgate Hill. Tired with using the thong of his whip, Herbert turned the handle, and began

to beat him, when the crowd interfered and rescued him from further violence. Verdict—*Guilty*. Herbert then received a suitable reproof, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 50l., and to suffer three months imprisonment in Newgate.

5th.—Surrender to the British of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo.—The London Gazette of this day contains dispatches from Admiral Lord Collingwood, furnishing a detailed account of the surrender of these Ionian islands to Great Britain. His letter is dated on board the Ville de Paris, off St Sebastian, October 30th, 1809. It begins by referring to a former letter, informing the Lords of the Admiralty that Lord Collingwood had made proposals to Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, that the islands of Zante, Cephalonia, &c., should be seized on before the French could turn their attention from the defence of Naples to strengthen other points.

The letter then states, that the change which had taken place in the state of the armies of the north caused some delay, as it was dubious whether a sufficient force could be spared from Sicily by Sir John Stuart. At length, on September 23d, the Warrior, with the Philemon sloop and transports, carrying about 1600 troops, sailed from Messina under the command of Brigadier-General Oswald. Orders were also sent to Captain Ayre of the Magnificent to join the expedition with the Corfu squadron. Complete success attended the enterprize, the French garrison having, after a very faint resistance, surrendered to the British arms. Letters from Captain Spranger of the Warrior, dated October 3d and 5th, inform Lord Collingwood that the island of Zante surrendered on the 2d October; and that, after establishing a provisional government, the troops re-embarked on the 4th for the island of Cephalonia, which was taken possession of without any opposition, the garrisons of both being prisoners of war, and private property respected. A proclamation was on the 2d addressed by General Oswald and Captain Spranger to the inhabitants of the islands, announcing that the expedition had been sent by Lord Collingwood and Sir John Stuart, to enable them to expel their French oppressors, and to re-establish a free and independent government, with the uncontrouled exercise of their religious, civil, and commercial rights. A letter from Captain Brenton of the Spartan, dated October 13th off Cerigo, states that the expedition proceeded to that island, and made an attack on the forts of St Nicholas and St Jocquin, in the harbour of Avlemmeno, in order to prevent the escape of any vessels. The attack began at four p. m. on the 9th, when the forts returned the fire, but were soon silenced by our ships, while the troops under Major Clarke landed, and made several prisoners. The 10th was spent in preparing for an attack on the castle of Capsal, in the Bay of Cerigo, and on the morning of the 11th, a fire commenced on both sides with guns and musketry, which continued till the evening. On the 12th, a flag of truce was sent from the castle to the Spartan, with an offer of surrendering, provided the garrison should be allowed to return to Corfu. This was refused, and the garrison surrendered on the same terms as the other islands taken. A detachment of the forces took possession of the island of Ithaca on the 8th, the garrison after a short resistance having surren-

dered unconditionally. The inhabitants of the islands received our troops with the greatest expressions of joy, and Mr Forest was appointed to resume his functions as British resident with the Sept'-insular Republic till the pleasure of the English government should be known. A succeeding Gazette communicates dispatches to the same effect upon the military part of the expedition. The following is Sir John Stuart's letter to Lord Castlereagh, dated Messina, October 20th.

"My Lord,—A dispatch, which I had the honour to address to your lordship on the 26th ultimo, apprised you of the representations that had been made to Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, and to myself, of the solicitude of the inhabitants of Zante, Cephalonia, and other dependencies of the Ionian government, to receive the assistance of a British force to liberate them from French oppression.

"The consequent equipment of an expedition under Brigadier-General Oswald, to act co-operatively with a squadron under Captain Spranger, of his Majesty's ship Warrior, was at the same time detailed to your lordship, and stated to have sailed in the prosecution of this object on the 23d of last month from Messina.

"The reports with which Captain Oswald, of the 35th regiment, yesterday arrived from Zante, and which I have now the satisfaction of transmitting to your lordship, will mark the able manner in which this service has been carried into effect by the officers by whom it was conducted; and I hope his Majesty will graciously deign to approve the adoption of a project, the success of which opens such means of opposing future obstacles to the probable views of the enemy, as well as disappointing them in the hoped utility of their present usurpations in that quarter.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"J. Stuart, Count of Maida,
"Lieutenant-General."

[Then follow the military details from Brig.-General Oswald, which agree with the naval account.]

7th.—Very early this morning signal guns of distress were heard from the bay of Seaford, 12 miles from Brighton, and at day break no less than 7 wrecked vessels were seen ashore. Some of the crews were on rafts, others on the shrouds, &c. These vessels are found to be part of a convoy of 23 sail which sailed from Plymouth on the 5th, under the protection of the Harlequin sloop of war. This morning, about 3 o'clock, one of the ships was ordered to direct the fleet to pass within the convoy, and about 4, the Harlequin, with six others, struck at Seaford, and became total wrecks. The following are the names of the ships which are lost:—The Weymouth ship, four of her crew lost; Traveller brig, Albion schooner, and Unice, crews all saved; Pramsitwibow ship, 14 lost; and Methedacht ship, all lost.

King's Bench.—This day a prosecution at the instance of Sarah Wait against the Duke of Gordon, was tried before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury. Mr Park, as counsel for the prosecution, stated shortly, that she was a servant at the house where his Grace lodged; that he attempted an indecent assault upon her, gave her money to buy a gown, &c. The prosecutrix was called, but could not be found. The attorney-general for the defendant then said, that this was a most infamous business, as he was ready to prove the prosecutrix to be an abandoned woman, and that she had mar-

ried Thomas Wait, knowing that he had another wife now living. The jury instantly brought in a verdict for the defendant. Soon after this, Mr Butler the attorney came into court, and said that the prosecutrix was now arrived. The attorney-general said he was most willing to proceed with the trial, but the judge said that this was now impossible. On a former occasion the trial was adjourned on the plea of her indisposition. Mr Garrow observed, that this was an infamous way for the prosecutrix to get rid of an infamous business.

8th.—In the same court, an action was brought by Mr Taunton, an eminent attorney, against Mr Wyborne, a barrister, who is also a married man, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The parties both reside in Essex street. The plaintiff has been married about four years, and has several children. It was proved that Mr and Mrs Taunton lived together in great domestic happiness till 1808, when the criminal intercourse with the defendant began to take place. It appeared, that last spring a room in New Boswell street was taken by the defendant under a fictitious name, at which the parties very frequently met; and it was observed by the neighbours, that while they were together the shutters were closed. The suspicions of the husband were confirmed by a note which Mrs Taunton dropped, addressed to her paramour under his assumed name of Jones. The defendant, in mitigation of damages, attempted to prove that the plaintiff's conduct was grossly immoral, and that he used his wife extremely ill; but these allegations were contradicted by other witnesses. Lord Ellenborough expressed great indignation at the defence which Wyborne had set up, and which seemed such a tissue of falsehood and slander as to exceed the crime for which he was prosecuted. He said he was a disgrace to the profession to which he belonged.—*Damages* 8000l.

London Gazette.

9th.—His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. B. to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

10th.—This day Mr Mayntz, the Austrian messenger, arrived in London with dispatches for Prince Stahremberg, the Austrian ambassador. He came through France, and was brought to England in a flag of truce. This circumstance gave rise to a report of his having come to offer the mediation of Austria towards promoting peace with France. But the fact seems to be, that he is merely the bearer of the treaty of peace between France and Austria, and of orders to Prince Stahremberg, in consequence of that event.

11th.—High Court of Justiciary.—Edinburgh.—This day came on the trial of John Armstrong, accused of entering the shop of William Robertson, merchant in Dalkeith, by means of false keys, on the night of the 31st Oct., (See Chronicle of that date,) and stealing therefrom a number of valuable articles. After the examination of witnesses, the Lord Advocate summed up the evidence for the Crown, and John Jardine, Esq., for the prisoner. The Lord Justice Clerk addressed the jury, who retired to a room off the Court, and in about half an hour, returned with a verdict, unanimously

finding the prisoner *guilty*. After a very suitable and impressive speech from Lord Justice Clerk, he was sentenced to be hanged at the common place of execution, on Wednesday the 17th of January next.

Court of King's Bench.—Mr Wardle having been disappointed in his attempt to obtain a new trial, in the action of debt, *Wright* v. *Wardle* (See Chronicle, Nov. 23d,) raised an action for *conspiracy* against Mrs Clarke and Messrs Wright, which was this day determined in the Court of King's Bench. The indictment was stated by Mr Arabin for the prosecutor, who was followed by Mr Alley on the same side. He denied that Colonel Wardle had pledged himself to prosecute the parties for perjury; the fact was, that he had pledged himself to prosecute them for a conspiracy, and he was now redeeming that pledge. He defined conspiracy on the authority of Lords Coke and Mansfield. Mr Dowling was then called to prove the evidence given by Mr Wright and Mrs Clarke on the former trial, respecting Colonel Wardle's engagement to pay for the furniture sent to Westbourne Place by Wright. Gwyllim Lloyd Wardle, Esq. was examined at considerable length, and when he had finished, he quitted the Court, and in passing through Westminster Hall, was loudly cheered by the crowd, in consequence of which the hall was cleared by constables, and so strictly was the exclusion enforced, that Lords Yarmouth and Kingston were refused admittance. Major Dodd was next examined; then in succession, Messrs Glennie, Illingworth, Sir Richard Phillips, and Mr Stokes. Mr Wardle was then re-examined. The attorney-general next made some observations, and Mr Alley spoke in reply. Lord Ellenborough proceeded to address the jury. He disapproved the introduction of the novel practice of combining in one general charge of conspiracy *all* who gave suspicious evidence in any cause; and said that a much fairer and better mode would have been to indict them separately for perjury, that each might be answerable only for his own evidence. His lordship then recapitulated the evidence, and observed, that from the presents Mrs Clarke had received from Mr Wardle, there was little doubt that her testimony before the House of Commons was prejudiced. Colonel Wardle and Major Dodd denied every thing which Mrs Clarke asserted; yet what could induce Mr Wardle to accompany her to the auctioneer's, unless he intended to pay the purchase money? This seemed the more probable, as money transactions had appeared before that time to be familiar between them. The jury, he observed, ought to examine the more strictly into his pretensions, as by prosecuting the defenders together he had padlocked all their mouths. When Mr Wardle was asked what could have induced Mrs Clarke, a woman of prodigal habits and abandoned manners, to come forward as she had lately done? he gave a most magnificent, but a most incredible answer: "She was, he supposed, influenced by her love of the country." Neither Mr Wardle, nor Mrs Clarke, seemed to possess purity for such an undertaking. His lordship next adverted to the evidence of Major Dodd, who, enjoying a lucrative situation under the Duke of Kent, had yet concealed from him the knowledge which he had of a conspiracy existing against his royal brother! Was this a man on whose testimony former witnesses were to be

impeached? Duty, gratitude, the honour attached to his profession as a soldier, ought to have made him anxious to preserve unhurt the relative of his illustrious master. His lordship next remarked on Major Glennie's evidence. This gentleman went on the Martello tour excursion, and had the meanness to take down in writing every sentiment which the Duke of York had uttered to Mrs Clarke concerning the royal family. Was it honourable or just to take advantage (for, notwithstanding the presence of the royal duke, he would say it,) of the blameable indiscretion of that personage? Had he thus wormed secrets out of any private family, his conduct would have been contemptible and odious; but to attempt to fatten as it were on the offal of that illustrious family, which every subject in the land should reverence and love, would appear incredible if it were not undeniably proved. Is such a man a competent accuser of another's truth? Here his lordship, while he complimented the talents of the prosecutor's counsel, blamed them for introducing many things, merely, as it appeared, for the purpose of inflammation. Was it not, for example, unfair to accuse Lord Chichester, without proof, of laying out 10,000l. of the public money in the purchase of Mrs Clarke's book? After other similar observations, his lordship said that the jury should now consider whether those three impeached witnesses, who might have been contradicted at the time of their testimony, by two witnesses not remote, but present, not backward, but volunteering, and were not examined, could be convicted of a conspiracy. Colonel Wardle said, that he wrote notes to have these witnesses called. But if he did, why did he not call Corfield his attorney this day, to prove that he received these notes? In such a complicated indictment as this, nothing in favour of the accused should be rejected. The written evidence of the three witnesses on the former trial was before the jury, and they were bound to consider that evidence as if sworn that very day before their faces. His lordship then said, that, without going into a more minute detail of the evidence, he would leave the merits of the case to the wise determination of a British jury. At a quarter past eleven at night, the jury, after five minutes deliberation in the box, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The crowd was collected at six in the morning. At seven they burst into the court, and completely filled it. Lord Ellenborough came about nine. Beside him on the bench, sat the Dukes of York, Kent, and Gloucester, who remained till the close of the trial. They found the utmost difficulty in passing through the crowd to the bench.

Mr Wardle has since published a letter addressed to Lord Ellenborough, commenting on the evidence given on the trial, and re asserting the falsehood of the testimony given on the former trial. A meeting of Mr Wardle's friends took place a few days afterwards at the Crown and Anchor, when speeches were delivered by Mr Waithman, Mr Gale Jones, &c., and a number of resolutions were passed expressive of their high opinion of him, and of their determination to raise a subscription, to defray the expences he had incurred. Mr Waithman, Mr Cobbett, Mr Goodbehere, &c., were appointed a committee to manage the fund.

A man of the name of Holmes, a provincial boxer, met with instantaneous death this day, in a boxing match

at Sallowfield, Hants, with a man of the name of Haynes. It was in a pitched battle for 100 guineas that the pugilists contended, and it was by a blow under the right ear that Holmes received his death. He never spoke after he had received the blow.

Gibraltar, *Oct. 20th.*—Loss of a Gun Boat.—"A most melancholy accident occurred on Sunday last near Cadiz. Lieutenant Spence, with eleven seamen, in one of the gun-boats attached to the San Juan, receiving ship at this port, left this on Saturday morning last, with dispatches for Admiral Purvis at Cadiz. On Sunday morning about nine o'clock, going before the wind at the rate of seven or eight knots an hour, nine leagues north of Cape Trafalgar, and off Sancti Petri's island, about three or four leagues from the shore, a sudden white squall came on with so much violence, that it immediately upset the vessel, when Lieutenant Spence and eleven men were immediately precipitated into the ocean, one only escaping by holding by the binnacle, which kept him afloat until he was saved by a market-boat passing from Malaga to Cadiz. Lieutenant Spence was a brave, gallant, and experienced officer. He had been in the navy thirty-two years; was made a lieutenant on the 6th of June, 1804; and had seen much service, particularly while Lord Hood commanded at Toulon, and in the Mediterranean, and during the siege of Bastia with Lord Nelson."

13th.—A most daring attempt at robbery was made, this evening, at Cootehill, in the county of Cavan. As Mr Coote, Mr W. Lees, and two other gentlemen were sitting after dinner in the parlour, they were suddenly alarmed by the discharge of a pistol, which lodged a ball in the ceiling, and was immediately followed by the entry of two armed ruffians, with blacked faces. The gentlemen sprang up, and Mr Lees, by a well-aimed blow, brought one of the ruffians to the floor. The other rushing forward with a drawn sword to assist his companion, was treated in the same manner, and both of them being secured, were sent off next morning, under a guard, to the county jail. It appears that they had information of a large sum of money which one of the company had received that morning, and hoped, by a sudden effort, to make it their plunder.

14th.—Lord Grenville elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford.—The canvas for this situation, which became vacant by the Duke of Portland's death, has been carried on by the friends of the respective parties with the greatest ardour and activity. Oxford has been crowded with persons from various places of Great Britain, and even from Ireland. The election began about eleven o'clock, a m. yesterday (13th,) and continued till this evening, when Lord Grenville was declared to be the successful candidate. The numbers are:—

Lord Grenville,	406
Lord Eldon,	393
Duke of Beaufort,	233

15th.—Court of Common Pleas.—In an action brought by a boatswain's mate, of the name of Burges, against Captain Williams of the Ocean East Indiaman, for an assault and cruel punishment, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 150l.

Aberdeen.—"This morning, a tremendous gale came on from S. to

S. E. which continued the greater part of the day with the utmost violence, and, we are concerned to state, has been attended with much loss and damage to the shipping. Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, a great part of the rope-work, lately erected near the links, was blown down with a tremendous crash, and levelled with the ground. Of the work people then employed within the building, providentially the greater number were in that part which withstood the fury of the storm, and were thereby enabled to escape. Those who were in the other part of the work were buried in its ruins; one boy was killed on the spot; the foreman and another boy were got out severely bruised and mangled."

Foreign Office.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Henry Wellesley to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh; and has been pleased to direct him to reside in that character at the seat of the Central Supreme Junta in Spain.

18th.—High Court of Justiciary.—Edinburgh.—This day came on the trial of Alexander Campbell, accused of robbing the Rev. D. Wilson, minister of the associate congregation of Antiburghers at Baldbergie, when he, along with two young ladies, was riding in a gig on the road leading from Perth to Crieff, on the 3d of October last; also for robbing Mr Robert Beith, agent for John Mair and Co., manufacturers in Glasgow, upon the 8th day of October, while riding on horseback near Cumbernauld, on the road leading from Stirling to Glasgow; and also of stealing saddle-bags from the inn of Dunfermline on the 15th of October. The prosecutor departed from the third charge in consequence of the absence of a material witness, and the pannel pleaded *not guilty* to the two others. Mr Wilson deponed to the robbery, but could not identify the prisoner. Miss Helen and Miss Barbara Barlas, who were with Mr Wilson, swore pointedly to the prisoner as the robber. Robert Beith deponed, that on the afternoon of October 8th, he was attacked near Cumbernauld by the prisoner, who seized his horse by the reins, drew a pistol and spring bayonet from his pocket, and with threats demanded his money. Witness said he had no money, and the prisoner demanded his watch. Not wishing to part with it, he gave the prisoner a dollar, but he again threatened him if he did not surrender his watch, and witness then gave him 1s. 6d more. The prisoner spoke like an Englishman or Irishman when he attacked the witness, but when witness saw him afterwards in jail, he spoke broad Scotch, and confessed the robbery, shedding tears. The declarations emitted by the prisoner were identified by several witnesses, who deponed that he was sober, and appeared of a sound mind at the time. The pistol, bullets, &c. found upon him were also identified. From the declarations, it appeared that he was 21 years of age, had been bred a weaver at Aberfeldy, and had afterwards deserted from the 42d regiment. Patrick Dewar, student in divinity, and other witnesses, deponed, that from an early fright the mind of the prisoner had become silly and unsettled. The solicitor-general addressed the jury on behalf of the crown, and Mr Wilson on that of the prisoner. The Lord Justice Clerk summed up the evidence, and the jury found a verdict of *guilty*, but recom-

mended him to mercy on account of the weakness of his intellect.

19th.—Embarkation of our Troops at Walcheren.—Destruction of the Works.—The London Gazette of this day contains dispatches from Rear-Admiral Sir R. Strachan, dated from the Blake, in Flushing Roads, Dec. 13th, which state, that our troops were re-embarked, and ready to sail from Flushing with the first fair wind. The following letter from Rear-Admiral Otway to Sir R. Strachan gives an account of the destruction of the works of Flushing.

Cæsar, Flushing Roads, Dec. 11, 1809.

Sir—I have the honour to communicate to you such circumstances as have occurred previous to your arrival, and subsequent to my last official communication.

The transports necessary for the embarkation of the army having arrived on the 25th ultimo, on the following day the measures that I had previously concerted with Lieut.-General Don for the destruction of the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of Flushing, agreeable to instructions from the Earl of Liverpool, dated the 13th, and received on the 17th, were begun. On this service 600 seamen and artificers from the fleet were employed, under the orders of Captain Moore of his Majesty's ship Marlborough, assisted by Captains Tomlinson and Henderson of the fireship service. The navy having completed the portion of work allotted to them, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, commanding the royal engineers, having reported to Lieutenant-General Don that his mines for the destruction of the gates and piers at the entrance of the basin were ready, the whole of the army, with the exception of the rear-guards, was embarked on the afternoon of the 9th instant. The mines were exploded yesterday at low water, and appear to have fully answered their object, as the whole of the east side of the basin had been previously completely destroyed; but as the port of Flushing west of the basin lies considerably below the high water mark, any material injury of the west bank would have caused the immediate inundation of the whole town; therefore our work on that side has been confined to the demolition of the careening wharf and pits. It was at first intended to defer the burning of the storehouse and other buildings in the arsenal until our final departure, but from the probability, that with a strong east wind the flames might communicate to the town, the whole was set fire to yesterday, and is totally destroyed. Thus Flushing is rendered useless to the enemy as a naval arsenal; and the basin, which afforded a very secure retreat for several ships of the line during the winter, is for the present effectually destroyed, and can only be restored by great labour, and at an immense expence. I cannnot conclude without expressing my great obligations to Captain Moore, for the able assistance he has rendered me in the performance of a very complicated service; and he speaks in terms highly satisfactory of the conduct of Captains Tomlinson and Henderson, and the other officers who served under his orders on shore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Whitehaven.—"We have had nearly a week of the most tempestuous weather that can be imagined, particularly on Friday morning, when there was a most violent gale of wind from the southward, accompanied

with hail and sleet, which was followed by a very heavy rain, and in the evening an awful storm of thunder and lightning, such as perhaps was never witnessed here at this season of the year; the latter was uncommonly vivid, and the peals of thunder were exceedingly loud and rapid in succession. It continued, with little intermission, the whole night."

Riots of Irish in London.—On Sunday morning, in consequence of a quarrel between two Irishmen, one resident in St Giles's, and the other in Whitechapel, a desperate battle took place between them in Short's Gardens, and many of their countrymen, inhabitants of their respective districts. Mr Read, the magistrate, went to the place with police officers, and committed several to custody. Another very serious affray took place between two parties of Irishmen this morning, in the Hampstead road, arising in some measure out of that in St Giles's on Sunday. Three men were taken away apparently lifeless, and another had his head fractured, and is not expected to recover. There were above 80 persons engaged, half that number having sallied forth from Bloomsbury, to attack others who were at work in the neighbourhood of Camden town, but the latter party obtained the victory.

20th.—Persian Ambassador.—His Excellency Murza Abdal Hassan, envoy extraordinary from the King of Persia to the British court, arrived at Plymouth on the 30th ult., and was received with every mark of respect and distinction. He was brought to this country in the Formidable of 98 guns, which was obliged to perform quarantine for several days before he could be landed. Ministers had prepared every necessary accommodation for his excellency at Plymouth, and on the road to London. He stopped at Bath to view that city, also at the different towns of consequence through which he passed. Mr Hosea met him at Plymouth, acted as his interpreter, and travelled with him to London. He is lodged in an elegant house in Mansfield street, prepared by government for his reception. On the 15th current, all the King's ministers in full dress paid their respects to his excellency; and this day (20th) he had his first audience of his Majesty at the Queen's palace, and delivered his letters of credence. He was introduced by Marquis Wellesley, and was accompanied by Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., whom his Majesty appointed to hold the situation of mehmander during his residence at this court. About one o'clock, his Majesty's carriage and six beautiful bay horses, with the servants in new state liveries, and two new carriages of his excellency, together with that of Sir Stephen Cottrell, master of the ceremonies, arrived at his excellency's house. In a short time after, his excellency came out of the house, carrying his credentials in his hand in an elegant gold casket, upon a silver salver covered with crimson velvet. His excellency appeared highly pleased with the grand appearance of his Majesty's carriage and superb liveries, also with the reception of a generous English public, who took off their hats, and gave him three cheers. Mr Chester, for Sir Stephen Cottrell, who was indiposed, followed his excellency into the coach, and took his seat on the left of his excellency. Sir Gore Ousley took his seat with his back to the horses. His excellency's carriage followed, with Mr Moreir, who went from England with

Sir Harford Jones upon his mission to Persia as an interpreter, and returned with his excellency to this country in the same capacity, and other attendants. In the third carriage were two pages, his excellency's priest, and Mr Durant, the interpreter to the attendants and household: those who were not of this country were dressed in new eastern dresses. The procession was led by the carriage of Sir Stephen Cottrell. The streets through which it passed were crowded to excess; and the Park was so extremely thronged, that it was with great difficulty the carriages could proceed. It being the determination of government to shew his excellency every possible mark of respect and distinction, he was allowed to enter the Queen's palace by the great doors in front, where, usually, no persons are allowed to enter, but those of the royal family. His excellency entered the palace about a quarter before two o'clock. He was accompanied to the state apartments by Mr Chester, Sir Gore Ouseley, and Mr Moreir. His servants were dressed in scarlet coats, richly embroidered with gold lace, breeches and waistcoat of green and gold, hat cocked, with gold lace. On his return to Mansfield street, Sir Gore Ouseley and Mr Moreir were invited to partake of an entertainment with him called in Persian a *Pillaw*; it was composed of rice and fowls stewed with spices. His appearance is noble, and his manners agreeable. In his diet he is extremely abstemious.

Philadelphia, *November* 10th.—"The Emperor Napoleon has created Mrs Jerome Patterson of Baltimore, a duchess of the house of Napoleon, with a suitable establishment of 40,000 crowns per annum; her son, a prince of the French empire. Colonel Toussard, late of the American revolutionary army, is appointed governor of the young prince, with the rank of general, and a splendid salary. He has left Philadelphia for Baltimore, to take upon himself the duties of his appointment."

An address of the Common Council of London, praying for an early and strict inquiry into the causes of the failure of the late expedition, was presented this day to his Majesty at the levee. His Majesty in his answer says, that "he has not judged it necessary to direct any inquiry to be instituted; but that it will be for the Parliament to ask for such information, or to take such measures, as they shall judge most conducive to the public good."

23d.—Death of Marquis de Ustariz.—Spanish papers announce that on the 27th September, D. Geronimo de Ustariz y Tovar, Marquis of Ustariz, member of the supreme council of war, assistant of Seville, and intendant in commission of Andalusia, died at Seville, aged 74. He had long lived in retirement, in consequence of his disapprobation of the measures of the court, but passed his time in prosecuting plans of public utility in the district in which he resided, till French treachery called him again into active life. To his patriotic exertions, and the admiration which his worth inspired, is chiefly to be ascribed the noble enthusiasm of the Arragonese in the cause of their country. His papers are said to contain a treasure of historical and political knowledge, and he was deeply sensible of the necessity of reforming the government of his country, as well as of securing its independence.

25th.—This day Admiral Otway's squadron, with all the transports, ar-

rived in the Downs from Walcheren, which is now completely evacuated by the British.

Quebec, *Nov. 4th.*—Steam-Boat.—"Arrived here from Montreal the steam-boat, Accommodator, being the first that ever appeared in this harbour. She receives her impulse from an open, double-spoked, perpendicular wheel on each side, which are kept in motion by steam. No wind or tide can stop her course, and when a sail is ordered to be hoisted with a favourable wind, her progress will be greatly accelerated."

A daring robbery was committed a few nights ago at the White Hart Inn, Bristol. The robber first plundered the pockets of a gentleman and lady, lodgers at the inn, while they were asleep, then entered the room of Mr Turner, the landlord, and, though he was awakened by the noise, plundered his and his wife's pockets, &c., turned the key, and continued his depredations. The robber's escape was favoured by the loudness of the wind and the darkness of the night. A person who had lodged in the house for some days, and called himself a traveller out of place, has been apprehended on suspicion.

26th.— America.— Dismissal of Mr Jackson.—On the 28th of August, the Africaine British frigate arrived in Hampton Roads, Virginia, having on board Francis James Jackson, Esq. envoy extraordinary to the United States. He landed at Annapolis on the 4th of September, and immediately proceeded to Washington, where, on the 11th, he was received by the secretary of the government as successor to Mr Erskine. A correspondence relating to the arrangement formed by Mr Erskine, in the adjustment of differences with America, took place between Mr Jackson and Mr Smith, in which the latter took great offence at certain expressions in Mr Jackson's letters, denying, on the part of the British government, that Mr Erskine had power to enter on such an agreement, and alleging that Mr Smith had misinterpreted Mr Erskine's instructions. In consequence of this, Mr Jackson by the last accounts was interdicted from all official intercourse with the American government, and had even been exposed to some personal insults. He resides there only as a private citizen, and waits the instructions of the English cabinet on this extraordinary emergency.

MISCELLANIES

PUBLISHED IN COURSE OF THE MONTH.

British Navy.—The following is the amount of the British naval force up to this day:—At sea, 91 ships of the line, 10 from 50 to 44 guns, 118 frigates, 131 sloops and yachts, 6 bombs and fire-ships, 149 brigs, 29 cutters, 85 schooners, gun-vessels, luggers, &c. Total 620. In port and fitting, 29 of the line, 9 from 50 to 44 guns, 51 frigates, 31 sloops and yachts, 4 bombs, &c., 32 brigs, 7 cutters, 17 schooners, &c. Total 180.—Guard-ships, hospital-ships, prison-ships, &c., 35 of the line, 11 from 50 to 44 guns, 13 frigates, 5 sloops, &c., 1 bomb, 3 brigs, 1 cutter, 2 schooners. Total 71. In ordinary and repairing, 60 of the line, 16 from 50 to 44 guns, 53 frigates, 28 sloops, &c., 7 bombs, &c., 16 brigs, 1 cutter, 7 schooners, &c. Total 188.—Building, 45 of the line, 23 frigates, 4 sloops, &c. Total 72.—Grand Total 1131.

A most extraordinary fraud has lately been committed by some arch

impostor, who has personated Earl Percy, and obtained 18,000l. from some money-lenders, by granting them annuities. The attornies went down in company with the broker, who raised the money from different persons, and met the pretended lord at the Black Bull in Hexham, when he executed the annuity bonds, and received the money. The loan, it seems, was proposed to be only 15,000l.; but so eager was the monied man to accommodate the heir of the house of Northumberland, that he forced upon him 18,000l. And so numerous were the tribe of gulls, that the impostor had to sign his name to different deeds 55 times. The impostor was discovered by an assurance being offered at one of the offices on the life of Earl Percy, which brought it to his lordship's knowledge.

A flight of eagles has lately visited the Sussex coast near Hastings. They have often been seen on the shore to the eastward of the town, or hovering over the stupendous cliffs between the Govers and Ecclesbourn, or Fairlight farm. It is supposed that they are of the species called the sea eagle, which are described by naturalists to be nearly as large as the golden eagle. The very uncommon appearance of these birds on the southern coast has excited very great curiosity. Many of the gentlemen and farmers in the neighbourhood have endeavoured to shoot them, from an apprehension of danger to their lambs in spring, if they should remain there, but hitherto without success. They have already made great destruction amongst the rabbits on the warren, near the signal station, from whence they were first discovered by the lieutenant who has the charge of it.

Mr Coleridge, in his paper, "The Friend," gives us an Italian pun:—When Buonaparte was in Italy, having been irritated by some instance of perfidy, he said in a loud and vehement tone, in a public company, "'Tis a true proverb—*Gli Italiani tutti Ladroni*," (*i. e.* Italians are all plunderers.) A lady had the courage to reply, "*Non tutti, ma* Bona Parte," (not all, but a good part.)

Curious Touch of the Hydrophobia.—Some time since, a dog, having symptoms of hydrophobia, was pursued, and passing in the street, at Coggeshall, in Essex, was observed to bite a bread barrow, which was standing at the door of a baker in that town. The barrow was actually chained up in the yard for six weeks to prevent its being used, and a carpenter was sent for to cut out that part which was seized by the dog.

A farmer at present resides near Horsham, who has occupied a small farm nearly forty years, and has until these very few years past performed all the labour of tilling and cultivating the land himself, without any assistance except that of two horses, one of which he bred upon the farm above thirty four years since, and is now in constant work. The other is more than twenty-one years old, and has belonged to the same farmer more than fourteen years. The united ages of these agricultural horses is more than fifty-five years, and they are now able to perform all their work.

A private in the second battalion of the fourth regiment of foot, having a propensity for desertion, lately absented himself for that purpose, and to prevent detection, ascended a lofty hay-stack, in the neighbourhood

of Colchester, by means of a ladder, where he intended to remain about 48 hours, till the alarm of his desertion had a little subsided. A short time after he had ascended the stack, the ladder being wanted by the farmer, it was removed, to the great mortification of the soldier, who lay anxiously waiting the lapse of time when it was supposed the pursuit would be over; during which time a lassitude and debility affected him so much, that he was unable to use exertions to descend the hay-stack, therefore was obliged to remain without food, and subject to the inclemency of the late severe weather, which has so much injured him, that it is very doubtful if his life can be saved. His frame is reduced to a mere skeleton, his feet and legs in a state of mortification, and his tongue quite black. He is now under the care of Dr Roberts, who will doubtless use every means in this singular case to effect a restoration to health. He was accidentally discovered by a hay-binder who was employed to cut hay from the stack, upon which he had lain three weeks, and must shortly have perished, his faculties and organs of life being incapable of the least exertion. What is most extraordinary in this soldier's case, about two years ago he was in a similar situation, having then deserted and secreted himself upon a hay-stack, where he was discovered, almost lifeless, after laying there on that occasion about a fortnight; his life was then preserved by medical aid almost to a miracle.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

BIRTHS.

JAN.—1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Graham, of Gartmore, a daughter. 5. At Cork, the Lady of Brig. Gen. Grahame, a son. 10. At London, the Countess of Oxford, a daughter. 12. At London, Lady Lucy Taylor, a daughter. The Lady of Capt. H. M. Scott, R. N., a daughter. At London, Mrs Currie, King Street, Holborn, three thriving children. At Long-lane, near Middleton, the wife of Wm. Turner, labourer, three girls, named Faith, Hope, and Charity. 23. Mrs Johnston of Alva, a daughter. 24. At Collie-Priest House, Devonshire, Lady Mary Hay, a daughter. 29. At Slains-Castle, the Countess of Errol, a daughter. Mrs Grant of Ballindalloch, a daughter.—At Cove, near Cork, Lady Charlotte Drummond, a son.

FEB.—1. At London, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, a daughter. 5. At London, the Lady of Malcolm Ross, Esq., a son. 11. At St Mary's, Scilly, the Lady of L. Col. G. Molle, a son. 15. At Ayr, the Lady of the Hon. Roger Rollo, a daughter. 19. The Hon. Mrs Erskine of Cardross, a son. The Lady of Brig. Gen. Henry Campbell, a daughter. At Botley-Grange, Hants, Mrs Col. Gordon, a son. 24. The Lady of Wm Fraser Tytler, Esq., a daughter. 26. At Clifton, the Lady of Capt. Deans Dundas, R. N., a daughter.

MARCH.—3. At St Andrews, Viscountess Glentworth, a son and heir. 6. At Downe Lodge, Lady Downe, a daughter. 8. At Lixmount Cottage, Mrs Jay, a son. 10. At Closeburn Hall, Mrs Menteath, a son. 13. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Capt. D. Campbell, R. N., a daughter. 14. Mrs Kinloch of Killrie, a daughter. 19. At Yarmouth, the Lady of Capt. R. Campbell of his Majesty's ship Nassau, a son. 22. At London, the Lady of Coutts Trotter, Esq., a daughter. 25. At Cameron House, Dumbartonshire, Mrs Rouat Smollet, a daughter. 30. At Dee Bank, Mrs Anderson, a son.—At Edinburgh, the Lady of Samuel Anderson, Esq., a daughter. 31. Mrs Fraser of Eskdale, a son.—At Notting-Hill near Kensington, the Lady of the Hon. Col. Macdonald, a son.

APRIL.—1. The Lady of W. Sturges Bourne, Esq. M. P., a son. 4. Mrs Rose Innes of Netherdale, a daughter. 6. At Middleton House, Mrs Hepburn Mitchellson, a son. At London, the Lady of Sir John L. Johnstone of Westerhall, Bart., a daughter. 9. At Edinburgh, the Lady of John Jardine, Esq. advocate, a son. 14. At Leadclune, Inverness-shire, Mrs Draper, a daughter. 19. At Verdun, Mrs Innes, wife of Thomas Innes, Esq. R. N., a daughter. 20. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major St Paul, a daughter.—Mrs Sharp of Kirkton, a daughter. 22. At London, the Coun-

tess of Selkirk, a son and heir. 27. At Pinkie House, the Lady of Sir John Hope of Craighall, Bart., a son.—At Borthwick Brae, Mrs Elliot Lockhart, a son.

MAY.—3. At London, Viscountess Hereford, a son. 8. At London, the Lady of Col. Clephane, M. P., a daughter. 17. At Howick, Northumberland, the Countess Grey, a son. 18. At Stevenston, East Lothian, Lady Margaret Maclean, a son. 29. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Ramsay of Barnton, a son. 31. At Hundalee, Mrs Elliot of Harwood, a son.

JUNE.—6. At Edinburgh, the wife of R. Campbell, Esq. Advocate, a son. 9. At Edinburgh, the wife of P. Wishart, Esq. W. S. a son.—At Bondleigh, Devonshire, the Lady of the Rev. Alexander Scott, a daughter. 17. Lady Ellenborough, a seventh son, and the thirteenth child. The Countess of Albemarle, a son. 22. At Holy-Hill, Sussex, Mrs Col. Keith Young, a son. 24. At Cluny, Mrs Col. Macpherson, a son. 25. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Capt. Hodgson, R. N., a son. 29. Lady Andover, a son.—Lady Caroline Stuart Wortley, a daughter.

JULY.—6. At Portsmouth, Mrs Mackenzie, Strathgarve, a son and heir. 8. At Duff House, Lady Jane Taylor, a son. 12. At London, the Countess of Aberdeen, a daughter. 13. At Dalkeith House, the Countess of Dalkeith, a son. 21. The Marchioness of Tavistock, a son.—At Dublin, her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, a daughter. 29. At London, the wife of Alexander Macleay, Esq., Transport Office, a son, being her 15th child.

AUG.—3. At Louth Hall, Lady Louth, a son and heir. 12. At Cranstoun House, St Kitt's, West Indies, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Cranstoun, a son and heir. 14. At Gilmerton, East Lothian, Lady Kinloch, a daughter. 17. Mrs Patten of Crailing, a daughter. 19. At Exmouth, Lady Eliz. Talbot, a son. 25. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Carlyle Bell, Esq. writer, a daughter.

SEPT.—2. At London, the Lady of the Hon. P. R. Drummond Burrel, a daughter. 4. At Castle Menzies, the Lady of Neil Menzies, Esq. a daughter. 8. At Gunsgreen, Mrs Robertson of Prenderguest, a son. 15. At Bath, Mrs Grant of Congleton, a son. 19. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Brig. Gen. John Hope, a daughter. 20. At Darnhall, the Hon. Mrs Oliphant Murray, a daughter. 21. At Edinburgh, the wife of James Wolfe Murray, Esq. a daughter. 27. At London, the Lady of Charles H. Hall, Esq. a son and heir. 30. At Edinburgh, the Lady of P. Miller, Esq. younger, of Dalswinton, a daughter.

OCT.—2. At Bixley Hall, Norfolk, Viscountess Primrose, a son. 4. At Strathmartin, the Lady of Capt. Warren, R. N., a son. 5. At Poultons, Hampshire, Lady Gertrude Sloane, a son and daughter. 7. The Lady of Col. Pringle, a son. 10. At Stobs Castle, Lady Elliot, a daughter. At Torquey, Devonshire, the Right Hon. Lady Sinclair, a son. 15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Murray of Murrayshall, a son. 19. At Wilton Lodge, the Lady of James Anderson, Esq. a daughter. 23. At Carradale House, Mrs Campbell, a son. At Rankeillor, Fife, the Hon. Lady Hope, a son.

NOV.—4. At Edinburgh, Mrs Graham Campbell of Shirvan, a daughter. 8. At Kiroughtree, Lady Heron Maxwell of Heron and Springkell, a son. 16. Lady Marsham, a daughter. 24. At London, Lady Popham, a son. 25. At Belville, Mrs Col. Colquhoun, a son. 27. At Holland House, Lady Holland, a daughter. At Edinburgh, the wife of Dr Gregory, a daughter.—At the college, Doctors Commons, the wife of Dr Stoddart, twins.

DEC.—6. Mrs Marjoribanks of Marjoribanks, a son. At Leith, the Lady of Capt. Jones, R. N., a son. 13. The Lady of General Elliot, a daughter. At Coalston, East Lothian, the Right Hon Lady Kerr, a son. Lady Catherine Forrester, a son. 20. Viscountess Ashworth, a daughter. The Lady of William Phillips, Esq. Monmouthshire, a son, her 26th child, named George Jubilee, in honour of the King. 23. Mrs Roy of Newthorn, a son.—Lady Fitzroy, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1808.—Feb. 8. Wilkinson Lister Haye, Esq., late Lieut. Col. in the 21st Light Dragoons, to Mrs Peter Murray, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Peter Murray, Adj.-Gen. to the Company's forces in India.

1809.—Jan. 3. Capt. Macleod, R. N., to Miss Bennet. 10. At Aberdeen, the Rev. G. Monro, Huntly, to Miss Milne. 16. Mr J. Beattie, rector of Moffat School, to Miss Tod. 18. At Dunkeld House, James Drummond, Esq. younger, of Strathallen, to Lady A. S. Murray, second daughter of the Duke of Athol. 23. At Drumoyne House, Robert Smith, Esq., to Miss Jane Reid. 26. At Aberdeen, Capt. Mellis, 45th regiment, to Miss Sarah Gibbon. 27. At Antigua, Capt. Henry Pierce, Royal Artillery, to Miss Helen Pringle of Edinburgh. 30. At Edinburgh, Arthur Copperthwaite, Esq., Royal Marines, to Miss Agnes Kenion. At London, Capt. Pulteney Malcolm, R. N., to Miss Elphinstone.

Feb.—1. At Perth, the Rev. R. Walker, Aughtergaven, to Miss Cornfute. 13. At Edinburgh, John Stewart, Esq., of Binny, to Miss Janet Dundas. At Dumfries, William Walker, Esq., to Miss Burnside. 16. At Heckfield Church, Hants, the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, K. B., to the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Fane, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, and the divorced lady of Lord Boringdon. Lately, in London, Ebenezer Gairdner, Esq., to Miss Harriet Merideth. Capt. Peter Parker, R. N., to Miss Dallas. Charles Christie, Esq. of Gunnersbury Lodge, to Miss Dickenson. 27. At Merchiston Hall, Charles Campbell, Esq., to Miss Christian Graham Napier, daughter of the Hon. Charles Napier.

March.—3. At London, James Stewart Oliphant Esq. of Rossie, to Miss Anna Read. At Powder-Hall, near Edinburgh, William Macdonald, Esq. younger, Cailey, to Miss Ormiston. 9. At Edinburgh, James Davidson, Esq. W. S., to Mrs Miller. At Liverpool, Mr Walter Laidlaw, merchant, to Miss Rogers of that place. 13. At Largs, Archibald Douglas, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Jane Brown. 14 At London, Lieut. Col. Barclay of the 92d regiment, to Miss Isabella Colquhoun. 15. At Edinburgh, John Swinton, Esq. of Broadmeadows, to Miss Rannie. 16. At Forres, John Downie, Esq. merchant, London, to Miss Mary Shaw. 22. At Edinburgh, Thomas Guthrie Wright, Esq. Auditor of the Court of Session, to Miss Mary Hill, daughter of the late Professor John Hill. The Rev. —— Macdonald of Gigha, to Miss Margaret Stevenson. 23. At Southampton, Capt. Gilbert Heathcote, R. N., to Miss Anne Lyell. 24. At Edinburgh, Dr John Rutherford of Craigow, to Miss Catherine Russel. 27. Peter Couper, Esq. W. S. to Miss Richardson. At Newton Stewart, John Fullarton, Esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Jane M'Can. At Heligoland, J. Grant, Esq. Paymaster of Artillery, to Miss Wemyss of Dundee. At London, Capt. Woodley Losack, R. N., to Miss Gordon.

April—4. At London, Thomas Hamilton Miller, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Ram, daughter of Abel Ram, Esq. M. P. for Wexford. 7. At Edinburgh, Capt. Baugh, R. N., to Miss Mary Scott. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Simon Reid, to Miss Sutherland. At Dalswinton House, Capt. Jones of the 1st Foot Guards, to Miss Jane Miller. 10. At London, Lord Gardner, to the Hon. Charlotte Smith, daughter of Lord Carrington. 16. At Invernan, the Rev. G. Forbes, to Miss Mary Forbes. 17. At the Isle of Whithorne, Francis Shand, Esq. Liverpool, to Miss Reid, daughter of Sir John Reid, Bart. At Stirling, James Porteous, Esq., late of Jamaica, to C. A. Somerville, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Somerville of Stirling. 18. At Newton, near Doune, John Macdonald, Esq. of Kintyre, Berbice, to Miss Christiana Cameron.—Viscount Bernard, to Miss Broderick, daughter of the Archbishop of Cashel.—At Southampton, Capt. Baird of the Guards, to Miss Dixon. 24. At Glasgow, David Connel, Esq. to Miss Alston. 28. At Edinburgh, William Mouett, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Cunningham.

May—1. At Edinburgh, Dr. Woodman of Bognor, Sussex, to Miss Matilda

Linning. 2. At Moorfarm, Mr Geo. Stedman, writer, Edinburgh, to Miss Mary Barclay. 6. At London, Capt. James of the Scots Greys, to Lady Frances Hay, sister to the Earl of Errol. 6. At Madras, R. Alexander, Esq. of the Board of Revenue, to Miss Grace Blacker. 8. At London, William Milner, Esq., to the Hon. Harriet Bentinck. 9. James Cathcart, Esq. mercht. Leith, to Miss Walker.—At Strathmaskie, John Macpherson, Esq. Dalchully, to Miss Christian Macdonald. 15. At Petersburgh, Prince George of Oldenburgh, to the Grand Duchess Catherine. 16. The Rev. John Fernie of Dunfermline, to Miss Agnes Tait. 17. At London, the Hon. G. Lambe, to Miss Le Jeune, a ward of the Duke of Devonshire. 24. At Dunfermline, Dr Henry Dewar Lassodie, to Miss Spence of Philadelphia.—At Yarmouth, James Henderson, Esq. Ross-shire Militia, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon.

JUNE—1. At Portobello, David Stoddart, Esq., to Miss Eliza Jamieson. 2. Sir John Pringle of Stitchell, Bart., to Emilia Ann, third daughter of the late General Macleod of Macleod. 5. At Petershill, the Rev. Dr William Meek of Torphichan, to Miss Croll. 8. At Twickenham, Capt. Carmichael, 9th dragoons, to Miss Mackenzie. 12. At Bellwood, near Perth, Thomas Caw, Esq., mercht. in London, to Miss E. C. Young. 15. At Berwick, Arthur Clifford, Esq. fourth son of the late Hon. T. Clifford, to Miss Macdonell. 20. At Gretna Green, Mr Braggs Carlyll of Hull, to Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of the late John Pitcairn, Esq. of Pitcairn House. 20. Dr Stewart, Balmoral, to Miss Ann Stewart. 29. At London, Sir Thomas Ramsay of Balmain, Bart., to Miss Steele, daughter of the late Rev. Dr Steele of Jamaica.—At Plymouth, the Hon. Rear Admiral Stafford, to Mary, daughter of Commissioner Fanshaw. 30. At Edinburgh, Edward Inglis, Esq., R. N., to Miss Barbara Allan, Queensferry.—At London, Mr W. Tait, merchant, to Jane, daughter of Professor Hunter, St Andrews.

JULY—4. At Kirkcudbright, the Rev. T. Turnbull, to Miss Susan Mutter. 7. At Edinburgh, Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, of Pincarrow, Bart., to Miss Brown. 10. At London, William Miller, Esq., of Ozelworth Park, to Miss Wyndham, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. W. Wyndham. 12. At North Berwick, Capt. Brown of the Iniskilling Dragoons, to Miss Dalrymple, daughter of the late Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart. 13. At Donington Castle, Sir George Rumbold, Bart., to the Hon. Miss Parkyns, sister of Lord Radcliffe. 17. At Camnethan House, Capt. D. Robertson, to Miss Carolina Lockhart.—Lately, Lord Grey de Ruthen, to Anna Maria, daughter of William Kellam, Esq., Warwickshire. 21. The Rev. James Young, Eckford, to Miss Hume, Lasswade. 24. At Stitchel, the Rev. D. Gordon, to Janet, daughter of the Rev. A. Scott, Stitchel. 31. At Edinburgh, Henry Moncrieff, Esq. W. S. to Miss C. E. Rollo.—At Catterick, James Kirkstopp, Esq., of Spittal, to Eliza, daughter of the late Sir Alex. Livingstone, Bart.—The Rev. A. Douglas, Rector of Cannallway, to the Right Hon. Lady Susan Drew, daughter of the late Earl of Dunmore.

AUG.—1. At London, Lieut. Gilbert Douglas, Royal Military College, to Miss Jerry, daughter of the late Gen. Jerry. 7. At Cardoness House, Andrew Watson, Esq., W. S., to Miss Harriet Maxwell, third daughter of Sir David Maxwell, Bart. 15. At Edinburgh, Capt. Arthur Farquhar, R. N., to Miss Jane Murray. 22. At London, Lord Boringdon, to the Hon. Miss Talbot. 24. At Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Livingstone of Westquarter, Bart., R. N., to Miss Stirling, only daughter of the late Sir James Stirling, Bart.

SEPT.—1. At Dunbar, James Hay, Esq., in the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Delisle. 5. At Gourock, Dr Jeffrey, Professor of Anatomy and Botany, Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Lockhart. 6. At Lewisham, Major Gen. the Hon. John Broderick, to Ann, daughter of R. Graham, Esq., of Fintray.—At Broomtown, near Fort George, Major Fortye, to Miss Jane Athol Gordon Campbell. 13. At Niddry, John Spottiswoode, Esq., of Spottiswoode, to Miss Helen Wauchope.—At Edinburgh, Alex. Munro, Esq., of Livingstone, to Miss Ann

Jane Brown. 14. At Bristol, Capt. Spear, R. N., to Miss Grace Grant.—At London, John Osborne, Esq., son of Sir Geo. Osborne. Bart., to Miss Davers, daughter of Sir Charles Davers. 18. At Edinburgh, J. W. Brougham, Esq., to Miss Margaret Morton. 20. At Aberdeen, Dr Macpherson, to Christiana, eldest daughter of Principal M'Leod.—At St Andrews, John Honey, Esq., Blairhall, to Miss Adamson. 27. Hudson Gurney, of Norwich, Esq., to Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Barclay of Ury, Esq. 28. At London, Henry Erskine, Esq., younger, of Amondell, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of General Sir Charles Shipley.—At Halesball, Staffordshire, William Geddes, Esq., Leith, to Miss Charlotte Turner. 29. At Salthil' near Galway, the Hon. Charles French, to Miss Brown.—The Hon. Edward Harbord, second son of Lord Suffield, to the Hon. Georgiana Vernon.—At London, Rear Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, to Lady Rumbold, widow of the late Sir George Rumbold, Bart.

Oct.—2. At Scarborough, Andrew Craig M'Lehose, Esq., W. S., to Miss Mary Goodrum. 4. John Stewart, Esq., of Stenton, to Joanna, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. Moncreiffe. 5. At Islington, the Rev. R. Young, D. D. London Wall, to Miss Ancrum.—At Eaglescairnie, the Rev. Dr Andrew Stewart, Bolton, to the Hon. Margaret Stewart, daughter of the late Lord Blantyre. 16. At Duff House, Richard Wharton Duff of Orton, Esq., Comptroller of Excise in Scotland, to the Right Hon. Lady Anne Duff, second daughter of the Earl of Fife. 17. At London, Lieut. Colonel Harris, 79 regt., to Miss Dick. 19. At Burlington House, Chiswick, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to Lady Elizabeth Foster. 30. At Hamilton, William Drysdale, Esq. W. S. younger, of Pitteuchar, to Miss Fleming.—At London, Edward Ellice, Esq., to the Right Hon. Lady Hannah Bettesworth. 31. At Taunton, Capt. Charretie, 64 regt., to Miss F. Douglas.

Nov.—6. At Edinburgh, William Horne, Esq., younger, of Stircoke, Advocate, to Miss Riddell.—At Kippenross, Ludovic Houstoun, Esq., younger, of Johnstone, to Ann, eldest daughter of John Stirling, of Kippendavie, Esq. 16. At Hill House, John Norman Macleod, of Macleod, Esq., to Miss Stephenson, London. 17. At Edinburgh, Capt. Alex. Robertson, of the India ship Surat Castle, to Miss Laing, Edinburgh. 18. At London. Viscount Barnard, eldest son of the Earl of Darlington, to Lady Sophia Poulett. 20. At Hawick manse, the Rev. G. J. Hamilton, Harbottle, to Miss Walker. 25. Viscount Hamilton, son of the Marquis of Abercorn, to Miss Douglas. 27. Henry Clive, Esq., M. P. for Ludlow, to Miss Buller.—At Tinwald Downs, Lever Legge, Esq., of the Scots Greys, to Miss Bushby.—Grant David Yeats, M. D. of Bedford, to Miss Jane Colquhoun, London.

Dec.—5. At Dundee, the Rev. J. Johnstone, Blairgowrie, to Mrs Anderson. 12. At Rosemount, near Edinburgh, the Rev. John Campbell, to Miss Jane Shirreff. 15. At Dyke, Stirlingshire, David Dunn, Esq., of Easter Craigannet, to Miss Adam. 19. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Pat. Don of Springfield, to Miss Millie.—At Edinburgh, Major James Weir, of Tollcross, to Miss Jean Stewart Ponton.—At Glasgow, the Rev. Robert Rennie, Bo'ness, to Miss Orchart. 20. At St Mary's, Newington, Surrey, Olinthus Gilbert Gregory, L. L. D., of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to Miss Beddome, Walworth. 24. At Burlington House, Chiswick, Lord George Lovison Gower, to Lady Harriet Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire. 30. At London, Thomas Phillips, Esq., to Miss Fraser, daughter of Mr Simon Fraser, Fairfield, Inverness.

DEATHS.

Jan.—1. At Bath, the Right Hon. Alan Lord Gardner, Admiral of the Red, Major General of Marines, and late Commander of the Channel Fleet. 2. At Edinburgh, G. Stewart, son of Professor Dugald Stewart. 3. At London, in his 53d year, the most noble Dennis Brown, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Altamont, and Knight of the order of St Patrick.—At London, the Hon. Henry Percy, son of Lord Louvaine. 5. At Branxholm, aged 63, Adam Ogilvie, Esq., of Hart-

woodmyres, Advocate, and Chamberlain to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.—At London, the Hon. Mrs Cornwallis, sister to Lord Bayning.—At Bath, General Edward Smith, Col. of the 43d regt. of foot, and Governor of Fort Charles, Jamaica. 8. At Hamilton, Archd. Burns, Esq., Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie, and Sheriff Substitute for the county of Lanark at Hamilton. 18. At Tweed Bank, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Dunsmore. 21. At London, Lieut. Gen. Hibbert, formerly Commander-in-chief of the East India Company's forces in Bengal. 22. At the manse of Kincardine O'Neil, the Rev. W. Morice, in the 81st year of his age, and 48th of his ministry. 24. At London, aged 80, the Right Hon. James Earl of Fife. 27. At Plymouth, Major Archd. Argyle Campbell, 42d regt. 29. At Hope Park House, Robert Nasmyth, Esq., Advocate. 30. The Rev. James Gordon, Bellie, in the 82d year of his age, and 55th of his ministry.—At the manse of Abbots-hall, the Rev. George Shaw, in the 73d year of his age. and 40th of his ministry.—On his passage home from Coruna, Lieut. Col. Symes, 76th regt. formerly Ambassador to the kingdom of Ava.—Lately, aged 72, his Excellency Count Bruhl, many years Minister from the Elector of Saxony to his Britannic Majesty.—Lately, at the Rectory House, Lincolnshire, Mrs Radcliffe, the celebrated authoress of the Romance of the Forest, &c.—Lately at Belchamp Hall, Essex, the Right Hon. the Countess of Dundonald.—At Tichfield, Rear-Admiral Jonathan Faulkner.—At Catesfield, Rear-Admiral Edward O'Bryen, who gallantly broke the line, when commanding the Monarch, in the memorable action off Camperdown.—The Rev. Thomas Moss, author of "The Beggar's Petition," &c.

FEB.—2. At Liverpool, the Hon. Mrs Stanley, aged 92.—At Plymouth, of his wounds received in Spain, Major Crigan, of the 81st regiment, son of the Bishop of Sodor and Man. 3. At London, Laurence Dundas Campbell, Esq., a gentleman distinguished for his literary and political attainments, and the planner and conductor of the Asiatic Annual Register. 5. At Edinburgh, in her 80th year, Mrs Christian Ker, daughter of the late Professor John Ker, Edinburgh.—At Edinburgh, aged 38, Captain James Ross Farquharson of Invercauld, R. N. 7. At Edinburgh, John Smyth, Esq., W. S. 8. At Grimsthorpe Castle, his Grace the Duke of Ancaster and of Kestevan, Marquis and Earl of Lindsay. 10. At Walton upon Thames, the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Bennet, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.—French Lawrence, Esq., L.L.D., M.P. for Peterborough. 11. At Edinburgh, Robert Vans Agnew, Esq., of Sheuchan and Barnbarrow, Wigtonshire. —At the manse of Muthil, the Rev. John Scott, in the 65th year of his age, and 43d of his ministry. 17. At Heriotshill, Mrs Catherine Lockhart, relict of R. Jamieson, Esq., W. S.—At Huntingdon, Captain Thomas Stevenson, R. N.—At London, Dr John Hunter, F. R. S., physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.—At London, Lieutenant-General Arthur Ormsby, lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards. 18. At Edinburgh, Duncan Buchanan, Esq., late surgeon in the service of the East India Company. 19. James King, Esq., of Drums, in his 86th year.—At Portsmouth, Captain T. Hawker, R. N. 20. At Perth, Mr James Morison, bookseller.—At London, Gen. T. O. Mordaunt, aged 79. 23. At London, Lady Dowager Ashburton, in her 65th year.—At Alnwick, Nathaniel Davison, Esq., formerly consul at Nice and Algiers.—At Rachan, Peebles-shire, Mr Loch of Rachan.—At Hawick, in her 93d year, Mrs Elizabeth Elliot, daughter of the late William Elliot, Esq., of Borthwickbrae.—At Stirling, in her 76th year, Mrs Barbara Stewart, daughter of the late Archibald Stewart, Esq., of Stewart Hall. 24. At London, the Earl of Orford.—Alexander Anderson, Esq., of Udall. 27. John Smith, Esq., of Crossnill. 28. At Lathrisk, David Johnston, Esq., Advocate.—At Ballaville, Rossshire, the lady of the late Alexander Chisholme of Chisholme. Esq.

MARCH—1. At Leith, Archibald Geddes, Esq., manager of the Leith Glasswork. 2. At London, in his 40th year, Charles John Carey, Viscount Falkland. (See Chronicle, p. 78.)—At Spotthouse, Lady Seaton, relict of Sir Henry Seaton,

Bart.—At Logie house, Mrs Watt of Logie. 5. At Ramsgate, in his 78th year, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore.—At Edinburgh, Mr William Brown, the projector and editor of the Edinburgh Weekly Journal. 6. At Perth, David Macvicar, Esq.—At Danevale, Mrs Ferrier Cutler of Orroland, spouse of Major-General Ferrier. 7. At Achendown, aged 70, Major John Grant. 8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Malcolme, relict of Dr Malcolme of Ayr. 9. At Ceithock, Patrick Bowie, Esq., of Ceithock. 10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Craigie, relict of Laurence Craigie of Glendoick, Esq. 11. Colonel James Rattray of Arthurstone, by a fall from his horse, on his way home from Forfar.—At Elie, Dr John Reid.—At Clarkston, Thomas Livingston, Esq., of Parkhall.—At Tiverton, Devonshire, Mrs Cowley, the celebrated dramatic writer. 12. At Middlebie, the Rev. Abraham Nivison, minister of that parish.—The Rev. William Duncan, minister of Abernethy, aged 60.—At Newlands, Liddisdale, John Elliot of Coombs, Esq., aged 68. 15. At Edinburgh, Colonel John Campbell, Esq., younger, of Shawfield, M. P. He married the beautiful Lady Charlotte Campbell, daughter of the late Duke of Argyle. 19. At Bath, Mrs Erskine, wife of Alexander Erskine, Esq., of Bath Hall. 20. At Forres, Mrs Elizabeth Arnot, wife of John Gordon, Edintore, Esq. 21. At London, her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Bolton, aged 75.—At Ullapool, Robert Melville, Esq., to whose public-spirited exertions that village is materially indebted for its rise and progress. 22. At Aberdeen, William Fidler, Esq., late of Borriston in Fife, aged 75. 23. At London, Thomas Holcroft, Esq., author of Hugh Trevor, the Road to Ruin, &c. &c., aged 61.—At Kelso, James Potts, Esq., agent for the Bank of Scotland.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton, wife of Dr James Hamilton, junior. 24. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jackson, wife of James Jackson, Esq., city chamberlain. 25. In the episcopal palace of Lichfield, Mrs Anna Seward, in her 66th year. She is well known as the author of a Monody on her lover the gallant Major Andre, Louisa, a novel, a life of Dr Darwin, &c.—At Dunfermline, Mr James White, supervisor of excise.—At Easdale, Mr Alexander Campbell of Barrowwick, aged 80. 26. At Edinburgh, the Dowager Countess of Kintore. 29. At his seat of Writtle, in Essex, the Right Hon. Robert Edward, Baron Petre.—At Edinburgh, Mr William Sibbald, architect.—At Perth, Mrs Margaret Moncrieff, relict of the Rev. George Murray, minister of Lockerby. 30. At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Clark, second daughter of John Clark, Esq., of Eldin.—Mr James Maule, 55 years factor for the Earl of Murray. 31. At Forfar, John Ritchie, Esq., one of the oldest masters in his Majesty's navy.——Lieut.-Colonel Charles Maclean, late of Kenlochaline.—Lately, at Plymouth, Nicholas Vincent, Esq., Admiral of the White, aged 86. He was made a post captain in 1747.—At Enfield, in his 73d year, Richard Gough, Esq., well known in the literary and antiquarian world.

APRIL.—2. At Lamiar, near Lisbon, in his 29d year, Captain Alexander Ker, of the 43d regiment, son of James Ker, Esq., of Blackshiels. 6. At Armadale, Skye, John Alexander Grahame, Esq., chamberlain of Skye, &c. 7. At Stitchel House, Sir James Pringle of Stitchell, Bart., in his 84th year. 9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Loch, relict of Mr Alexander Murray, printer.—At Dumfries, aged 93, Mrs Jean Hay, relict of Mr Malcolm, one of the town clerks. 10. At London, Dr David Pitcairn.—At Greenock, Lieut.-Colonel Henry George Johnston. 14. At Edinburgh, Mr Cathcart Boyd, formerly examiner of salt duties for Scotland.—At Aberdeen, Mr George Dawson, teller of the Commercial Bank. 17. At Dumfries, Mrs Copland, relict of Alexander Copland, Esq., of Kingsgrange.—Mr John Richmond, nurseryman, Leith Walk. 18. At Duddingston manse, Mrs Isabella Ramsay, wife of the Rev. John Thomson. 20. At London, in his 73d year, Earl Harcourt, many years master of the horse to her Majesty. 22. At Edinburgh, aged 66, the Rev. Dr Andrew Hunter of Barjarg, professor of divinity in the university, and one of the ministers of the city.—At Inverness, Cap-

tain Henry Morrit, late of the 79th foot. —At Pitglassie, near Dingwall, Mr David Aitken, land surveyor. 23. At Edinburgh, George Colebrooke of Crawford-Douglas, Esq.—Mr David Purdie, student of divinity, Edinburgh. 24. At London, the Rev. Dr Donald Grant, in his 72d year. 25. At Achany, Sutherland, Mrs Munro, Dowager of Achany, aged 90.—At Edinburgh, Lady Suttie, relict of Sir George Suttie of Balgowan, Bart. 26. At Millmount, Ross-shire, Colonel R. Mackenzie.—At Edinburgh, aged 68, Maj.-Gen. Alexander Mackay, for 30 years Dep.-Adj.-Gen. to the forces in North Britain.—At his house, Leith Walk, Captain John Roberts, late of London, aged 75. 27. At Leith, David Allan, Esq., collector of excise. 28. At Tower Bridge, near Blarney, Ireland, Robert Walsh, aged 100 years and 4 months. 30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Lucy Rudiman Kerr, spouse of John Rudiman Kerr, Esq.—Lately, Captain Towry of the navy, and one of the commissioners of the Transport Board.—John Barclay, Esq., Admiral of the Blue.—At Dublin, the Right Hon. John Monck Mason, aged 84.—At Battersea, Alexander Champion, Esq., one of the directors of the Bank of England.—At his seat in Denbighshire, Gabriel Piozzi, Esq., husband of Mrs Piozzi, formerly Mrs Thrale.—At Castle Mary, Viscountess Longueville.—The Right Hon. Fulke Greville.—At Paris, Mr Payne, bookseller, London. —At Leominster, aged 90, the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, Bart.—At Kilmuir, Skye, Captain Norman Macleod, late of the 71st foot.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Blacklock, relict of the Rev. Dr Blacklock.

MAY.—1. At Alloa, the Rev. Thomas Waters, in the 74th year of his age, and 41st of his ministry there. 4. At Edinburgh, Cloud Alexander, Esq., of Ballamyle. 5. James Dick, Esq., of Pitsherrow. 8. At York, aged 80, Alexander Hunter, M. D. F. R. S. L. and E., and physician to the York Lunatic Asylum.—At London, Henry Knight Erskine of Pittodrie, Esq. 9. Suddenly, at Bath, Walsh Porter, Esq.—At Dublin, Dr Plunket, an eminent physician. 14. At his house at Fulham, in the 78th year of his age, the Right Rev. Beilby Porteous, Lord Bishop of London, and official trustee of the British Museum, Dean of the Chapel Royal, &c.—At the manse of Southdean, Roxburghshire, the Rev. William Scott, in the 72d year of his age, and 48th of his ministry. 16. At Eastfield, near Leith, Macduff Hart, Esq.—At Linlithgow, in his 89th year, Robert Clark, Esq., of Woodside, many years provost of that burgh. 18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Hamilton, relict of Dr John Harvie of London.—At Kirkcudbright, in her 81st year, Mrs Muir, of Livingston in Galloway. 22. At Glasgow, Dr Hugh M'Leod, emeritus professor of church history in that university.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Blair, wife of Alexander Blair, Esq., W. S.—Mr Robert Gordon, late bookseller in Edinburgh. 23. At Perth, in his 78th year, W. Alison, Esq., late provost of that town. 24. At Chelsea, in his 49th year, Sir William Henry Douglas, Bart. Vice Admiral of the Blue. 30. At Jedburgh, Dr William King.

JUNE.—1. At Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, Miss Ann Carmichael, last surviving daughter of the late David Carmichael of Balmedy, Esq. 3. At the manse of Gurgunnock, the Rev. George Christison. 4. At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 91, John Peack Hungerford, Esq., many years M. P. for Leicestershire. 5. At Lee, in his 81st year, David Papillon, Esq., late senior commissioner of excise.—William Wemyss, Esq., of Castlehill, Kinrossshire. 7. At London, Benjamin Shaw, Esq. At Paris House, Hugh Hay, Esq., of Paris House.—At Balnakilly, John Stewart, Esq., of Balnakilly. 8. At ——, in America, Thomas Payne, the well-known champion of republicanism and infidelity. 9. At Dumfries, Mrs Young of Youngfield, in her 87th year. 10. At Edinburgh, aged 72, Major-General the Hon. Mark Napier.—At Lauriston, Andrew Bell, Esq., engraver, aged 83. 11. At Ogill, William Simpson, Esq., of Ogill. 14. Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard of the 14th Light Dragoons. 15. The Rev. Andrew Youngson, minister of Aberdeen, in his 83d year.—At Stirling, Mrs Cecilia Murray, relict of Dr Hercules Lindsay, Glasgow.—At London,

aged 87, Sir George Baker, Bart., physician to their Majesties. 17. At Corsbie, Mrs Murray, wife of John Murray, Esq., of Uplaw. 18. At his seat of Parton, in Galloway, William Glendonwyn, Esq.—At his seat in Kent, Filmer Honywood, Esq., of Markshall, formerly M. P. for Kent.—At Craigluscar, Thomas Colville, Esq., of Lambhill, aged 76. 18. At Irvine, in his 89th year, C. Fleming, Esq., of Montgomery field. 24. At Brechin, Alexander Ferrier, Esq., late of Kintreket. 27. At Ranachan Strene, Argyleshire, Captain John Cameron, only surviving heir of the Glendessary family.—At East Bank, Lady Sempill, mother of Lord Sempill. 28. At Lochnaw Castle, Sir Stair Agnew, Bart.—Lately, at Langton manse, the Rev. Alexander Girvan.—At Woolwich, Colonel Harding, Royal Artillery.—A female pauper at a workhouse in Liverpool, at the age of 124.

JULY.—1. At his house in Whitehall, John Fordyce of Ayton, Esq., surveyor general of the land revenue. 2. At Leith, the Rev. Dr Grant, of St James's Chapel there.—At Glasgow, John Sym, Esq. 4. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Murray, wife of James Glassford, Esq., Advocate. 6. At Arndilly, Mrs J. M. Murray, relict of John Stewart, Esq., Judge-Advocate General of Bengal. 8. At Inchmichael, Charles Kinnear, Esq. of Kinnear. 10. At London, Colonel Francis Carruthers, late of the 61st foot. 11. At Edinburgh, James Garthshore, Esq., late of Alderstone. 13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Home, daughter of the late George Home, Esq. of Bassendean. 14. At London, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, Earl of Normanton, &c. At Shuckburgh Park, Warwickshire, Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, Bart. 16. Day Hort Macdowell, Esq., of Castle Semple. At Bath, aged 87, John Charnock, Esq., late of the Island of Barbadoes. 17. At King's Grange, Alexander Copland, Esq., of Colliston. 19. At London, the Hon. Mrs St Leger. 21. At Oxford, in his 27th year, the Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, of Christ Church, A. M.—At Melrose, Mr Hugh Cairncross, architect, Edinburgh. 23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Penelope Hazell, wife of Dr Hazell, of South Carolina. 24. At Dublin, Thomas Fleming, Esq., formerly Lord Mayor of that city, an eminently active and upright magistrate. 25. At Madeira, Lady Sophia Bligh, wife of the Hon. W. Bligh, and daughter of the late Earl of Galloway. 30. At Sheriffston, John Forsyth, Esq. agent for the Bank of Scotland at Elgin. Lately at Gosport, Robert Welsh, M. D., surgeon in the R. N.—At Priestlands, John Payton, Esq., Admiral of the Red. Sir John Macnamara Hayes, Bart., M. D., Inspector-General of the medical department of Woolwich.

AUG.—1. At Glasgow, James Muir, Esq., surgeon.—At Southend, in Kent, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fraser. 2. At Hamble, Admiral Bradby, aged 73. 3. At London, in his 50th year, Andrew Mackay, L. L. D., &c., mathematical examiner of Trinity House, formerly of Aberdeen. 5. On his passage from Jamaica, Dr Murray, for many years an eminent physician in that island. At Batheaston, aged 80, Sir George Colebrooke, Bart.—At Foxhill, near Hungerford, Mrs Hart, sister to the late Lady Stuart. 6. At St Andrews, Mrs Col. Campbell. 7. At Harrowgate, John Caw, Esq., Provost of Perth.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Saunders, relict of James Saunders, W. S. 8. At Orfelton, Pembroke-shire, aged 27, Sir Hugh Owen, Bart., M. P. for Pembroke.—Lady Amelia Hume.—At Glenrath, Walter Laidlaw, Esq. of Hindhope. 9. At Lisbon, Mungo Honyman, Esq., assistant commissary to the forces. At Tarfield, Miss K. Lundie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Lundie, minister of Lonmay. 10. At Jessfield, near Leith, Mrs M. E. M'Leod, wife of Capt. Norman Ramsay, Royal Horse Artillery. 12. At Waldershore, Lord Henry Stuart, aged 34, third son of the Marquis of Bute.—At Costessey-hall, Sir William Jerningham, Bart. 17. Matthew Bolton, Esq., aged 81, the respectable head of the Soho manufactory, &c. 19. At Haddington, Provost David Smith, aged 89. 22. At Rosemarkie manse, the Rev. Alexander Wood. 26. At Stewart-hall, Ireland, at an advanced age, Andrew

Thomas, Earl of Castle Stewart, legitimately descended in the male line from Robert II., King of Scotland, and the acknowledged head of the house of Stewart. His lordship is succeeded in his title by his eldest son Robert.—At Cambermere Abbey, Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart., in his 71st year. 27. At Hawthornden, near Edinburgh, the Right Rev. Bishop William Abernethy Drummond, aged 90. 29. At Edinburgh, General Robert Melville of Strathkiness, the oldest general in rank except one in the British army. 30. At London, Sir J. Murray of Blackbarony, Bart., in his 43d year. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Bethia Hamilton, lady of William Ramsay, Esq., banker. 31. At Perth, Mr William Ross, keeper of the register of seasines, &c.—Lately, at Shootershall, Lady Stewart, relict of Lord Henry Stewart.

SEPT.—3. At London, the Earl of Coventry, aged 86.—At Earl's-court, near Reading, the lady of the Right Hon. Sir William Scott. 14. At Liverpool, aged 106, David Salmon. He sailed round the world with Anson. 15. At Aithie Lodge, Lady Leslie of Findrassie and Wardes. 20. At the house of his brother, Sir William Douglas, Samuel Douglas, Esq.—At Belfast, aged 86, Isaac Corry, Esq., of Newry. 21. At Falmouth, Mr Nathaniel Kingston, a respectable merchant and contractor. He was a man of very extraordinary bulk. 22. At Middleton, William Power, Esq. aged 110. 23. Dr Downman of Exeter, at an advanced age.—At Cheltenham, Mrs Cunninghame, wife of W. Cunninghame, Esq., of Enterkine. 24. At Harwich, of a fever, after his return from Walcheren, Lieutenant Duncan Mackorquodale of the 92d regiment. 25th. At London, John Travers, Esq., one of the directors of the East India Company. 26. At Cowie, Mrs Una Cameron Barclay, wife of John Innes, Esq. 27. At Walmer, Colonel T. Beatson, 12th light dragoons. 30. At Badajos, Captain C. D. Sillery, Royal Artillery.—At London, the Right Hon. Lady Almeria Carpenter.

OCT.—1. At Newick Park Sussex, Sir Elijah Impey, Bart., aged 77, formerly supreme judge of India. 5. At Anstruther, Dr Alexander Williamson. 6. At Roselee, Ayrshire, the Countess of Crawford and Lindsay, aged 71.—At Jedburgh, Walter Riddel, Esq. 7. At London, Benjamin Winthrope, Esq., one of the directors of the Bank of England, aged 72. 8. At Edinburgh, Mr George Haig, inspector of taxes.—At Dublin, the Earl of Arran, one of the knights of St Patrick. 10. At Sorrowless-field, near Earlston, John Fisher, Esq. 14. At Lansdowne house, London, in his 44th year, the Marquis of Lansdowne, &c. 16. At Kelso, Mrs Dickenson, relict of Mr Dickenson. 20. At Edinburgh, in his 76th year, John Carruthers, Esq., of Holmains, surveyor general of taxes for Scotland. 22. At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Gilchrist, merchant there. 23. At Burlington house, Piccadilly, aged 71, the most noble William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, &c. (See Chronicle, Nov. 10.) 28. At Bogside, near Irvine, Charles Crookshanks, Esq., aged 87.—Lately, at Bray, Colonel Smith, of the 3d garrison battalion. At Paisley, Alexander Gibson, Esq. town clerk. —At Dublin, Mr John Magee, proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post.

NOV.—9. At St Andrews, the Rev. Dr Thomas Masson, minister of Dunichen. 12. At Terby, in South Wales, John Henry Cochrane, Esq., one of the commissioners of the customs for Scotland. The Hon. Mary Fraser, second daughter of the late Lord Saltoun. 13. At London, in his 27th year, Mr John Park, bookseller there. 14. At London, Lord Monson, aged 24.—Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. 15. At London, in the prime of life, William Wood, jun., Esq., an artist of great promise. 20. At Fulham, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart., aged 88, many years secretary to the Board of Admiralty. 22. At Auchray, aged 74, John Stewart of Tar, Esq.—Lately, at Edinburgh, the Rev. Dykes Smith, minister of Polmont.—Lately, at Bath, aged 74, John Monck, Esq.

DEC.—4. At the Greyfriars, near Elgin, Joseph King, Esq. of Newmills. 5. At Middleton House, Archibald Hep-

burn Michelson, Esq., of Middleton. 6. At London, Sir James Branscomb, Knt. an eminent lottery-office keeper.—At Inveramsay, Charles Hacket, Esq., aged 85.—At Glasgow, Dr John Buchanan of Brown Hall, aged 83. 7. At Saddel House, Lady Turing, wife of Sir R. Turing, of Foveran, Bart.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Sutherland, spouse of the Rev. Simson Reid. 9. At Kirkcudbright, James Dalyell, Esq., collector of the customs. 11. At Edinburgh, Major David Morrison, late of the East India Company's service. 12. Francis Fraser, Esq., of Tindrach. 14. At Liverpool, Mr J. Cross, manager of the theatre at Manchester.—At Heavy-Tree, near Manchester, Mr James Adam, eldest son of the late Dr Adam, Edinburgh. 16. At Hospitalfield, John Fraser, Esq., of Kirkton. 17. At Jedburgh manse, the wife of The Rev. Dr Somerville.—At Edinburgh, Dr Alex. Adam, aged 69. He was 43 years rector of the High School. 20. At London, aged 70, Mr Joseph Johnson, for a long period a well-known and most respectable bookseller. 21. At Greenwich, Gabriel Lang, Esq., of Overton. 22. Tiberius Cavallo, Esq., author of several works on electricity. 23. At Woolwich, Dr John Rollo, surgeon-general to the Royal Artillery. 24. At Boghall, near Ayr, Maxwell Gordon, Esq., W. S.—At Edinburgh, P. Anderson, Esq., W. S. 25. At Hull, aged 40, Major General Howgill. 26. At London, Nathaniel Newnham, Esq., alderman, banker, &c. At Edinburgh, W. Murray. Esq., commander of an excise yacht. 28. John Bullock, Esq., M. P. for Essex. 29. Dr Colin Dallas, late of the island of St Vincent's.—At Ormistoune, in her 94th year, the Hon. Helen Murray, (Elibank,) widow of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully.—At London, Sir W. Bensley, Bart., one of the directors of the East India Company.

PRINCIPAL APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS FOR 1809.

JANUARY 4.—*Admiralty Office.*—The Right Hon. Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, appointed to be Major-General of the Royal Marine forces, in the room of Admiral Lord Gardner, deceased.

20.—*Foreign Office.*—Joseph Charles Mellish, Esq., appointed to be his Majesty's consul in the territory of Louisiana.—Andrew Snape Douglas, Esq., to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the court of his Sicilian Majesty.

28. *Whitehall.*—The Earl of Hopetoun, and the heirs male of his body, appointed Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Hopetoun of Hopetoun.

30. *Downing Street.*—Brig.-General the Hon. Charles William Stewart, appointed to be Governor of Fort Charles, in the island of Jamaica.

FEB. 6.—*Queen's Palace.*—Sir John Nicholl, Knight, sworn a member of the Privy Council, and appointed Judge of the Arches Court, *vice* Sir William Wynne resigned.

6. *Foreign Office.*—Charles Oakley, Esq., appointed to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the United States of America.

14. *Whitehall.*—Christopher Robinson, Esq., L. L. D., appointed to be his Majesty's Advocate-General, in the room of Sir John Nicholl, resigned.

18. The Rev. Charles Talbot, appointed to the Deanery of Sarum.

MARCH 22.—*Queen's Palace.*—General Sir David Dundas, K. B., sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

25. *Whitehall.*—General Sir David Dundas, K. B., appointed to be Com-

mander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's land forces in the United Kingdom.—Lord Mulgrave, Vice Admiral Sir R. Bickerton, Robert Ward, Esq., Viscount Palmerston, James Buller, Esq., Rear Admiral W. Domet, and Robert Moorsom, Esq., appointed commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral in the United Kingdom and its dependencies.—The Rev. George Gordon, appointed to the Deanery of Exeter.

28. *Whitehall.*——Lieutenant-General Sir D. Baird, Knight, created a Baronet.

APRIL 1.—*Whitehall.*—Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K. B., created a Baronet.

4. *Whitehall.*—The Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier appointed to be his Majesty's high commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

8. *Whitehall.*—Archibald Campbell, Esq., appointed one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, in the room of Sir William Nairn, Baronet, resigned.

12. *Queen's Palace.*—Hugh Elliot, Esq., appointed captain general and governor in chief of his Majesty's Leeward Caribee Islands in America.—Robert Moorson, Esq., appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, in room of William Hope, Esq., resigned.

21. *Whitehall.*——James Sedgwick, James Jackson, and Samuel Rose, Esqrs., appointed to be Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, in the room of James Stoddart, Robert Graham, Esqrs., and Sir John Stewart, Baronet, removed.

26. *Whitehall.*—Lieut.-General Geo. Beckwith, appointed one of the Knights companions of the most Hon. Order of the Bath.

29. *Foreign Office.*—Marquis Wellesley, Knight of St Patrick, appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ferdinand VII., and to reside in that character at the seat of the Central or Supreme Junta in Spain.—Frederick Lindeman, Esq., to be his Majesty's consul in the Portuguese dominions in South America.—John Lempriere, Esq., to be his Majesty's consul to the province of Permanhucco, in the said dominions.—Henry Veitch, Esq., to be his Majesty's agent and consul general in the islands of Madeira.

MAY 6.—*Whitehall.*—Michael Seymour of High Mount, in the county of Cork, &c., created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

8. *Foreign Office.*——Robert Adair, Esq., appointed to be his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Sublime Ottoman Porte; and Stratford Canning, Esq., to be secretary to that embassy.

Edinburgh.—Thomas Henderson, Esq. appointed city chamberlain by the town council.

10. *Council Chamber, Edinburgh.*—The Rev. Dr William Ritchie elected to be professor of divinity in the University, in the room of the deceased Dr Andrew Hunter.—The Rev. Alexander Brunton to be translated from the New Greyfriar's Church to the Tron Church of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of the said Dr Hunter.

15. *Downing Street.*—Lieutenant-General Edward Morrison, appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in Jamaica and its dependencies.

27. *Whitehall.*—James Clerk, Esq., Advocate, appointed one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, *vice* Archibald Cockburn, Esq., resigned.—William Rae, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of Edinburgh, *vice* James Clerk, Esq., promoted.

JUNE 6.—*Whitehall.*—William Erskine, Esq., Advocate, appointed Sheriff Depute of the Shire of Orkney and Zetland, in room of William Rae, Esq., promoted.—James Ferguson, Esq., to be one of the advocates depute in the room of said William Erskine, Esq.—Sir Rupert George, Knight, Ambrose Serle, James Bowen, Esqrs., the Hon. John Douglas, John Barness, M. D., and the Hon. Courtenay Boyle, appointed commissioners for conducting the transport service, for the care of sick and wounded seamen, and of prisoners of war.

10. *Downing Street.*—The Hon. John Broderick appointed to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Martinique.

Foreign Office.—Bartholomew Frere, Esq., appointed to be secretary to his

Majesty's embassy in Spain.—Robert Fagan, Esq., to be his Majesty's consul at Sicily and Malta.

20. *Whitehall*—The Hon. Henry Sedley appointed Master of his Majesty's Robes, in the room of Earl Harcourt, resigned.

JULY 1.—*Whitehall.*—The Right Hon. Granville Leveson Gower appointed to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

14. *Whitehall*—Benjamin Sydenham, Esq., appointed a commissioner for managing his Majesty's Revenue of Excise.

18. *Whitehall.*—The Right Hon. Dudley, Baron Harrowby, raised to the dignity of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom, by the titles of Viscount Sandon of Sandon in Staffordshire, and Earl Harrowby in Lincolnshire.

21. *Whitehall.*——George Kekewich, Esq., appointed his Majesty's Advocate-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

AUG. 26.—*Whitehall.*——The Right Hon. Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. created Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdom, by the titles of Baron Douro of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and of Wellington in said county.

29. *Whitehall.*—Sir Rupert George, of Park Place, Knight, &c., created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

SEPT. 2.—William Hamilton, Esq., appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of the Hon. Charles Bagot.—Deputy-purveyor M'Whirter to be Purveyor of the forces.—Assistant Surgeon Jones, Hospital Mates Courtenay, Graham, and Brown, to be apothecaries to his Majesty's forces.

16. *Whitehall.*—Major-General John Cope Sherbrooke, appointed one of the Knights Companions of the Bath.—Also Francis W. Grant, Esq., to be Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Inverness, in the room of Sir James Grant, Bart., resigned.

27. *Queen's Palace.*—John (Dr Randolph) now Lord Bishop of London, in room of the late Dr Porteous, was this day sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his seat.

30. *Foreign Office.*—Louis Cassamajor, Esq, appointed to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.

OCT. 2.—*Horse Guards.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Torrens of the 39th regiment, appointed Military Secretary to the commander-in-chief.

6. *Downing Street.*—Alexander Johnston, Esq., appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon.

7. *War-Office.*—His Serene Highness William Duke of Brunswick Oels, appointed Lieutenant-General, with temporary rank in the army.

17. *Whitehall.*—The Rev. Gerrard Andrews, D. D. appointed Dean of Canterbury.

18. *Queen's Palace.*—The Right Hon. W. Wellesley Pole sworn as a member of the Privy Council.

21. *Whitehall.*—The Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D. appointed Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

28. *Queen's Palace.*—The Right Hon. Richard Ryder sworn as one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and Viscount Palmerston sworn of the Privy Council.

31. *Whitehall.*——Joseph Phillimore, L. L. D., appointed professor of Civil Law, Oxford, in room of Dr French Laurence, deceased.

NOV. 7.—*Whitehall.*—The Rev. William Howley, D. D., appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

14. *Whitehall.*—Robert Dundas, Esq., W. S., appointed conjunct clerk of the Bills, in the office of Register Rolls in Scotland, in room of Robert Anstruther, Esq., deceased.

The Board of Excise have appointed James Bruce, Esq., to be their agent in the courts of Session and Justiciary.

15. Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, Esq., elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

22. *Queen's Palace.*—Jere Homfrey of Landaff House, Glamorganshire, appointed to the honour of Knighthood.

DEC. 2.—*Whitehall.*—William Alexander and William Stamor, both of Dublin, Esqrs., the latter Lord Mayor of said city, raised to the dignity of baronets.

3. Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq., ap-

pointed to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation in Spain.

6. *Whitehall.*—Thomas Staines, Esq., R. N. raised to the honour of Knighthood.

12. *Foreign Office.*—Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., appointed mehmander to the Persian ambassador.

14. *Whitehall.*—David Douglas, Esq., Advocate, appointed Sheriff-depute of Berwickshire, in the room of John Swinton, Esq., resigned.

16. *Foreign Office.* The Hon. Henry Wellesley appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

26. *Downing Street.*—Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. appointed to be his Majesty's commissioner for the Civil Affairs of Malta, in room of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander John Ball, deceased.

LIST OF SHERIFFS.

At the Court at the Queen's palace, the 6th of February, 1809, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in council.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in council for the year 1809.

Bedfordshire, Robert Garslin, of Harrold, Esq.

Berkshire, Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, of Fernhill, Bart.

Buckinghamshire, T. Stanhope Badcock, of Buckingham, Esq.

Cambridge and Huntingdon, John Heathcote, of Conington Castle, Esq.

Cheshire, Thomas William Tatton, of Wittinshall, Esq.

Cumberland, Miles Ponsonby of Hail Hall, Esq.

Derbyshire, Charles Upton, of Derby, Esq.

Devonshire, Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, of Kellerton, Bart.

Dorsetshire, James John Farquharson, of Langton, Esq.

Essex, John Rutherford Abdy, of Albyn, Esq.

Gloucestershire, John Hodder Moggridge, of Dymock, Esq.

Herefordshire, William Wall, of Leominster, Esq.

Hertfordshire, Edmund Darby, of Ashton House, Esq.

Kent, Sir Brooke William Bridges, of Goodneston, Bart.

Leicestershire, Sir William Manners, of Buckminster, Bart.

Lincolnshire, Sir Robert Heron, of Stobton, Bart.

Monmouthshire, John Kemys Gardner Kemys, of Pertholy, Esq.

Norfolk, James Coldham, of Anmer, Esq.

Northamptonshire, Robert Andrew, of Harleston, Esq.

Northumberland, William Sadlier Browere, of Bewicke, Esq.

Nottinghamshire, Thomas Walker, of Bury Hill, Esq.

Oxfordshire, John Harrison, of Sholswell, Esq.

Rutlandshire, Abel Walford Bellaers, of Bulmerthorpe, Esq.

Shropshire, William Sparling, of Petton, Esq.

Somersetshire, John Nurton, of Milverton, Esq.

Staffordshire, Theophilus Levett, of Whichner, Esq.

County of Southampton, J. Blackburne, of Preston Candover, Esq.

Suffolk, John Dresser, of Blyford, Esq.

Surry, Edward Bilke, of Southwark, Esq.

Sussex, Thomas Tourle, of Landport, Esq.

Warwickshire, Abraham Bracebridge, of Atherstone, Esq.

Wiltshire, Sir Charles Warre Mallett, of Wilbury House, Bart.

Worcestershire, postponed.

Yorkshire, Sir George Wombwell, of Wombwell, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen, Richard Isaac Stark, of Langharne Castle, Esq.

Cardigan, Charles Allen Phillips, of the Hill, Esq.

Pembroke, William Skyrme, of Altgock, Esq.

Glamorgan, Jeremiah Homfray, of Llandaff, Esq.

Brecon, Thomas Wood, of Gwernivett, Esq.

Radnor, John Whittaker, of Cascob, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth, William Davies, of Ty Ucha, Esq.

Carnarvonshire, Thomas Parry Jones Parry, of Madryn, Esq.

Anglesey, Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Bodewryd, Bart.

Montgomeryshire, Robert Knight, of Gwernygoe, Esq.

Denbighshire, Joseph Ablet, of Llambedo, Esq.

Flintshire, Thomas Peat, of Bistree, Esq.

PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL.

At a council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales held at Carlton House, on the 1st day of February, 1809, the Hon. Charles Bagnal Agar was appointed sheriff of the county of Cornwall, for the year 1809, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Council.

THE LONDON GENERAL BILL

OF

CHRISTENINGS, BURIALS, AND MORTALITY, FOR 1809.

Christened	Males 9981	In all	Buried	Males 8636	In all
	Females 9631	19,612		Females 8044	16,680

Whereof have died,	5 and 10	754	40 and 50	1748	80 and 90	369
under 2 years 4937	10 and 20	566	50 and 60	1419	90 and 100	54
Between 2 and	20 and 30	1145	60 and 70	1235	100	2
5 years 1916	30 and 40	1472	70 and 80	1063		

Decreased in the burials this year, 3074.

THE DISEASES AND CASUALTIES THIS YEAR.

DISEASES.		Diabetes	1	Quinsy	3	Bit by a mad Dog	1
Abortive and Still-born	514	Dropsy	736	Rheumatism	2	Bruised	5
Abscess	49	Evil	2	Scarlatina	1	Burnt	30
Aged	1251	Fevers of all kinds	1066	Scurvy	4	Drowned	124
Ague	4	Fistula	3	Small Pox	1163	Excessive drinking	7
Apoplexy and Suddenly	203	Flux	9	Sore Throat	7	Executed	6
Asthma & Phthisick	488	French Pox	29	Sores and Ulcers	5	Found Dead	8
Bile	2	Gout	80	Spasm	24	Fractured	2
Bleeding	24	Gravel, Ston Stranguary	10	St Anthony's Fire	2	Fright	1
Bursten & Rupture	15	Grief	5	St Vitus's Dance	1	Frozen	1
Cancer	55	Jaundice	26	Stoppage in the Stomach	20	Killed by Falls, and several other accidents	68
Childbed	123	Jaw-locked	4	Strangury	1	Killed themselves	52
Colds	15	Inflammation	511	Teeth	308	Murdered	1
Colic, Gripes, &c.	15	Influenza	3	Thrush	39	Overjoy	1
Consumption	4570	Liver-grown	21	Tumour	1	Poisoned	4
Convulsions	3463	Lunatic	166	Water in the Chest	11	Scalded	5
Cough and Hooping cough	591	Measles	106	Water in the Head	252	Smothered	1
Cramp	2	Miscarriage	2	Worms	5	Starved	1
Croup	81	Mortification	167	CASUALTIES.		Suffocated	7
		Palsy	125	Bit by a Rattle-Snake	1		
		Palpitation of the heart	1				
		Pleurisy	19				

There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surrey 16; of which number 6 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the bills of mortality.

PRICES OF STOCKS *for* 1809. N. B. When there is no price of any stock mentioned on the particular day, that of the ensuing one has been given.

1809		Bank Stock	3 p. ct. red.	3 p. ct. cons.	4 p. ct. cons.	Navy. 5 p. ct.	Long. Ann	Imper. 3 p. ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish. 5 p. ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exch. il ls.	Omn.	Cons. Acc.	Lottery Tickets.
Jan.	2	235		66 7/8													1 1/4 pr.		
	16			65 1/2													1 1/4 pr.		
Feb.	6	244	67 3/8	66 7/8	83	99	18 9/16	66 7/8	7 9/16	97 1/4	186	11 pr.				12 pr.	1 1/4 pr.	67 1/4	21l. 19s.
	20	245	68	67 1/2	83 5/8	99 1/8	18 11/16	66 7/8	7 5/8	97 3/8	185	10 pr.				10 pr.	1 pr.	67 1/8	21 19
March.	1	246	68 1/4	67 3/8	84 1/8	99 1/4	18 11/16	67	7 5/8	97 1/4	184 3/4	12 s. p.	73 1/4			12 s. p.	1 1/4 pr.	68 1/4	21 19
	15			65 5/8		97 1/8		66 7/8	7 9/16			10 pr.	72 3/4			10pr.	0 1/4 pr.	67 1/8	21 19
April.	1	243	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 3/4	98 1/2	18 5/16	66 7/8	7 11/16	94 1/4		9 pr.	73 5/8	67 1/4		8 pr.		67 3/4	22 4
	13	244 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/8	82 1/2	99	18 5/16			94 1/2	185 1/2	14 pr.	73 7/8			13 pr.		68 1/4	22 4
May.	2	245 1/4	67	67 3/4	82 1/4	98 3/4	18 5/16	65 1/4	7 1/4	94 3/4	185 3/4	15 pr.	66 3/4			12 pr.		67 3/4	
	12	245 3/4	67 1/4	67 1/8	82 3/8	99	18 1/4	65 1/4	7 3/16		185 1/2	14 pr.		67 1/2		12 pr.	1 1/4 pr.	68 1/4	
June.	1	251 1/2	67 5/8	68 3/8	83 1/4	99 7/8	18 7/16	66 1/4	7 1/4	96	190 1/2	17 pr.				13 pr.	0 1/4 pr.	69	
	15	259 1/2	68 1/8		83 1/2		18 1/2	66 3/4	7 1/4			18 pr.				11 pr.	0 1/2 pr.	69 1/8	21 11
July.	3	260	68 1/4	67 5/8	83 3/8	98 1/2	18 11/16	66 3/4	7 5/16	97 3/8	191 1/4	20 pr.				13 pr.	1 pr.	69 3/8	21 11
	18	261 1/4	69	68 3/8	84 1/2	97 3/8	18 13/16			97 1/2	190 3/4	20 pr.				13 pr.	1 1/2 pr.	69 1/2	21 11
Aug.	7		68 1/4	68 1/4	83 7/8	98 3/8	18 11/16	67		97 3/8	191	19 pr.				13 pr.	1 1/4 pr.	69 3/8	21 11
	25	263	68 7/8	68 3/8	84 1/4	99	18 13/16	67 1/2	7 1/4	98 1/4		23 pr.				14 pr.	0 3/4 pr.	68 1/8	21 17
Sept.	1	268	68 7/8	68 1/4	84 1/4	99 1/4	18 7/8	67 5/8	7 1/2		188	24 pr.				16 pr.	0 3/4 pr.	68 1/4	21 17
	14			68 1/4		99 1/2		67 3/4			188	21 pr.	73 1/2			11 pr.	0 1/2 pr.	68 1/2	21 17
Oct.	3	260 1/2	67 3/4	68 1/4	82 3/4	99 1/4	18 7/16	67 1/2	7 1/4		187 1/2	21 pr.				11 pr.	1 pr.	68 3/4	21 17
	17	264	68	68 3/8	82 7/8	100 1/4	18 7/16				191	27 pr.		68 1/4		16 pr.	1 1/4 pr.	69 1/8	21 17
Nov.	3	285		69															
	27	273 1/2	69 1/8	69 1/4	84	101 7/8	18 1/2				195 1/2	29 pr.				16 pr.		69 7/8	22 15
Dec.	1	279	69 1/4	70	84 1/4	102	18 5/8	68		98 1/4		27 pr.		69		15 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	70 1/4	22 15
	15	277 1/2	69 3/8		84 1/8		18 9/16	68 1/8				22 pr.				12 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	71	22 15

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

An Account of the Ordinary Revenue and Extraordinary Resources

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Gross Receipt within the Year.	Rate per Centum for which the Gross Revenue was collected.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	*L.* *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*
PERMANENT AND ANNUAL TAXES.		
Customs, - - - England,	9,746,792 6 1¾	5 19 0
——— - - - Scotland,	786,197 2 6½	6 14 3
——— - - Great Britain,	10,532,989 8 8¼	6 0 4
Excise, - - - England,	17,890,283 17 9¼	3 0 5
——— - - - Scotland,	1,495,218 2 2	7 11 8
——— - - Great Britain,	19,385,496 19 11½	3 7 7
Stamps, - - - England,	5,124,398 18 3½	2 13 0
——— - - - Scotland,	339,026 9 9½	4 10 10
——— - - Great Britain,	5,463,425 8 1	2 15 3
Land and Assessed Taxes, - England,	7,978,616 18 11	3 12 2
——— - - - Scotland,	503,957 2 8¼	2 15 10
——— - - Great Britain,	8,482,574 1 7¼	3 10 10
Post Office, - - - England,	1,463,904 11 10	23 6 8
——— - - - Scotland,	146,680 11 2	13 7 8
——— - - Great Britain,	1,610,585 3 0	22 5 7
1s. in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, England,	24,750 13 0½	1 5 1
Scotland,	6,501 10 7	4 13 4
——— - - Great Britain,	31,252 3 7½	1 19 7
6d. in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, England,	47,472 0 1¼	1 5 4
Scotland,	4,578 0 10¼	0 17 5
——— - - Great Britain,	52,050 0 11½	1 4 7
Hackney Coaches, - - - -	28,571 5 0	10 5 2
Hawkers and Pedlars, - - - -	15,857 0 0	18 0 10
TOTAL of Permanent and Annual Duties, carried forward to page 340, - -	45,602,801 10 10¾	4 12 6

constituting the Public Income of Great Britain for the Year 1809.

Charges of Management.	Drawbacks, Management, &c. being the Total Payments out of the Gross Revenue.	Net Produce applicable to National Objects, including Balances of 1808.	Rate per Centum for which the Net Produce of the Revenue was collected.
L. *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*
787,483 6 11	2,246,700 9 0½	7,847,619 2 1½	7 7 3
80,067 12 3½	210,151 3 4½	720,413 7 10½	8 9 1
867,550 19 2½	2,456,851 12 5	8,568,032 10 0	7 9 6
708,253 18 10	1,977,106 10 7½	15,928,471 0 2½	3 6 3
137,818 12 7½	409,842 5 4½	1,256,460 3 9½	9 19 9
841,072 11 5½	2,386,948 16 0½	17,184,931 3 11½	3 15 2
139,990 2 9½	293,121 16 7½	4,989,213 10 5½	2 16 1
15,477 14 2½	19,989 19 7	320,629 11 5½	4 16 6
155,467 16 11½	313,111 16 2½	5,309,843 1 11	2 18 6
301,635 12 5½	301,635 12 5½	8,060,610 17 7½	3 14 10
19,596 17 11½	19,596 17 11½	681,872 8 9¾	2 17 6
321,232 10 5	321,232 10 5	8,742,483 6 5½	3 13 6
373,732 11 11	395,908 17 3	1,205,613 13 0	31 0 0
25,412 18 1½	25,412 18 1½	164,455 8 11¾	15 9 0
399,145 10 0½	421,321 15 4½	1,370,069 1 11¾	29 2 8
335 9 2	335 9 2	26,375 8 7¾	1 5 5
337 3 11	337 3 11	6,884 8 8¼	4 17 11
672 13 1	672 13 1	33,259 17 4	2 0 5
601 15 4½	601 15 4½	46,870 6 2	1 5 8
44 12 1½	444 12 1½	4,613 8 8¾	0 19 1
646 7 6	1,046 7 6	51,483 14 10¾	1 5 1
2,964 13 5	2,964 13 5	25,925 7 10½	11 8 8
2,861 13 5½	2,861 13 5½	12,995 6 6½	22 0 4
2,591,614 15 6¾	5,907,011 17 10¾	41,299,023 10 11½	5 4 4

An Account of the Ordinary Revenue and Extraordinary Resources

HEADS OF REVENUE.		Gross Receipt within the Year.	Rate per Centum for which the Gross Revenue was collected.
		L. *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*
Brought forward—Total Permanent and Annual Duties,		45,602,801 10 10½	4 12 6
Small Branches of Hereditary Revenue,		87,148 16 11½	- -
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.			
War Taxes: Customs,	England,	3,134,974 18 5	- -
———	Scotland,	262,226 16 11½	- -
———	Great Britain,	3,397,201 15 4½	- -
Excise,	England,	5,462,478 0 6	- -
———	Scotland,	315,918 12 4½	- -
———	Great Britain,	5,778,396 12 10½	- -
Property Tax,	England,	11,812,438 14 3	- -
———	Scotland,	574,473 19 2	- -
———	Great Britain,	12,386,912 13 5	- -
Arrears of Income Duty, &c.		26,891 0 7½	- -
Lottery, Net Profit,		458,333 6 8	- -
Interest of Loans raised for the Service of Ireland,		2,260,436 5 8	- -
On Account of the Commissioners for Issuing Exchequer Bills for Grenada,		15,000 0 0	- -
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices,		104,364 7 9½	- -
Surplus Revenue of the Isle of Man,		9,717 9 9½	- -
Interest of a Loan granted to Portugal,		28,585 1 6	- -
Imprest Money repaid by sundry Public Accountants, &c. &c.		83,968 12 11½	- -
Other Monies paid to the Public,		469 0 0	- -
TOTAL, independent of Loans,		70,240,226 14 6½	- -
Loans paid into the Exchequer, including 3,000,000l. for the Service of Ireland, and 600,000l. for the Prince Regent of Portugal,		14,675,668 18 6	- -
GRAND TOTAL,	£	84,915,895 13 0½	- -

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 24th March, 1810.

constituting the Public Income of Great Britain for the Year 1809—*Continued.*

Charges of Management.	Drawbacks, Management, &c. being the Total Payments out of the Gross Revenue.	Net Produce applicable to National Objects, including Balances of 1808.	Rate per Centum for which the Net Produce of the Revenue was collected.
L. *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*
2,591,614 15 6¾	5,907,011 17 10¾	41,299,023 10 11½	5 4 4
5,140 14 1	5,140 14 1	118,750 3 5¼	
- - -	288,878 2 10	2,846,096 15 7	
- - -	35,561 12 8	226,665 4 3¾	
- - -	324,439 15 6	3,072,761 19 10¾	
2,435 4 0	91,262 16 4¼	5,371,243 3 2½	
14,369 1 8	73,012 4 9	266,973 7 11	
16,804 5 8	164,275 1 1¼	5,638,216 11 1½	
241,070 3 6½	241,070 3 6½	11,571,368 10 8½	
11,723 19 2	11,723 19 2	562,750 0 0	
252,794 2 8½	252,794 2 8½	12,134,118 10 8½	
847 2 4¾	847 2 4¾	26,043 18 3	
19,000 0 0	22,514 10 11	435,818 15 9	
- - -	- - -	2,260,436 5 8	
- - -	- - -	15,000 0 0	
- - -	- - -	104,364 7 9½	
- - -	- - -	9,717 9 9½	
- - -	- - -	28,585 1 6	
- - -	- - -	83,968 12 11¼	
- - -	- - -	469 0 0	
2,886,201 0 5	6,677,023 4 7½	65,227,274 7 9½	
- - -	- - -	14,675,668 18 6	
2,886,201 0 5	6,677,023 4 7½	79,902,943 6 3½	

RD. WHARTON.

Public Expenditure of Great Britain for the Year 1809.

Heads of Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Sums.									Total.		
I. For Interest, &c. on the Permanent Debt of Great Britain, unredeemed; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years, - - - -	19,025,041	11	1¼									
For Charges of Management thereon, - -	-	-		200,433	16	7¾						
For Interest, &c. on Loans raised for the Service of Ireland; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years,	1,530,526	8	0									
For Charges of Management thereon, - -	-	-		18,128	16	1						
For Interest, &c. on Imperial Loans; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years, - -	427,051	16	1									
For Charges of Management thereon, - -	-	-		4,212	9	7¾						
For Interest on Portugueze Loan, - -	13,432	16	8½									
	20,996,052	11	11¼	222,775	2	4½						
There was also applied towards the Reduction of the National Debt, -	£1,000,000	0	0									
The usual Grant, - -	200,000	0	0									
Expired Annuities, {54,880 14 6 / 25,000 0 0} -	79,880	14	6									
Annuities for Lives, expired or unclaimed for 3 Years, - -	51,277	16	10									
Part of the Annual Appropriation for the Redemption of 12,000,000l.; part of 14,200,000l., Loan 1807, -	626,255	10	5									
Interest on Capitals transferred for Life Annuities at 3l. per Cent. - -	18,151	5	8									
Returned from Account of Life Annuities, the Nominee having died prior to its having been set apart for Payment,	55	11	3									
Legacy bequeathed by the late Admiral Peter Rainier, - - -	11,488	18	0									
Do. - by James Burgis,	134	15	0									
Interest on Debt of Gr. Britain redeemed,	4,443,519	11	8									
Do. - Ireland Do. -	174,882	6	6									
Do. - Imperial Do. -	28,027	3	11									
Annuity at 1l. per Cent. on Part of Capitals created since 5th January, 1793,	4,270,776	19	3									
	10,904,450	18	0									
Carried forward, -	31,900,503	4	11¼									

Public Expenditure of Great Britain for the Year 1809—*Continued.*

Public Expenditure of Great Britain for the Year 1809—Continued.

Heads of Expenditure.				Sums.						Total.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, -				31,900,503	4	11½						
Whereof was applied, towards the Reduction of the National Debt, - - - - -				10,904,450	13	0						
Total on account of Interest, - - -				-	-		20,996,052	11	11½			
Do. - Charges of Management, -				-	-		229,775	2	4½			
Do. - Reduction of the National Debt,				-	-		10,904,450	13	0			
										32,123,278	7	3½
II. The Interest on Exchequer Bills, - -				-	-		-	-		1,862,943	15	0½
III. The Civil List, - - - - -				-	-		958,000	0	0			
IV. The other Charges on the Consolidated Fund, viz.												
Courts of Justice, - - - - -				-	-		67,424	17	11½			
Mint, - - - - - -				-	-		14,483	7	6			
Allowances to the Royal Family, Pensions, &c. -				-	-		295,968	1	8½			
Salaries and Allowances, - - - -				-	-		67,425	8	3½			
Bounties, - - - - - -				-	-		202,737	4	3			
										1,606,038	19	8½
V. The Civil Government of Scotland, - -				-	-		-	-		90,954	15	9
VI. The other Payments in Anticipation of the Exchequer Receipts; viz.												
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c. -				-	-		601,104	9	10½			
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue, - -				-	-		27,700	0	0			
Militia and Deserters Warrants, &c. - - -				-	-		160,950	2	3½			
										789,754	12	2½
VII. The Navy; viz.												
Wages.	Wages of Officers and Seamen,	£2,450,000	0 0									
	Half Pay to Sea Officers and Bounty to Chaplains, - -	215,000	0 0									
	Wages to his Majesty's Dock and Rope Yards, - -	1,016,500	0 0	3,681,500	0	0						
General Services.	Building of Ships, Purchase of Stores of every Description, Repairing of Ships, Purchase of Ships taken from the Enemy, Head Money, &c. -	3,689,908	3 8									
	Bills of Exchange, Imprests, Salaries, Pensions, Flag-pay, Marines, &c. - - -	2,420,000	0 0									
				6,109,908	3	8	9,791,408	3	8			
Carried forward, -				-	-		9,791,408	3	8	36,472,970	10	0

Public Expenditure of Great Britain for the Year 1809—*Continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.			Sum.			Total.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, -	-	-		9,791,408	3	8	36,472,970	10	0			
The Victualling Department. - - -	-	-		5,537,488	16	0						
The Transport Do. - for Transports, Prisoners of War, and Sick and Wounded Seamen, - -	3,571,139	18	10									
Miscellaneous Services, - - - -	336,000	0	0									
				3,907,139	18	10	19,236,036	18	6			
VIII. The ORDNANCE, - - - - - -	-	-		-	-		4,374,184	8	10			
IX. The ARMY; viz.												
Ordinary Services. For Regulars, Fencibles, Militia, Invalids, and Volunteer Corps. - - -	11,156,830	2	11									
Barracks, - - - - -	330,605	8	6									
Staff Officers and Officers of Garrisons, -	213,218	17	6									
Half-Pay, - - - - -	187,221	10	6									
Widows Pensions and Compassionate List, -	54,777	0	0									
Chelsea Hospital, - - - -	411,377	9	1									
Exchequer Fees, - - - -	129,389	4	2									
Pay of Public Offices, - - -	107,621	7	3									
				12,591,040	19	11						
Extraordinary Services, - - - -	-	-		5,872,054	0	0						
							18,463,094	19	11			
X. LOANS, REMITTANCES, and ADVANCES to other Countries; viz.												
Ireland, - - - - - - -	-	-		2,921,527	15	6½						
Sweden, - - - - - - -	-	-		300,000	0	0						
Sicily, - - - - - - -	-	-		300,000	0	0						
Portugal, - - - - - - -	-	-		600,000	0	0						
Austria, - - - - - - -	-	-		850,000	0	0						
							4,971,527	15	6½			
XI. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:												
At Home, - - - - - - -	-	-		1,172,743	18	6¼						
Abroad, - - - - - - -	-	-		286,690	6	0¼						
							1,459,434	4	7½	84,977,248	17	4¼
Deduct Loan, &c. for Ireland, - - - -	-	-		-	-		2,921,527	15	6½			
Deduct also so much repaid fot Interest, and 1l. per Cent. on Portugueze Loan of 600,000l.							28,432	16	8½	2,949,960	12	3
								£ *		82,027,288	5	1¼

* This includes the Sum of £431,264 5 8¼ for Interest, &c. paid on Imperial Loans.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 24th March, 1810.

RD. WHARTON.

An Account of the Value of all Imports into, and of all Exports from, Great Britain, for Three Years, ending the 5th January, 1810.

	Official Value of Imports:		Official Value of Exports:	
	From Europe, Africa, and America.	From East Indies, and China.	British Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign Merchandize.
	£	£	£	£
Years ending 5th January, 1808,	25,453,149	3,401,509	25,171,422	9,395,149
. 1809,	23,780,704	5,848,649	26,691,962	7,862,305
. 1810,	30,406,560	*	35,107,439	15,194,324

Note.—The Actual Value of British Produce and Manufactures exported from Great Britain, according to the Average Prices Current, and to the Declarations of the Exporters, was, in the Year ending the 5th of January, 1810, ... £50,242,761

* The Account of Imports from the East Indies and China cannot yet be given.

Custom-House, London,
24th March, 1810.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector-General of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain.

An Account of the Ordinary Revenue and Extraordinary Resources

	Gross Receipt within the Year.			Rate Per Centum, for which the Gross Revenue was collected.		
ORDINARY REVENUE:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs,	3,011,798	2	8¼	13	0	11¼
Excise,	1,485,876	7	7½	17	3	6 7/10
Stamps,	703,593	0	10½	6	13	11½
Post Office,	180,670	16	9½	51	13	3½
Poundage Fees,	25,611	4	1½	-	-	
Pells Fees,	5,122	4	10½	-	-	
Casualties,	4,043	18	6	-	-	
TOTAL Ordinary Revenue, £	5,416,715	15	5½	-	-	
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES:						
Gain by Exchange on Sums received from Great Britain,	2,838	4	2	-	-	
From the Commissioners of the Navy, on account of Advances made by several Collectors in Ireland, for Seamen's Wages, &c.	46,730	15	0½	-	-	
From the Paymaster-General, on account of Advances made by several Collectors in Ireland for Half-Pay to reduced Officers, and Pensions to Officers' Widows on British Establishment,	1,192	17	11¼	-	-	
From Great Britain, on account of the Profit of Lotteries of 1808,	158,738	8	5⅞	-	-	
From several County Treasurers, paid to several Revenue Collectors, on account of Advances made by the Treasury for inrolling the Militia,	1,410	17	11	-	-	
From several County Treasurers, paid to several Revenue Collectors, on account of Deficiencies in the Army of Reserve,	120	0	0	-	-	
Other Monies paid to the Public,	31,032	15	11¼	-	-	
APPROPRIATED DUTIES FOR LOCAL OBJECTS:						
Linen Manufacture,	1,749	8	11½	-	-	
Improvement of Dublin,	7,274	15	0	-	-	
Repairs of the Royal Exchange and Commercial Buildings,	1,769	2	6	-	-	
Lagan Navigation,	838	19	0	-	-	
Inns of Court,	1,107	3	4	-	-	
TOTAL, independent of the Loans, £	5,671,519	3	8¾	-	-	
Loans paid into the Exchequer, in the Year ended the 6th of January, 1810,	4,261,919	0	10	-	-	
GRAND TOTAL, £	9,933,438	4	6¾	-	-	

Treasury Chambers, Feb. 19th, 1810.

constituting the Public Income of Ireland for the Year 1809.

Charges of Management.			Drawbacks, Management, &c. being the Total Payments out of the Gross Revenue.			Net Produce, applicable to National Objects, including Balances of 1808.			Rate Per Centum, for which the Net Revenue was collected.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
392,952	18	8½	515,988	12	1¼	2,692,786	19	3½	15	0	1½
255,229	4	9½	287,426	9	6	1,994,850	16	11½	20	14	9⅜
46,784	14	7½	86,348	4	8½	732,120	15	1¼	7	3	6 7/16
93,343	11	2½	110,065	0	4½	97,193	12	11	106	17	9¼
-	-	-	-	-	-	25,611	4	1½			
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,122	4	10¼			
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,043	18	6			
788,310	9	4¼	999,823	6	8¼	5,551,729	11	9⅛			
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,838	4	2			
-	-	-	-	-	-	46,730	15	0½			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,192	17	11¼			
-	-	-	-	-	-	158,738	8	5½			
-	-	-	-	-	-	21,669	6	7			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,375	7	0½			
-	-	-	-	-	-	31,032	15	11¼			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,813	1	10			
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,343	2	6			
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,142	15	2			
	7	13	9	692	16	5	185	0	0¼		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,107	3	4			
788,318	3	1¼	1,000,516	3	1¼	5,827,898	9	9⅜			
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,261,919	0	10			
788,318	3	1¼	1,000,516	3	1¼	10,089,817	10	7⅛			

G. CAVENDISH.

Public Expenditure of Ireland for the Year 1809.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. For INTEREST on the FUNDED DEBT of IRELAND, including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years; also 1l. per Cent. for the Reduction of the Capital created by Loans since 1797, - -	3,770,451	1	8						
For Charge of Management thereon,	-	-		19,999	1	11¼			
There was also applied towards the Reduction of the National Debt, - -	67,635	8	4						
	3,838,086	10	0						
Whereof was applied towards the Reduction of the National Debt, - -	1,178,132	15	7¾						
TOTAL, on account of Interest, -	2,659,953	14	4½						
Ditto, for Charge of Management,	19,999	1	11¼						
Ditto, on account of the Reduction of the National Debt, - -	1,178,132	15	7¾						
				-	-		3,858,085	11	11½
II. The INTEREST on EXCHEQUER BILLS,	-	-		-	-		29,940	11	0½
III. Issues for Purposes appointed by the Parliament of Ireland prior to the Union, &c. - - -	-	-		-	-		583,265	18	0½
IV. Issues from Appropriated Funds for Local Purposes, - - -	-	-		-	-		10,139	0	4
V. CIVIL LIST, - - -	-	-		147,083	9	0½			
V. PENSIONS, - - -	-	-		87,700	15	0½			
V. Other PERMANENT CHARGES, -	-	-		198,014	3	1½			
							432,798	7	2½
VI. PAYMENTS IN ANTICIPATION OF EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS; viz.									
Bounties from Excise, - -	44,881	19	2½						
Bounties from Customs, - -	30,229	11	2						
				75,111	10	4½			
Militia and Deserters Warrants, &c.	-	-		93,001	18	5			
							168,113	8	9½
VII. ORDNANCE, - - -	-	-		-	-		680,200	0	7
VIII. ARMY —Ordinary Service; viz.									
Regulars, Militia, and Volunteer Corps,	-	-		2,529,533	0	6½			
Commissariat Establishment, - -	-	-		182,950	13	11½			
Barracks, - - - -	-	-		420,251	1	9			
Staff Officers and Officers of Garrisons,	-	-		68,125	2	0½			
Half-Pay, Supernumerary, and retired Officers, - - - -	-			25,181	3	2½			
Officers' Widows, - - -	-	-		4,379	6	8			
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, - -	-	-		74,590	0	8½			
Public Officers, their Deputies, Clerks, and contingent Expences, - -	-	-		9,466	14	8½			
				3,314,477	3	6½			
Extraordinary Service, - -	-	-		176,935	2	11½			
				3,491,412	6	6½			
IX. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES, - -	-	-		397,871	13	0			
Lastly, VOTE OF CREDIT, - -	-	-		222,432	17	6½			
							5,392,828	13	7½
				TOTAL, -		£	9,874,259	14	11½

Treasury Chambers, Dublin Castle, 1st March 1810.

G. CAVENDISH.

An Account of the Value of all Imports into, and all Exports from, Ireland, for Three Years, ending the 5th January, 1810.

	Official Value of Imports.			Official Value of					
				Irish Produce and Manufactures exported.			Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Year ending 5th Jan. 1808,	6,637,907	16	7¼	5,307,806	16	4	150,370	3	8½
. 1809,	7,129,507	11	1¼	5,696,897	5	5½	235,694	6	11¼
. 1810,	7,471,417	5	1	5,408,910	19	9½	330,933	5	4

Note.—The real value of Irish Produce and Manufactures exported in the Year ending the 5th January, 1810, computed at the Average Prices current, amounted to £11,464,965 8 2¼

Custom-House, Dublin,
2d March, 1810.

R. MARSHALL,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

THE DRAMA.

If we shall not have this year to record the revival of dramatic genius in England, the events, of which it will be our duty to give the history, are perhaps more important, as they furnish indications of the national mind, not only such as a theatre never gave birth to before, but such as were never before believed to be in the power of a place of *amusement* to engender. The deplorable catastrophe of Drury-Lane Theatre, which at once wrecked the hopes and fortunes of so many unfortunate sufferers, constitutes a prominent æra in our record; but still more interesting are the events which took place in the sister establishment; so that it is difficult to decide, whether the destruction of Drury-Lane, or the resurrection of Covent-Garden, fill the mind with the most painful reflections. Compared with these, uninteresting indeed must be the little every-day journal of first appearances and new pieces, which, in point of chronology, take the precedence of these more important events, and which we shall therefore dispatch as concisely as possible.

Drury-Lane Theatre.

Resuming our chronicle of the theatrical season 1808-9, from the commencement of the latter of those years, the first novelty we have to record at this theatre is the comedy of Man and Wife, or More Secrets than One, by Mr Arnold, the son of the doctor of music of that name, and a gentleman not altogether new to the art of writing for the stage. The first *nodus* in the plot of this piece, the incident of "changing children," is as old as the oldest *gest* in the British Museum, and the second is literally copied from the Vicar of Wakefield: nor does the character of the play put the plot to the blush. Helen Worrit, the heroine, is a most unnatural delineation, and calls for the louder exposure, inasmuch as the author has evidently laboured it and thought much of it, as did perhaps its personator, Mrs Jordan, through whose interest the play was commended to the stage. The character of Helen is perhaps the most incongruous compound that was ever exhibited on our motley stage. The young lady is partly a hoyden, partly a shrew, partly a child of nature, and partly a malapert. The fact seems to be, that Mr Arnold has found a flippant kind of impudence a more obedient spirit than wit, and his delineation would have been very accurate, had he intended to expose the mistake in Helen Worrit; but she is evidently intended by the author for a real wit, and her puny attempts are intended to have every effect of the purest, keenest, and most fanciful satire.

The dialogue of this play is, for the most part, insipid; and, when it does attempt to soar above its usual level, it as often mistakes bluster for dignity as it does flippancy for wit.

Its happiest recourse is to *clap-trap*, by giving almost every speaker something generous, or something loyal, to say, and thus begging the question of the audience, who, in a play like the present, are willing to be careless whether such sentiments are in character or not. Mr Arnold generally contrives that his performers shall make their *exits* with a *clap-trap*, a point, or a pun; and he has been behind the scenes long enough to estimate the effect of this recipe. The merit of the piece chiefly consists in a little dramatic skill exhibited in the arrangement of the scenes, and the conduct of the play. We have been credibly informed that the scene in which the loyal sailor is introduced, was inserted by Mr Sheridan. If this be true,

"O what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!"

The run of the comedy of Man and Wife was interrupted on the 1st of February, for the purpose of introducing to a London stage, in the character of Cato, Mr Wright, lately a professor of elocution at Edinburgh, and a performer in Mr Beaumont's company at Aberdeen. Elocution is all that can be looked for in such a character as Cato; but, however excellent Mr Wright's theory may be, his practice is laboured and stiff. His personal drawbacks are heavy and various; his voice is harsh, his action ungainly, and his countenance susceptible of little expression: he has a perverse bend of the wrist, and throws out his arms either horizontally with his shoulders, like a crucifix, or behind his back, like Catalani or Collini, when they are driving some terrified opera lover before them with the climax of a bravura. He was so loud in his general declamation, that he left his voice no room for emphasis; and was reduced to the necessity of forcing out all his words, like successive guns in a *feu-de-joye*. Mr Wright's appearance was, we believe, a mere experiment, as he has since retired to his original profession of a lecturer.

On the 9th of the month, was produced the Unconscious Counterfeit, a new "comedy in two acts," as it was called, from the pen of Mr Grefullhe, one of the translators of the Portrait of Cervantes, and the same gentleman who but two days before had been fortunate enough to procure the performance of another farce of his by the rival company, called, Is he a Prince? Mr Grefullhe we understand to be a young foreigner of very considerable property, who has settled in this country.

This farce was well received, but it bears a considerable family resemblance to Mr Grefullhe's twin production. The character of the Bailiff, Twitcher, is copied from his namesake, Twitch, in the Good-natured Man; but is nevertheless drawn by no vulgar hand, or rather by a hand that has nicely copied vulgarity. It was dressed, looked, and played by Mr G. Smith with matchless slang. The character of Dashport afforded Mr Elliston one of the best displays of his dry humour and grave impudence we ever witnessed.

On the 14th February, "A Monody on the Death of Sir John Moore," from the pen of Mr M. G. Lewis, was spoken by Mrs Powell. There was nothing very remarkable in the composition; but after having been repeated once or twice, it was suppressed by order of the Lord Chamberlain, and was published accordingly with that recommendation.

We are now drawing towards the

distressing catastrophe, which may be truly said to have "eclipsed the gaiety of the nation, and diminished the stock of harmless amusement." On the 23d of February was produced, from the pen of Mr Ward, the secretary to the board of management, and from the piano-forte of Mr Bishop, a new opera, in three acts, called the Circassian Bride.

The action is occasioned by the wars of the Tartars and the Circassians, in which, by a new sort of "modo me Thebis," three English persons are made to interfere. For the purpose of extorting applause from the national *feeling*, instead of the national *taste*, two of these are sailors, who were made to give us frequent assurances by their words of that courage which we know English sailors to possess only by their deeds. Mr Mathews's first song, "In England they tell us," is an easy and humorous versification of Phædrus's fable, "Repente Calvus," by Mr James Smith; Mr Mathews's second song was from the pen of Mr Theodore Hook. The former of these sohgs was saved from the general wreck of the opera, and has since formed one of the main planks of Mr Arnold's opera of the Maniac. The music of the Circassian Bride has been published, and is in many places original and beautiful in the highest degree. There is a quintette in the second act of the greatest merit; and Mr Braham and Miss Lyon's first duet is not only excellent in itself, but admirably adapted to the style of its singers. We trust that Mr Bishop will hereafter find a better vehicle than the Circassian Bride for such valuable compositions.

On the evening of Friday the 24th of February, a period of little more than five months having elapsed since the burning of the Covent-Garden house, the whole of the magnificent pile of Drury-Lane Theatre was utterly destroyed by fire. About half past ten o'clock at night, an appearance of fire was perceived at a window on the second story of the theatre, facing Russell-street, which continued some time without exciting any suspicion; but in less than a quarter of an hour the fire spread in one unbroken flame over the whole of the immense pile, extending from Brydges street to Drury Lane; so that the pillar of fire was not less than 450 feet in breadth. In a very few minutes all that part of the theatre, together with the front row of boxes, was on fire, and the rapidity of the flames was such, that before twelve o'clock the whole interior of the house was one blaze. The theatre was at this time left to its fate, and the appearance was awfully and tremendously grand. Never before did we behold so immense a body of flame, and the occasional explosions that took place were sublime beyond description. About thirty minutes after the commencemement of the conflagration, the statue of Apollo, which surmounted the building, fell into the pit; and soon afterwards the whole of the roof fell in also. The reservoir of water on the top of the theatre was like a bucket-full to the volume of fire upon which it fell, and had no visible effect in allaying the fury of the rival element. When the leaden cistern fell in, it produced a violent concussion, and the burning matter which it forced up into the air resembled a shower of rockets. As for the iron curtain, which was intended to save at least one half of the theatre, it had been long ago found so infirm and intractable, that it was removed. The interior was

completely destroyed by one o'clock; at three o'clock the flames had nearly subsided, and the once magnificent structure of Drury-Lane Theatre presented to the view nothing but an immense heap of ruins. At five o'clock the flames had completely spent themselves. The multitude assembled to view the spectacle amounted to at least a hundred thousand persons; and, as far as it was possible to detach the mind of the spectators from the terrible calamity in view, the appearance of the metropolis was in the highest degree striking and magnificent. There was no part of London in which the effect of the fire was not visible; and every street, for a mile round the theatre, was as brilliantly illuminated as the streets of London are upon the occasion of a general illumination. The tops of the houses, in all directions, were covered with people, and those who stood upon any house, from which a view of Westminster or Blackfriars bridges could be seen, might perceive every passenger upon them, and distinctly count the ballustrades. The reflection of the conflagration on the Thames was another striking feature in the general splendour of the scene: the water appeared like a sheet of fire. The burning of Covent-Garden Theatre cannot be compared in terrific grandeur with this mighty conflagration. The building of this theatre cost 200,000l. Of the immense property of all sorts, scenery, machinery, dresses, decorations, music, instruments, manuscripts, &c. of which nothing was saved, we can form no estimate. It was insured for only 35,000l., and the whole of this money was immediately attached by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the ground landlord. The treasury, having a party-wall, stood alone unhurt, and, but for the injudicious zeal of some of the assistants, in opposition to the better judgment of Mr Peake, the treasurer, none of the books or papers would have been lost. Few persons entered the theatre after the fire had broken out; but by those few Mrs Jordan's dressing-room was broken open, and her bureau, looking-glasses, &c. stolen. Fortunately not a single life was lost.

The burning of Drury-Lane Theatre left every one in despair of seeing it replaced; nor, even at the moment we are now writing, is there any certain hope that it will be rebuilt. The poverty of the concern, and the nature of the management, presented a hopeless prospect to the actors, who held several meetings of council, which were also attended by Mr Sheridan. Nothing, however, was finally settled until the 1st of March, when Mr Sheridan agreed to resign all controul over the actors and actresses of the establishment, and to leave them to their fortune. Shortly afterwards, however, he changed his mind, and informed them that they must provide for himself and his son. They at first endeavoured to obtain the Lord Chamberlain's licence to perform, independently of the patent; but Mr Sheridan was beforehand with them in their application to his lordship; and they were fain to put up with a temporary licence "for three nights only" for their own particular emolument. House-room, and the assistance of the whole *corps de ballet* of the King's Theatre, was "gratuitously" furnished them, at 100l. per night, by Mr Taylor of the Opera House; and on the 16th, 20th, and 23d of March, blank nights of the Italian opera, the Drury-Lane company played, to crowded houses, at the following

temporary prices of admission—boxes 7s. pit 5s. and gallery 3s. 6d. An occasional address, written by Mr Eyre of the company, was delivered by Mr Elliston. The proprietors of the opera-boxes liberally forewent their claims to them in favour of the public, and the company cleared 2200l. In the mean time, the actors had been more successful in their application to the Lord Chamberlain for a lasting licence to play at the Lyceum Theatre, in the Strand, which they accordingly hired, and immediately set about fitting up. They concealed all this from the public, however, and, Passion-week being at an end, took their advanced prices for playing "three nights more" at the Opera-House, commencing with the attraction of Mrs Siddons, and closing with that of Madame Catalani. On the last of these evenings, the crowd was perfectly unprecedented; the company, as Mr Elliston stated to the audience in his speech of thanks, grew rich enough "to pay the whole of the salaries up to that period." For his "gratuitous" loan of the Opera House, Mr Taylor received 700l.

From the 11th of April, the company, with the exception of Mrs Jordan, who seceded from them, played regularly, at the usual prices of admission, at the Lyceum Theatre in the Strand, which is a slight and incommodious building, having all the aspect of a provincial theatre. It is capacious enough, however, to hold from 250l. to 300l.; and is more central in its situation than the Haymarket.

On the 21st of April was produced a new comedy, entitled Grieving's a Folly, which had, we believe, been rejected by the Drury-Lane board of management, but which was gratuitously presented to the burnt-out company by Mr Leigh, a gentleman of property, residing at Bexley in Kent; and this word *gratuitously* we are taught not to understand in the sense in which it is used by Mr Taylor of the Opera House. The plot of this piece is by many degrees too complex, and the story is of too serious a cast for comedy. It shews the more so, too, by the side of the comic scenes of the play, which, on the other hand, are too farcical. It had a tolerable run, and, with the exception of a little farce, was the only novelty of the remainder of the season. The farce to which we allude was called Temper, or the Domestic Tyrant, and was translated by Mr M. G. Lewis from *Le Grondeur* of Brueys and Palaprat, and presented as a gift to the company, who played it for the first time on the 1st of May. The opening of the plot is detailed by a servant, (Mr Bannister,) who, without having heard a word of the parties' conversation, pretends perfectly to understand what they meant by their actions, which he very drolly and effectively repeats and interprets. Mr Lewis has made as much of this excellent idea as could be done, in his tale of "My Uncle's Garret Window." The dialogue between the master and his servant in the first act was well translated, and could not fail to produce effect in the hands of Mr Dowton; but, however highly we think of Mr Lewis's invention in other respects, he certainly did not betray wit and humour enough to carry him through with the rest of his farce, which consequently met with no great success.

On the 25th of September following, the Lyceum Theatre opened for the new Drury-Lane season, under different circumstances. During the

summer, Mr Arnold, the son of the late Dr Arnold, had obtained a licence from the Lord Chamberlain to play English operas from every 26th of June to every 19th of September; and Colonel Greville had obtained a similar licence to exhibit the same amusements during the winter. Mr Arnold was in possession of the Lyceum Theatre, and Mr Sheridan wanted this for his Drury-Lane company this season, but refused to pay Mr Arnold for it. A meeting then took place between Colonel Greville and Mr Arnold, who agreed to make their summer and winter licences a joint property, and to open the Lyceum immediately under the management of the latter; but no assistance could be expected from the Drury-Lane company, while they were articled to Mr Sheridan, without that gentleman's permission. Here, however, Mr Sheridan made the first advances; and an arrangement was concluded, in which all the performers, under articles to him, were to consider themselves engaged to Mr Arnold in his stead, and, in consequence of which, the profits of the season were to be divided in thirds, among Colonel Greville, Mr Arnold, and, as it is shrewdly guessed, Mr Sheridan, his son, &c. The Drury-Lane company did not therefore play under their former licence, but under a new one, called in the bills "the special licence of the Lord Chamberlain, granted for the present season to the joint application of all parties *principally interested*." The renters, who had, soon after the burning of Drury-Lane Theatre, been cautioned by the proprietors against selling their 500l. shares "at an extraordinary depreciation," and "assured that every endeavour towards a just and equitable arrangement with them would *precede any attempt towards rebuilding the theatre*," were now advised "that their adjourned meeting would take place early in October, when matters of essential importance would be submitted to their consideration;" and were farther told, "that the present temporary arrangement had for its object the particular advantages of the new renters, and the means of keeping the company together, and that the proprietors had not reserved to themselves the smallest emolument or income, be the success of the season what it might."

No adjourned meeting that we could hear of took place; the company were not kept together; it was more than conjectured that some of the proprietors did receive emolument from the success of the season; and the renters and other legal claimants upon the theatre were thus left in the lurch. The articles of Mr Bannister, Mr Elliston, and Mr Braham, having expired, they all seceded from the company, which was, on the other hand, strengthened by Mr Philipps and Mr Horn of the English Opera.

On the 14th of October, the company received the accession of Mrs Edwin, the daughter-in-law of the celebrated comedian of that name. She appeared in the character of the Widow Cheerly, in Mr Cherry's comedy of the Soldier's Daughter, a part very injudiciously chosen for her introduction to a London audience. But, in spite of all the inanity of the character, which is only a bad copy of Murphy's Widow Belmour, Mrs Edwin contrived to make a highly favourable impression upon the town. She afterwards appeared in the characters of Violante, Albina, Lady Racket, and Beatrice. Her figure is short but pretty, and her countenance very animated. Her voice is plea-

sing, and her enunciation good; but we think she does not sufficiently hide her art, to make the one sonorous and the other distinct. It appeared, too, that when she had done speaking, she sometimes seemed to think she had done acting, and relaxed from her exertions, so as to remind us, rather painfully, that they *were* exertions.

On the same evening with Mrs Edwin's, took place the first appearance in London of Mr Knight from the York Theatre. He performed Timothy Quaint in the play, and Robin Roughhead in the farce of Fortune's Frolics. He displayed a dry sort of hard manner, which has since lifted him into notice, and, to enter into no comparison with Mr Emery, his *simple* rustic is not without merit.

The 7th of October introduced to a London stage, as a substitute for Mr Elliston, Mr Wrench from the Bath theatre. He appeared as Belcour in the play, and as Tristrem Fickle in the farce. The thoughtless vivacity of the West Indian was given with due force; but the occasional bursts of feeling and repentance were flurried over with a very ill grace. His figure, though not his face, is good, and his manner perfectly easy and confident: he has a vulgar trick of twisting and biting his lips; and his ease is rather that of an impudent, fearless, unmannered youth, than of a gentleman. In the farce, we found nothing to object to. The rapid transitions, the boisterous restlessness, the assumed gravity of the character, were all well represented. He has since sustained many parts belonging to Mr Elliston and Mr Bannister; and always shewed himself a better substitute for the latter than for the former.

The 25th of October being the day of jubilee, Mr Arnold produced a musical farce, in three acts, of his own writing, and of Mr Kelly's composing, under the title of Britain's Jubilee. As an occasional effusion of loyalty, we might have pardoned the sorry writing of the piece, and should have contented ourselves with saying to Mr Arnold, "sufficient for the jubilee is the drama thereof;" but this gentleman, being author and manager too, chose to expose his bantling for many nights afterwards, ("an ill-favoured thing, sir, but mine own,") and Britain's Jubilee must therefore undergo a less tender criticism.

On the 2d of November, Mr Melvin, the gentleman who preceded Mr Jones for one season at Covent-Garden Theatre, returned to the capital, and re-appeared at the Lyceum in the character of Vapid in the Dramatist, and Robin in No Song No Supper. Mr Melvin is an actor of considerable merit in certain characters of low comedy, such as Brass in the Confederacy, and Michael in the Adopted Child. His action wholly unfits him for the gentlemen of comedy, and his voice, from the singular lowness of its tone, suits better with caricature than with character. But there is a busy spirit about the actor, which always interests the audience in what he is doing; and, unpleasant as it is in general to listen to him, he now and then delights you with a touch of nature, that makes you forget the peculiarity of his voice.

No other production worthy of notice was produced during the remainder of the season.

Covent-Garden Company at the Hay-Market Theatre.

The excellent pantomime of Mother Goose was revived for the

Christmas holidays, "with additional splendour," and "concluded with two new scenes, representing the ruins of the old Covent-Garden Theatre, and its transformation to a new one." The life and soul of this, and of every other pantomime by this company, is the clown of Mr Grimaldi, who has brought the character to a pitch of perfection that leaves harlequin wholly in the back ground; and this by a practice for which he has with justice been blamed; we mean that of uniting the agility of the latter character to the humour of the former. The clown ought to be harlequin's foil, and not his rival; and though his conceit ought to induce him to imitate harlequin's feats, his *clownish* awkwardness ought to force him to fail in the imitation. Mr Grimaldi is rather a harlequin affecting the clown, than a clown affecting the harlequin. In buffoon humour, Mr Grimaldi is faultless.

A severe illness at the commencement of the year, which confined Mr Kemble, gave freedom to the exertions of Mr Young in the characters of Hamlet, Sir Edward Mortimer, Zanga, Macbeth, Beverley, Lord Townley, and Hotspur. Always respectable, sensible, and gentlemanly, Mr Young was seen with pleasure in every one of these characters. Mr Young is the actor of study; he has evidently paid the greatest attention to the character of Hamlet; and the consequence is, that that is his best performance. Mr Young is rather fond of innovation: When Macbeth enters and says,

"Why should I play the Roman fool, and die
"On mine own sword?"

Mr Young previously paused at the attitude of this species of suicide; but he has no authority for supposing that Macbeth, who must doubtless be supposed to have been debating, like Hamlet, the expediency of self-murder before he entered the scene, had actually decided in its favour, and had proceeded to this preparation for death, before maturer reflection led him to this self-interrogatory.

On the 25th of January, Mr Kemble was sufficiently recovered to resume his situation on the stage.

Mr Grefullhe's farce of "Is he a Prince?" (before alluded to,) was produced on the 7th of February. The equivoque of this piece is easy and natural; and the writing is the same. If Mr Grefullhe has little wit, he well understands at least the humour of situation, and disfigures his dramas with few modern vices. The farce afforded a happy opportunity for the display of Mr Liston's peculiar talents. Mr Munden maintained his character with the true dignity of a German baron, whose *chateau avoit une porte, et des fenetres.*

On the 9th of March, the company produced a new comedy from the pen of Mr Allingham, under the title of Independence, or the Trustee. This gentleman is quite unequal to the task of writing a comedy, however happy he may have been in one or two farces. His present attempt was damned on the first night of its performance; but was nevertheless repeated for three succeeding evenings. Thin houses seem to be now the only damnation which the managers of our theatres will condescend to recognize. Independence died of empty benches on the fourth night. For this reason, we shall spare to indulge in useless censure.

We find nothing to record of this company now, till the 29th of May, when Mr Lewis, after a service of

six and thirty years, took his last benefit, and with it, his final leave of the stage. He played the character of Michael Perez, in Fletcher's Rule a Wife and Have a Wife; and never did he play it better. It was indeed the great peculiarity of this comedian, that he never seemed to grow old. "Time, which was continually washing away the dissoluble fabrics of other actors, seemed to pass without injury by the adamant of Lewis." But Mr Lewis felt his years, if the public did not; and judged wisely in retiring from the duties of a profession, in which he could not, in the course of nature, have performed many years longer, while he "had not yet lost all his original brightness." The comedy being concluded, Mr Lewis came forward, and took leave of the audience in the following address:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have the honour of addressing you for the last time. This is the close of my theatrical life, and I really feel so overcome, by taking leave for ever of my friends and patrons, that, might it not be deemed disrespectful and negligent, I could wish to decline it; but it is a public duty which I owe, and I will attempt to pay it, conscious I shall meet your indulgence; for, when I remind you, that I have been thirty-six years in your service, and cannot recollect to have once fallen under your displeasure, my dramatic death cannot be met by me without the strongest emotions of regret and gratitude. I should offer my acknowledgements for innumerable acts of kindness shewn to my latest efforts: all these I powerfully feel, though I have not the words to express my feelings. But while the heart has a sensation, it will beat with gratitude. Ladies and Gentlemen, with the greatest respect, and, if you will admit the word, the sincerest affection, I bid you farewell."

The parting was the most interesting scene the theatre ever witnessed; and towards the conclusion of it, there was scarcely a dry eye in the house. The actor (or rather the man) was visibly affected, and left the stage amidst the loudest acclamations of a crowded theatre.

On the 31st of May, the company closed their season, Mr Young having previously addressed the audience to the following effect:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am desired by the proprietors of Covent-Garden Theatre, to offer you their most grateful acknowledgements for the kind and liberal patronage you have afforded them during this most trying and distressing season. The weight of their obligation is the more sensibly felt, as they are aware (though every exertion has been used) the attraction of novelty has been in a great measure wanting. Next year, however, they hope the deficiency in theatrical amusements will be amply supplied. Their new theatre is now covered in. Owing to the circumstances of the times, they have encountered the greatest difficulties, and gone to an unprecedented expence in procuring the best materials necessary for the structure of so large a building; but from the indefatigable exertions of all concerned in the undertaking, they have now the heartfelt satisfaction of assuring you, that the New Theatre Royal, in Covent-Garden, will be opened for your entertainment on Monday the 11th of September. The chief ambition of the proprietors has been, to consult the comfort and convenience of the audience; and they trust that, when completed, the New Theatre will receive the enviable sanction of your approbation, and be deemed worthy of the metropolis of the British empire. The performers, likewise, ladies and gentlemen, beg leave to return their most grateful thanks to a kind and indulgent public; and, till we meet on our new stage, the company humbly take their leave."

New Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden.

The proprietors of Covent-Garden Theatre were certainly not idle in the erection of their new house. On Saturday the 30th of December, 1808, the first stone of the new theatre was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and furnished a very interesting masonic spectacle. Among the articles deposited in the box inclosed in the foundation, is a gold medal, stating, in Latin, that George, Prince of Wales, laid the foundation of the theatre with his own hand; and on the reverse is a bust of his royal highness, and the year 1808. There is also another medal, of the same size, of copper, with the following inscription:

"Under the auspices of
His Most Sacred Majesty, George III.,
King of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland,
the Foundation Stone of the
Theatre, Covent-Garden, was laid by
His Royal Highness,
George, Prince of Wales.
M,DCCC,VIII."

On the reverse is,—

"Robert Smirke, Architect."

Towards the close of the summer of 1809 there arose, for the inspection of the public, in Bow street, the facade of a handsome edifice in imitation of stone. The rapidity with which this theatre was constructed is unexampled in this country; but one, that was burnt some years back in Paris, was rebuilt of stone in less time. The building, although it is more like a church than a theatre, and is calculated to extort from him who enters a play-house, with a view to a snug seat, where he can see and hear every thing, the exclamation,

——"This a genial room!
This is a temple,"

—the building is certainly, from the chasteness and harmony of its design, "worthy of the metropolis of the British empire." Mr Smirke has taken for his model the finest specimen of the Doric kind at Athens, which has escaped the ravages of time and war, or the more desolating barbarism of the ignorant Turks, the grand temple of Minerva, called also Parthenon, and from its dimensions Hecatompedon, situated in the acropolis, or castle of Athens. By a careful comparison with the illustrations of Greek antiquities, it has been found that a scrupulous attention has been paid to correctness of imitation. The ornaments of the tympanum and frieze, and at the corners of the pediment, are omitted; as is also the interior row of columns, for which the situation does not allow sufficient projection of the portico. At the top of each wing of the building are entablatures, with basso relievos, designed by Mr Flaxman, and executed by him and Mr Rossi, from subjects of the ancient and modern drama.

In a nich, at the southern extremity of the building, is the figure of Tragedy, holding the tragic mask and dagger; and in a corresponding nich, at the northern extremity, is the figure of Comedy, holding the shepherd's crook, or pedum, on her right shoulder, and the comic mask in her left hand. The design of these basso relievos is in the true spirit of the antique, and the execution of them is good, but liable to the charge of flatness: the character of the front of the building seems to require some

corresponding boldness in the sculpture. The statues are purely Greek, but they are, therefore, tame: though possessing very considerable merit as sculptures, they have a coldness, which makes them look more like Contemplation and Complacency, than Tragedy and Comedy.

For some time previously to the opening of this theatre, it was rumoured that the proprietors intended to raise the prices of its admission to the boxes from 6s. each person to 7s., and to the pit from 3s. 6d. to 4s.; and on Monday the 11th of September, the theatre did not actually open, as it had been announced at the close of the last season, but the public pulse was felt, and found very feverish, by the following advertisement:

"The proprietors, having completed the new theatre within the time originally proposed, beg leave respectfully to state to the public, the absolute necessity that compels them to make the following advance on the prices of admission; First price, boxes 7s., pit 4s.,—Half price, boxes 3s. 6d., pit as usual. The lower and upper galleries will remain at the old prices. On the late calamitous destruction of their property, the proprietors, encouraged by the remembrance of former patronage, instantly and cheerfully applied themselves to the erection of a new theatre, solicitous only that, without enlarging the audience part of the edifice, it might afford the public improved accommodation and security, and at the same time present an additional ornament to the metropolis of the British empire. This their most anxious wish, they flatter themselves, they have solidly effected, not only within the short space of ten months from the laying of the foundation, but under the enormously expensive disadvantage of circumstances singularly unfavourable to building. When it is known that no less a sum than 150,000l. has been expended, in order to render this theatre worthy of British spectators, and of the genius of their native poets; when, in this undertaking, the inevitable accumulation of at least a sixfold rentage is positively stated to be incurred; and when, in addition to these pressing incumbrances, the increased and rapidly increasing prices of every article indispensable to dramatic representations come to be considered, the proprietors persuade themselves that, in their proposed regulation, they shall be honoured with the concurrence of an enlightened and liberal public."

On Monday, the 18th of September, the doors of the theatre were thrown open, the play-bills announcing the performance of the tragedy of Macbeth, the principal characters by Mr Kemble and Mrs Siddons, and the farce of the Quaker. The interior of the theatre is extremely elegant. It is somewhat larger than the late theatre, and is, therefore, larger than it ought to be for those who wish to see and hear a play, as a play ought to be seen and heard. The form of it approaches to a circle; that of the late theatre (and of the Opera-House) resembled the lower part of a lyre; that of Drury-Lane Theatre was square, the galleries forming at the end a segment of a circle. The tiers of boxes are three in number, with two rows of side-boxes above them, one on each side, on a level with the two-shilling gallery. These upper side-boxes are without roof or canopy. Immediately above them rise the slip-boxes, their fronts forming a perpendicular line with the backs of the upper side-boxes. The one-shilling gallery in the centre ranges with the fronts of those slips; the whole assuming the circular form, and upholding a range of moderately-sized arches, which support the circular ceiling. The great disfigurement which occurs in our theatres, from the awkward effect of the deeply-recessed

galleries, is thus avoided, as the gallery is made an ornamental part of the design. It is divided into separate compartments of seats, adapted to the arches, through which arches the higher portion of the audience in the gallery and slips must see the play. The ceiling is painted to resemble a cupola in a light relief, and is sparingly ornamented. The box-fronts are painted of a dove-colour, and are not inclined, as they were at Drury-Lane, nor bowed out as in the late Covent-Garden Theatres, but perpendicular, as at the Opera-House. Each circle is supported by light carved and gilt pillars. The backs of the boxes being painted a light pink, that is the prevailing colour: the ornaments of the box-fronts are from Grecian designs, and the gold is not profusely used. The box-seats are covered with light blue. All the doors of the boxes, principal lobbies, &c., are of mahogany. The stage is of an admirable size in height and breadth, but especially so in depth. No side-boxes are permitted to obtrude upon it, except those over the stage-doors. On each side of the proscenium are two lofty pilasters of yellow sienna, with small gilt capitals (taken, it is thought, from the *antæ* of the Athenian temple of Minerva Polias,) having between them the stage-doors, managers' boxes, &c. These support an elliptic arch, from which descends the crimson drapery over the curtain. The drapery is large, and after the Greek style. Above is a bold simple entablature, with the royal arms in the centre. One of the novelties of this theatre, was a tier of private boxes, or, as the proprietors called them, annual boxes. This was the third tier, which was exclusively devoted to the private subscribers to the twenty-eight boxes, which it contained. The boxes were separated by partitions, as at the Opera, painted a dove-colour, and the entrance to each was through a close square antichamber, which was lighted by a lamp. There is a superb saloon attached to this tier, finished in a light kind of verd antique. Private entrances for his Majesty, and for the private subscribers, are in the court-yard, next Hart street.

The theatre was crowded the instant the doors were opened, and though on the steps of the portico the mob were hissing and exclaiming against the advance of prices, yet when they got into the theatre, they were for some time silenced by the beauty of the spectacle they beheld.

"But to the pray, whenas they drew more ny,
Their bloody rage aswaged with remorse,
And with the sight amazd, forgat their furious forse,"*

Quiet admiration of this wonderful structure continued with little interruption till the band struck up "God save the King;" and then the call for the "song" became so loud and general, that no performer in the orchestra could be heard but the double drum playing. The singers then made their appearance, and could as little be heard as the instrumental performers. However, during all this uproar, applause certainly predominated. "Rule Britannia" was next played, and presently the curtain drew up, and discovered an elegant drop-scene, representing a temple dedicated to Shakespeare, in the back of which is seen his statue from Westminster Abbey, supported by Tragedy and Comedy; and between the

* Spenser.

pillars on each side are placed the statues of the ancient and modern dramatists of all nations. Before this scene appeared Mr Kemble, habited in the costume of the character he was about to perform, Macbeth. Having waited a long time in vain, till the rival spirits of applause and disapprobation should exhaust themselves into silence, he was compelled to recite a most unworthy address on the opening of the new theatre, written by Mr Colman, without being heard in one single word by one single person:—

"In early Greece, and in a barb'rous age,
A wretched tumbril was the actor's stage:
The Muse, with cheek reclined in pensive shame,
Blush'd for her wanderers from the path to fame.
Æschylus sprang, and storm'd, as he arose,
His country's passions, like his country's foes;
Rough from the battle, train'd to vanquish men,
Even as his sword he wielded, so his pen.
He smote the heart, the trembling sense oppress'd,
And gave no quarter to the human breast.
Yet stage improvement mark'd the soldier's sway,
And tinged with taste the captives to his lay.
Then first (the cart of Thespis overthrown,)
Form'd by rude planks, a theatre was known:
Coped by the leaves, it overspread the lawn,
And light on scenic dress appear'd to dawn.
But, all divine, when Sophocles appear'd,
'Twas then the Drama's majesty was rear'd.
Builders and decorators came;—their boast
Was who could grace the lofty poet most;
The lofty poet lack'd not brains to know
That dramatists require the drama's shew;
Nature's perfection springs from various parts,
And Nature's mirror needs the sister arts.
Hence grew the splendour of the scene—and hence
The hand-maids that embellish eloquence:
Dance, music, painting, pageantry, parade,
All that give zest, or yield illusion aid.
Rome caught the sparks from Greece; improved the plan;
At last the flame through modern Europe ran.
Our scene now decks in an illumined age,
The bards who first gave vigour to our stage:—
Thus Shakespeare's fire burns brighter than of yore,
And may the stage that boasts him *burn* no more!
For this our fabric—banish we to-night
Figures worn threadbare, metaphors grown trite.
No phœnix from her ashes shall arise—
Stale to our thoughts as sparrows to our eyes;
No naked truism be cloak'd anew,
To tell that fire, which cheers, consumes us too;
No, let a Briton now to Britons speak,
His cause is strong, although his language weak;
We feel, with glory, all to Britain due,
And British artists raised this pile for you.
While, zealous as our patrons, here we stand,
To guard the staple genius of our land.
Solid our building, heavy our expence,
We rest our claim on your munificence:
What ardour plans, a nation's taste to raise,
A nation's liberality repays."

Mr Kemble having, as we can only *suppose*, gone through this prologue, waited on the stage, in hopes of catching a favourable opportunity to repeat it, but none such presenting itself, he at length retired. The play then began; and when, in the course of it, Mr Kemble made his appearance as Macbeth, disapprobation was the tone of the predominant noise, and grew more decidedly so as the play advanced, till at length the theatre was one chaos of hisses, groans, yells, screeches, barks, brays, coughs, shouts, hoots, and cries of "Old prices, no rise! Off! Six shillings! Lower the prices! No Catalani! Pickpockets! Imposition! No robbery!" &c. &c. The uproar was painfully kept up as long as there was a single performer on the stage, and

was always at its highest whenever one of the Kemble family appeared. The pit took the lead in this war of lungs; and, instead of sitting down to hear the performance, and relieving themselves by standing up between the acts, as is their usual custom, stood up whenever the curtain was drawn, and relieved themselves by sitting down between the acts. In the second act of the play, they came to a resolution to turn their backs upon Mr Kemble, but curiosity soon led them round again. Notwithstanding all this uproar, which was so overwhelming and unintermitted as to prevent a single word of the play from being caught by those who sat close to the stage, we never *saw* finer performances than those of Mr Kemble and Mrs Siddons this night. The scene between Macbeth and his wife, after the murder of Duncan, was the grandest piece of dumb shew ever exhibited; and we might almost have thought these great performers were conscious that there were many people of taste in the house, taking no part in the vulgar riot of the lovers of *row*, and following, from their recollection of Shakespeare, the lips of his performers throughout the whole play. The uproar continued throughout the farce; and when the green curtain finally dropped, the audience (if *audience* they can be called who *heard* nobody but themselves) shewed no disposition either to relax their din, or to quit the theatre. In a short time, Messrs Read and Nares, two of the Bow street magistrates, appeared on the stage, and attempted in vain to address the mob: One of these gentlemen produced the riot act, but was not suffered to read it. They retired, amidst the ludicrous acclamations of "No magistrates! No police!" just as upon other occasions we have seen scrawled upon the walls of London "No Tower! No House of Commons! Harsh laws!"

——"But time shall come,
When France shall reign, and laws be all repeal'd."

Although the play was over by eleven o'clock, the theatre was not cleared till one. For five subsequent nights, not a syllable of the stage-performances could be heard, and instrumental noise was called in aid of vocal, the malcontents of the theatre coming every night armed with watchmen's rattles, horns, catcalls, &c. The object of each seemed to be to excel the other in noise, and the united object of all, to drown every word the players uttered. That the eye might be amused as well as the ear, a system of exhibiting placards was resorted to: these at first consisted of the words "Old Prices" in large letters, "No Kemble," "No Catalani," "No Private Boxes," but afterwards attempted to amuse the spectators with little attempts at wit and satire, which, to do their authors justice, were always very innoxious. When, by great good luck, silence could be obtained at the dropping of the curtain, one or two of these "roaring boys" harangued the rest, with an applause which was bestowed alike by those who did and those who did not hear the orator. The first of these orators shall have his name (if not his speech) recorded, Mr Lees, a clerk in the Bank. On the third night, Mr Kemble made his appearance at the conclusion of the farce, and in about a quarter of an hour obtained a sufficient degree of silence to enable him to inform the house, that the proprietors of the theatre were anxious to do every thing in their power to fulfil the wishes of the public, and to express his obligation

to the audience for giving him an opportunity of inquiring what were those wishes. Upon this, the uproar was redoubled, and Mr Kemble found it useless to remain on the stage. The performances over, the audience for once were persuaded to act in unison, and to preserve silence, while a single voice should summon Mr Kemble to appear. Mr Kemble obeyed, and requested to know what were their commands. He was informed, "The old prices," and in not many minutes was suffered to reply as follows :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have again to return my acknowledgements for your indulgence in giving me a hearing. The cause of complaint, as I now understand, is the rise that has taken place on the prices of admission. In the reign of Queen Anne, the price of admission to the pit was three shillings, and to the galleries the same as it is now a hundred years ago. It has been asserted that the profits of this theatre, without any advance in the price, are sufficient to secure the proprietors ample fortunes. I declare to you on my honour, and I would not utter an untruth for all that the theatre is worth, (*loud applause,*) that for the last ten years the proprietors have not received six *per cent.* for their money—money invested in a property of so fluctuating and precarious a nature as this is. Independently of this, I have to call on your candour and liberality (and upon the candour, justice, and liberality of this audience, and of my country, I fearlessly throw myself,) to consider the vast expense of 150,000l., in order to raise the most beautiful theatre in the universe, for the reception of the inhabitants of the capital of the world! Nor is this the only heavy disbursement we have to make. To have a wardrobe, scenery, and decorations, such as are proper to *get up* (as we term it) pieces in a manner worthy of you, are sources of enormous cost. It is well known to you all, that the materials of all these articles are doubled, trebled, quadrupled, and even more, within these four or five years. The gentleman who addressed you last night said, that if the advance in the prices was to be of any advantage to the performers, it would have his and your support. I then call upon him and upon you for it. The whole strength of this company are behind me, and will testify that the late rise in the price of admission has been the source of an addition to their emoluments. It is, indeed, meant only for the better encouragement and support of those of our profession, and I trust the object will be sufficient to insure a concurrence in opinion; so that we trust you will candidly consider that the small rise is expedient and necessary."

This speech was attended with very little effect, and was followed by uproar as violent as ever. On the next evening, a legal hand-bill was distributed through the house by the proprietors, cautioning the malcontents, that their conduct amounted to riot and conspiracy, and subjected them not only to actions at law, but to indictments.

On this evening, after a good deal of *speechifying* among the audience, and after they had mightily amused themselves with roaring the song of "God save the King," Mr Kemble again appeared, but failed to obtain a hearing. On the next evening, he was somewhat more fortunate, and contrived to be heard to this extent :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have a proposal to submit to you, (*loud applause,*) if I may have the honour to have it heard, (*interruptions,*) which I am in hopes will effectually contribute to the restoration of the public tranquillity. (*General plaudits.*) The proprietors are willing to submit their accounts and books (*No! no! Hear! hear!*) to the inspection of a committee of gentlemen of unimpeachable impartiality and honour, proposed by the public, who, from their

ranks and characters, must be acknowledged to be above all suspicion. (*Hear! hear!*) To convince the whole world, and shew the state of their affairs, the proprietors are anxious that they should be submitted, for instance, (if he could be prevailed on kindly to undertake the trouble of investigating their accounts) to the governor of the Bank of England. (*A partial cry of No! no!*) Ladies and gentlemen, I only ask, what I am sure you won't deny me, impartial justice. (*Universal applause, interrupted by sounding a horn, at which great indignation was expressed.*) Let the Attorney-General of England"——

Here the contest of disapprobation and applause became so furious, that Mr Kemble was forced to retire; and, not being able to procure the general hearing of a single whole sentence afterwards, contented himself with explaining to the few persons nearest the stage, who could hear him, that the proprietors wished to refer their accounts to such men as the Governor of the Bank, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, or the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, Sir Francis Baring, or Mr Angerstein, and to abide by their opinion on the propriety or impropriety of the present advance of the prices of admission. On the next (the sixth) evening, the dramatic performances were over by twenty minutes after nine o'clock; and soon afterwards, the call for Mr Kemble being very loud and general, that gentleman came on the stage, and spoke to this effect:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Here I am, always ready to obey your commands. (*Loud applause.*) An imputation has been this evening laid upon my character, which I cannot pass over in silence, lest it might be construed into acquiescence. It is, that I have treated the audience with contempt. I appeal to the last 25 years of my life, as an actor, and to many of those years as a manager, for an answer to this charge; and I trust my conduct during that long period will plead for my acquittal with all who now hear me. (*Universal applause.*) The proprietors, I sincerely assure you, are most anxiously inclined to do every thing in their power to meet the public inclination, and to restore the public peace. For this purpose, they are willing that a committee of the most respectable gentlemen may be appointed to inspect the state of the concern, and from the profits thence derived to say whether the advance is necessary or unnecessary. (*Hisses, and cries of No! No!*) I entreat you to hear me. (*Hear him out!*) Ladies and gentlemen, the proprietors thought they could not do a fairer thing by the public than to make them as well acquainted with their concerns as they are themselves. (*Applause, and a cry of no Catalani.*) To that I will speak presently. Ladies and gentlemen, as this seems to be the sense of the majority, (*No! No!*) let me add, that till this examination is over, the theatre will be shut." [The uproar here became a mixture of applause and disapprobation, in which the latter predominated. Mr Kemble continued:] "As to Madame Catalani, Mr Harris, when he entered into an agreement with that lady, (*Hisses.*) had been actuated solely by a wish to evince his gratitude to the public, to promote their amusement, and to fulfil their wishes, by the acquisition of talents which every body must acknowledge to be the most splendid and pre-eminent. (*Hisses and applauses.*) Finding, however, that this was not congenial to the public mind, her engagement is relinquished."

On the 2d of October, the following advertisement appeared:

"The committee for examining the affairs of Covent-Garden Theatre, consisting of the following gentlemen,—

Alderman Sir Charles Price, Bart. M. P,

Sir Thomas Plumer, Knt., his Majesty's solicitor-general,

John Sylvester, Esq., recorder of the city of London,
John Whitmore, Esq., governor of the Bank of England, and
John Julius Angerstein, Esq.

have authorised the proprietors to publish the following report in their names:

"We do hereby certify, that, after a full and attentive examination of the subject, which we have been desired to investigate by the proprietors of Covent-Garden Theatre, for the satisfaction of the public, in respect to the rate of profit received by them from the late theatre, and likely to be received from the new, that the following is the result of our inquiry:—

"The rate of profits actually received, upon an average of the last six years, commencing in 1803, (the period of the present copartnership,) in the theatre, upon the capital embarked therein, we have ascertained to have amounted to 6¼ *per cent. per annum*, charging the concern with only the sum actually paid for insurance on such part of the capital as was insured; but, if the whole of the capital had been insured, the profit would have been reduced to very little more than 5 *per cent*; and for want of this full insurance, the proprietors being in part their own insurers, sustained a loss by the late fire, for which no compensation has been made, to the amount of more than the whole of their profits for the above period of six years.

"The rate of profit likely to be received in future from the new theatre, depending upon the amount of bills not yet delivered, and of estimates not fully ascertained, and on the future receipts of the house, which are subject to various contingencies, cannot be ascertained with the same degree of certainty; but, upon the best consideration we have been able to give this subject, after having recourse to every sort of information, oral and written, we are fully satisfied, that the future profits of the new theatre, at the proposed advance in the prices of admission, will amount to only 3½ *per cent. per annum* upon the capital expended in the theatre, if the same be insured; and that, upon the same supposition of insurance at the former prices of admission, the proprietors will, in our judgement, annually sustain a loss of near three-fourths *per cent. per annum* on their capital.

(Signed) CHARLES PRICE, &c. &c."

On the 4th of October, the foregoing report was given with this addition:

"The proprietors have the honour of presenting to the public the report of the gentlemen, who kindly undertook the investigation of the accounts of the theatre, and cannot but feel assured that a liberal and enlightened people will now be convinced that the alteration in the prices arises solely from the impossibility of their continuing the public amusements on the former terms of admission.

"*Statement of the Accounts of Covent-Garden Theatre, for the last Six Years, most respectfully offered to the Public:*

"Received.				Paid.			
1803-4, ...	L. 61,682	13	10	———	L. 58,996	18	7
1804-5, ...	70,727	9	10	———	81,057	11	6
1805-6, ...	56,065	18	5	———	47,975	2	2
1806-7, ...	68,126	7	5	———	63,391	6	4
1807-8, ...	63,038	14	7	———	62,406	8	3
1808-9, ...	46,342	13	0	———	47,334	11	2
	365,983	17	1		366,091	18	0
Deduct payments in six years . .	307,912	0	0	Deduct what was drawn out by the proprietors, ...	58,179	18	0
	58,071	17	1				
Deduct outstanding debts,	8,000	0	0	Paid in six years, .	307,912	0	0
Profit, divide by six,	50,071	17	1				
Average of each year,	8,345	6	2				

"Errors excepted.

"RICHARD HUGHES, Treasurer.
"JOHN TULL, Deputy-Treasurer.

"Sworn before me, the 26th September 1809,
"C. FLOWER, Mayor."

On the evening of the 4th of October, therefore, the theatre re-opened, and the uproar was renewed, vocal and instrumental. At the rising of the curtain, Mr Kemble came on the stage, and endeavoured in vain to obtain a hearing: He therefore deferred his purpose till the performances were at an end, and, with much painful interruption, contrived to be heard to this effect:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The proprietors of this theatre have, for the public satisfaction, laid their accounts unreservedly before a most upright and honourable committee. They have had the honour of laying before you the report of that committee, together with the accounts of the receipts, disbursements, and profits of the theatre for the last six years. From these documents, gentlemen, it is manifest that our inevitable ruin must be the consequence of returning to the old prices. I beg you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to hear me patiently, when I declare to you, that if we could possibly open at the old prices, we would do it with pleasure. I throw myself upon the candour of the house when I ask, whether there is one gentleman in this house, who thinks that a trade, by which we are sure to lose three-quarters *per cent.* upon a capital, is a trade which we can carry on? When I address the most enlightened and liberal audience in the world, I feel confident that this plea will be sufficient; I throw myself on its candour, and declare, that nothing but absolute necessity has driven us to the unpleasant task of this advance."

This speech was productive of no

more effect than any of Mr Kemble's former addresses; and the complexion of the riot shewed as if the proprietors had not advanced a single step towards conciliation.

Notwithstanding all this, for sixty nights did the uproar at the new theatre last, that is to say, on every night of performance from the 4th of October till the 15th of December. During this time, the riot had its ebbs and flows, but, upon the whole, a sameness pervaded the scene, which might have worked its discontinuance, though every other means short of compromise failed. The malcontents, who now recognized each other by the cabalistic letters "O. P.," the initials of their principal object, "Old prices,"—the O. P.'s generally entered the theatre at half price, till which time the play usually met with little interruption. Thenceforth all was noise and opposition, but not that deafening turbulence, vocal and instrumental, which characterized the six nights of riot before the affairs of the theatre were referred to the committee; for the proprietors of the theatre had in some degree prohibited the introduction of horns and rattles, by conveying their performers to the police office in Bow-street, by the magistrates of which they were either committed, or only discharged upon bail, the amount of which was in some instances as high as 500l. for the principal, and 250l. for each of the sureties. The proprietors, indeed, aware that the law was on their side, and finding conciliatory measures of no avail with the rioters, at length extended their captures to placard-holders, to wearers of hats inscribed "O. P.," and even to such as expressed disapprobation by any other means than hisses. The introduction of constables into the theatre, for the purpose of effecting these captures, excited the most furious scuffles between them and the malcontents, and great odium was stirred up against Mr Brandon, the box-book and house-keeper of the theatre, who was very active in marking out the ringleaders of the riot, for the purposes of justice. The O. P.'s, however, generally contrived to prevent a syllable of the performances from being heard from the time of their appearance in the theatre; and, when real fights with the constables failed to keep uproar alive, they invented mock ones among themselves, or they had recourse to precipitating one another from the top bench of the pit to the bottom, in which they shewed the greatest dexterity in preserving their footing; or they performed a kind of war-dance, which they dignified with the name of "the O. P. dance," consisting of stamping on the floor first with one foot and then with the other, and crying "O." to one beat, and "P." to the other, all in unison. The uproar of the evening generally concluded with the songs of "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," or "Hearts of Oak," bawled in wretched tune with pot-house vigour; or sometimes a sort of O. P. toast-master would dictate an assortment of groans and cheers, such as "three groans for Kemble," "three cheers for O. P.," &c.; and very frequently the mob would insult the company in the private boxes with indecent language, for they received it throughout as a granted maxim, that these boxes could be let only for illicit purposes. This circumstance, and the tremendous aspect of the whole scene of riot, effectually kept ladies away from the theatre, and the receipts of the house were diminishing nightly. Their a-

mount was not increased by an ill-advised scheme, which was adopted at the suggestion of Mr Henry Harris, the son of the principal proprietor, and himself an *amateur* of the science of pugilism. This gentleman thought to intimidate the pit into submission, by distributing free-admission orders to Mendoza, Dutch Sam, and many other notorious pugilists, who were instructed to destroy every placard in the pit, and to seize every instrument of noise. The pit soon discovered this irrational and most absurd scheme for their annoyance, and the measure, instead of quelling, served only to aggravate and embitter the tumult. In the mean time, the proprietors had commenced legal prosecutions against the ringleaders of the riot; and from the 27th of October, a visible effect was produced upon the O. P.'s, by the tone of Mr Mainwaring's charge to the grand jury in the sessions house, Westminster, and by the circumstance of their having found true bills of indictment against seven O. P.'s. On the 31st of October, Mr Clifford the barrister was taken before the magistrates for wearing "O. P." on his hat, but was by them discharged without bail. This circumstance, and Mr Clifford's avowal of his intention to bring an action of assault and false imprisonment against Mr Brandon, caused a little triumph among the O. P.'s, who rallied their strength from this time, and added a zest to their uproar, by a practice of assembling outside the theatre, after the performances within were over, and parading through the streets in a body, shouting "O. P.," and expressing their approbation or dissatisfaction at the conduct of the several newspapers with regard to this question, by cheering or groaning opposite their respective offices. On the evening of the 5th of November (an appropriate night for their purpose) they were so unjust and unthinking as to proceed to Mr Kemble's house in Great Russel street, and break his windows. On the 17th of November, in the action "Clifford, Esq. *v.* Brandon," in the court of Common Pleas, Mr Serjeant Shepherd, for the defendant, moved to plead several matters in justification, viz. acting riotously, instigating others to do the same, &c. The rule was granted, but Sir James Mansfield expressed his dissent from the opinion of some great lawyers, that it was lawful to enter the theatre, pull it to pieces, and knock the actors on the head, and recommended that actions should be brought against parties able to pay, for any injury through them sustained by the theatre. Mr Justice Grose's charge to the grand jury of Middlesex, on the 13th of November, breathed a similar strain. On the 20th of November, Sir Vicary Gibbs, attorney-general, moved the Court of King's Bench for a rule to shew cause why criminal informations should not issue against Messrs Clifford, Weinholt, Savage, Scott, and Ridley, for conspiring in a riotous manner for the purpose of obliging the proprietors of Covent-Garden Theatre to reduce their prices of admission. He read several affidavits, on which he grounded his motion; and after commenting severely on Mr Clifford, the barrister, for lending himself to the encouragement of illegal proceedings, to which his sanction as a professional man might give tenfold strength, he took his rule without any comment from the bench, Lord Ellenborough, C. J. The affidavits stated, that Mr Clifford was at the theatre on the 31st of October, and the 4th and

7th of November, with "O. P." in his hat; and that, on the 4th, he was recognized by the rioters as their leader; that they called out "Clifford for ever!" and gave him three cheers; and that he recognized them by the following address:—"Go on, that's right, persevere; but when you leave the theatre, disperse." On the 28th of November, the rule was made absolute, without any cause shewn by the defendants, a measure which they deemed imprudent, since, if it failed to induce the court to discharge the rule, it must necessarily have given the other side the advantage of possessing the defence proposed to be set up at the trial in the Court of Common Pleas.

On the 6th of December, the action in the Court of Common Pleas, "Clifford, Esq., *v.* Brandon," came on to be tried before Sir James Mansfield, C. J., and a special jury. The action was, as we have before stated, for an assault and false imprisonment: the pleas were *not guilty*, and seven pleas in justification, the amount of which was, that the proprietors of Covent-Garden Theatre had licence to present tragedies, comedies, &c., and to receive money for the prices of admission into the theatre from persons wishing to see the performance of such tragedies, comedies, &c., and that the plaintiff, together with divers other persons, made a great riot in the theatre for the purpose of compelling the proprietors to reduce the prices of admission into certain parts of the theatre; wherefore the defendant, as the servant of the proprietors, and by their command, gave charge of the plaintiff in the theatre to a constable, to be by him taken before a magistrate, and that the plaintiff was necessarily detained in custody; the third plea charged the plaintiff only with encouraging others to riot; the fourth charged him with riot in order to prevent the stage-performance; and the fifth with only instigating others to that riot: to these pleas the plaintiff replied, *de injuria sua propria, absque tali causa*, or that the defendant had committed the trespass of his own wrong, without the cause alleged. Mr Serjeant Best, for the plaintiff, contended that there had been no riot in the theatre; that the plaintiff had not instigated it, if there was; and that, at all events, he had been illegally arrested and imprisoned after the riot had ceased. It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff, on the 31st of October last, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, went into the pit of the Covent-Garden Theatre, which had displayed, from the opening of the house, the scenes we have described. When he entered, there was a cry of "Here comes the honest counsellor!" and a passage being opened for him, he seated himself in the middle of the pit. Soon afterwards, a gentleman asked him if there was any harm in wearing the letters "O. P.?" He answered, "No." The gentleman then asked him, if he had any objection to wear them himself? He said, he had not. The letters were then placed in his hat, which he afterwards put on, thus inscribed. He continued, however, to sit without taking any part in the disturbance, and he persuaded a person who was near him to desist from blowing a trumpet. Having conducted himself in this manner while he was in the theatre, he was retiring from it. Whether the performance was over at the time, did not certainly appear. When he had gotten about two yards from the pit-door, where the money is received, the de-

fendant ordered him to be taken into custody. A constable accordingly laid hold of him, and carried him to the police-office, in Bow street, before Mr Read, the presiding magistrate; but nothing being proved against him, except that he wore "O. P." in his hat, after being detained about half an hour, he was set at liberty. Mr Serjeant Shepherd spoke on behalf of the defendant; but most of his legal arguments were adopted by Sir James Mansfield, C. J., who charged the jury, that the first great question for their consideration was, whether the plaintiff was instigating a riot, and then they must determine whether he was arrested while the riot continued. "As to the existence of a riot in the house," said his lordship, "no doubt can be entertained. I cannot tell upon what grounds many people conceive they have a right, at a theatre, to make such a prodigious noise, as to prevent others from hearing what is going forward on the stage. Theatres are not absolute necessaries of life,* and any person may stay away from them who does not approve of the manner in which they are managed. If the prices of admission are unreasonable, the evil will cure itself. People will not go, and the proprietors will be ruined, unless they lower their demands. But the proprietors of a theatre have a right to manage their property in their own way, and to fix what prices of admission they think most for their own advantage. If the proprietors have acted contrarily to the conditions of the patent, the patent itself may be set aside by a writ of *scire facias* from the Court of Chancery. The private boxes furnish as little ground for violence. The house is the property of a certain number of individuals, to be used by them according to their own discretion. I conceive it quite impossible that any thing which has been done by the managers in raising the prices, or making some of the boxes private, can be any sort of justification, in point of law, for such scenes as took place on the night in question—scenes which are a disgrace to the country, and which tend to bring us back to a state of barbarism. If questions of this sort are to be decided by multitudes of people assembling tumultuously, and behaving in such a manner as to frighten decent members of society from going to the theatre, there will be an end of law. It is time for the public to understand, that the proceedings which have lately taken place at this theatre are in a high degree illegal, and that all those who participate in them are liable to be punished severely, in proportion to their offences. These premeditated and systematic tumults have been compared to that noise, which has been at all times witnessed at theatres, in the immediate expression of the feelings of the audience upon a new piece, or the merits or defects of a particular performer. The cases, however, are widely different. The audience have certainly a right to express, by applause or hisses, the sensations which naturally present themselves at the moment; and nobody has ever hindered, or would even question, the exercise of that right. But if any body of men were to go to the theatre, with the settled intention of hissing an actor, or even of damning a piece, there can be no doubt that such a deliberate and pre-concerted

* Panem et circenses.

scheme would amount to a conspiracy, and that the persons concerned in it might be brought to punishment. The jury will consider then, whether the plaintiff was an instigator of the riot. The law is, that if any person encourages or promotes, or takes part in riots, whether by words, signs, or gestures, or by wearing the badge or ensign of the rioters, he is himself to be considered as a rioter, and he is liable to be arrested for a breach of the peace. In this case, all are principals. It is not easy to conceive that the plaintiff had no intention to encourage the rioters. How happened it that at his entrance he was saluted with the exclamation, "Here comes the honest counsellor?" How had he deserved this peculiar panegyric? How came it that a word from him was sufficient to prevent a man from blowing a trumpet? For what purpose did he go to the theatre? Was it to see the play? Why did he wear "O. P." in his hat? Did he not know the meaning of these letters; and if he did, with what view did he exhibit them but to encourage the mob by his example, and to impress upon them the idea they were acting agreeably to law? We now come to the moment of his apprehension. And the rule of law certainly is, that a private person cannot arrest another for a mere breach of the peace at a time subsequent to the commission of the offence, without a warrant from a magistrate. But there is some difficulty in determining when this power to arrest actually ceases. Here, if the riot had been over a considerable time, and there appeared no immediate danger of the riot being renewed, the defendant had clearly no right to arrest him without a warrant, and for his past offence. If, however, at the time of the arrest, the riot which the plaintiff instigated still continued, I think he may fairly be said, under these circumstances, to have been arrested *flagrante delicto*, or at the time of committing the offence. There is a contrariety of evidence as to this point, upon which the jury must determine." The jury, after retiring some time, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 5l. damages; and being pressed for their reasons, the foreman said, they thought unanimously that the arrest was illegal; but some of them proceeded on the ground that the riot was over, and others that the wearing the letters "O. P." in a theatre was not any instigation to riot.

During all this turmoil, it could not be expected that the proprietors should have either time or inclination to produce much novelty on their stage. They contented themselves with performing stock-plays, operas, and farces, and latterly tried whether pantomimes, by exciting no vocal contests with the O. P.'s, might not dispirit them from a noise which had had no object to drown. The O. P.'s continued however to disturb Oscar and Malvina and Don Juan, as well as King Richard III. and the Beggar's Opera; and Mr Grimaldi was found to have no more influence upon them than Mr Cooke and Mr Incledon. Mr Kemble and Mrs Siddons did not venture to perform after the first night: the O. P.'s treated Mr and Mrs Charles Kemble, who did, with quite sufficient brutality.

On the 25th of October, the commencement of the 50th year of the King's reign, a little musical afterpiece under that title was produced, from the pen of Mr Thomas Dibdin, and the lyre of Mr Reeve, and the profits of the night were devoted to

the benefit of the fund for the relief of small debtors. The piece could not obtain a hearing, however, and the O. P.'s paid no respect to either of the occasions, which formed novel features in the evening's performance. On the 28th of the same month, Mr Egerton from Bath, who made an unsuccessful appearance at the Haymarket Theatre, a season or two before, as the Duke in the Honey Moon, made a less pretending appearance at this theatre in the part of Lord Avondale, in the School of Reform, a character formerly the property of Mr Pope, as whose successor Mr Egerton was engaged. His manner is monotonous and dry; but he is a respectable substitute for his predecessor. He was not equal, however, to the character of Don Juan, in which he was afterwards placed. And on the 30th of the same month, the tragedy of the Grecian Daughter was performed for the purpose of introducing to London, Mrs Clarke, daughter of Mr Cowderoy, printer of a Manchester newspaper. The actress was ushered in by an occasional prologue, spoken by Mr Cooke, and which, from its nature, was received with no great applause. The *git* of it was to hope, that, notwithstanding the "hostile rage within these walls," the candid hearing of the audience might yet be bestowed upon "a female candidate." This was a sore place, and ought not to have been touched. The lady obtained the object of her wishes for the first three acts, but the half price produced the accustomed tumult.

We are now drawing towards a close of this disgraceful scene. On the 14th of December, "the real friends of the drama, and reprobaters of managerial insolence and brutality," in shorter words, or rather letters, the "O. P.'s," were, by public advertisement, invited to "dine together at the Crown and Anchor tavern, Strand, Henry Clifford, Esq., in the chair." A very numerous assembly met accordingly; and after dinner, the chairman rose, and informed the company "that he had received a message from Mr Kemble, which ended in an interview; and that during this interview, Mr Kemble expressed, both in words and manner, every disposition to conciliate, as far as he should be authorized to do so. The particulars of this conversation Mr Clifford would rather relate in Mr Kemble's presence, who had signified an anxious wish to attend that meeting, and to deliver his sentiments to them. Mr Kemble was then in the house, and if the company would give their assurance that he should not experience any incivility, the chairman would be happy to introduce him." The company expressed their agreement with this proposal by applause; and Mr Kemble was introduced. Mr Clifford then informed them of the substance of what had passed during his interview with that gentleman. Mr Kemble had expressed himself sincerely sorry for the interruption occasioned to that good understanding which had ever existed between the public and the stage. He had also, on the part of his fellow proprietors and himself, expressed a strong desire to do every thing in their power to conciliate the public, and restore that harmony of feeling which had heretofore so happily existed between them. The reason why this attempt had not been made before, was the inability, on the part of the proprietors, to ascertain to whom they could with propriety address themselves as the right organs of the public opinion. Mr Clifford had told

them, that what most galled the public, was the magistrates coming on the stage to read the riot act, and the introduction of the police and hired ruffians to prevent by violence their undoubted rights of expressing their opinion; and that they also considered the private boxes as applicable to the purposes of immorality. In reply to the first of these grievances, Mr Kemble had assured him that the magistrates acted of their own authority, and that he knew nothing of their coming on the stage, till he read an account of it in the newspapers on the following morning. With respect to the private boxes, the proprietors were willing to do them away, and to throw the whole tier open to the public. If these and other concessions on their parts would conciliate the public mind, the proprietors were ready to make them. To this Mr Clifford had answered, that he could not take upon himself to agree to any terms, but that he thought those proposed so fair, that he would recommend them to the adoption of the meeting. (*Cries of O. P.!*) Upon this subject he had only one remark to make. It was the peculiar characteristic of Englishmen, when they were victorious, to enjoy their victory with moderation. He had heard it remarked, that John Bull, though sometimes wrong-headed, was never wrong-hearted. This, he trusted, would still continue to be his character, and that the present occasion would manifest to the world that the British public were magnanimous—that they would be content with equitable terms, nor impose on the vanquished those which would be really injurious to the managers of the theatre. He had only one word more to say. It was understood that the dropping of all prosecutions was an indispensable article in the present treaty. After some parley, the committee for managing an O. P. subscription for the *maintenance* of the causes of those O. P.'s legally prosecuted,* drew up the articles of the treaty of peace, as follows:—

"1. That the private boxes shall be reduced to the same state as they were in the year 1802.

"2. That the pit shall be 3s. 6d., the boxes 7s.

"3. That an apology shall be made on the part of the proprietors to the public, and Mr Brandon shall be dismissed.

"4. That all prosecutions and actions, on both sides, shall be quashed."

A reconciliatory toast was then drank by the whole meeting, and Mr Kemble rose, amidst great applause, and said,

"GENTLEMEN,—Before I withdraw for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for stating the arrangement that has taken place in to-morrow's newspapers, I beg leave to express my hope, which I feel from the bottom of my heart, that the propositions now agreed to will lay the foundation of a lasting good understanding between the public and the theatre. (*Applause.*) I have also to return to you personally my best thanks for the kind and polite treatment I have received since I came into this room."

Mr Kemble then withdrew to the theatre. Several O. P.'s had previously arrived from the Crown and Anchor tavern, and had communicated to the house the capitulation which had been there agreed to. The audience did not chuse to receive this

* A considerable sum was collected for this purpose, by adopting the stratagem, which was first introduced in the case of Mrs Clarke; we mean that of receiving small sums under little squib signatures, and printing them all in the newspapers.

intelligence from any body but Mr Kemble, and thenceforth the play was completely silenced by a steady clamour for "Mr Kemble, Mr Kemble." At length Mr Kemble appeared upon the stage, and was received with loud huzzas. As soon as he could obtain a hearing, he addressed the house to the following effect:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,— I beg to apologize for appearing before you in a dress so little consonant to the very great respect which I entertain for you. (*Applause.*) [Mr Kemble appeared in boots.] The circumstance could arise only from my total ignorance that I should to-night have the honour of appearing before you. (*Applause.*) I have this day had the honour of attending the gentlemen who have been dining at the Crown and Anchor, and I have there had the honour of proposing what I shall now propose here, that the prices of admission to the boxes shall remain at seven shillings, and that the *old prices* of admission shall be taken for the pit. [This proposition was received with a mixture of hisses and huzzas; and Mr Kemble then proceeded to propose the restoration to the public of those private boxes which they formerly possessed, and the *estoppel* of legal prosecutions, in the very words of the advertisement at the bottom of the next day's play-bill; viz.] "At the end of the present season, that part of the front boxes, which is now occupied by annual boxes, will be restored to the use of the public, as it was in the old theatre. The proprietors beg leave to say how sincerely they lament, and how sorry they are for any irregularities that may have taken place during the late unhappy disputes; and, that no trace or recollection of past differences may be left, they will immediately give directions for stopping all legal proceedings on their part, to which the late circumstances compelled them reluctantly to have recourse. The proprietors most respectfully rely on the protection of a liberal and enlightened public, and humbly hope that their attention may now be employed solely in the producing of such entertainments as may be worthy of a British audience."

These terms of capitulation were received with delight by the pit, who wanted nothing now but the discharge of Mr Brandon, to which unjust measure they repeatedly summoned Mr Kemble's attention without effect. The pit were not, however, to be distracted from their stipulation as to Mr Brandon, and again had recourse to that uproar which had gained them so much. Mr Munden happening to be on the stage, was made their mediator and ambassador, and a placard, inscribed "Brandon discharged," was handed to him, which he said he should "feel it his bounden duty to deliver to Mr Kemble." The pit gave "three cheers for Munden." When that gentleman again appeared, he told them he could not find Mr Kemble; and presently ushered to their notice Mr Brandon himself. Rage was up in arms at this imprudent appearance; he was not allowed to say a word, but was motioned to depart by the waving of hats and sticks, and (brutal to relate!) by three or four sticks and a hand-bell being thrown at him. Mr Brandon now retired, and Mr Henry Harris stepped forward to address the house. He was received with great tumult, but nothing could be heard from him. After Mr Harris had retired, the farce was huddled up, and the curtain dropped amidst uproar louder than ever. The pit remained some time in the house, and changed their O. P. dance to a B. D. (Brandon discharged) one. On the next evening, the 16th of December, Mr Kemble re-appeared in the character of Penruddock, in the Wheel of Fortune; and was, at his entrance, saluted with the loud war-cry of the

O. P.'s, or rather B. D.'s. Order being in some degree restored, he addressed the house :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Having had the misfortune to incur your displeasure, Mr Brandon has withdrawn himself from the office of box-book, and house-keeper to the theatre."

This communication was hailed with loud applause, and the first act of the play was concluded with little or no interruption. Towards the commencement of the second act, uproar began again; and a letter having been thrown upon the stage, it was taken to Mr Kemble, who immediately came forward, and said :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Understanding that some notice ought to be taken of the introduction of improper persons into the theatre, I have only to declare, in my own name, and in that of the rest of the proprietors, that we lament the circumstance, and shall consider it as our first duty to prevent its recurrence."

Mr Kemble was now cheered by an universal huzza, and a large placard was hoisted up from the pit, inscribed, "We are satisfied." On the next day, the 20th of December, the following advertisement appeared at the bottom of the play-bills :—

"It having been suggested to the proprietors, that the advertisement relative to that part of the front-boxes, which is now occupied by annual boxes, is liable to misconstruction, they beg leave most respectfully to state, that, at the end of the present season, they will open to the public use the circle of upper boxes, retaining only the seven annual boxes on each side, as they stood in the old theatre."

From this time, tumult may be said to have resigned its sway at this theatre, and the reign of taste and criticism to have recommenced. The performances were henceforth uninterrupted; the rancour against Mr Brandon was nightly diminishing;* and on the 23d of December, a deputation from the committee of the O. P.'s had an interview with Messrs Kemble and Henry Harris, in which it was agreed to throw open all the private boxes except ten, including the boxes on the stage, and over the orchestra, that being the number which was in the theatre previously to the year 1802.

Let us now calmly look back upon this long-continued tumult, and regard it for a moment, at this distance of time and place, with respect to what has been called its public spirit. We say "public spirit," for it was not the inhabitants of London alone who took part in the question between the proprietors of the theatre and the O. P.'s. It was thought important enough, in a great degree, to agitate the nation; and "three cheers for O. P." were given in other theatres, than in the immediate theatre of war. The country audiences followed the example of London, without the same interest in the question; and a similar riot in the Liverpool Theatre, to compel its proprietary to admit at half-play, has evinced that the slightest quarrel between audience and manager will not fail now to be revenged with O. P. vigour, unless, indeed, the punishment which has been properly inflicted upon the ringleaders of that riot shall operate as a corrective to the feeling. No idea of the extent and importance of the O. P. uproar, indeed, can be derived from likening it to any former dra-

* Mr Brandon has since been reinstated in his situation.

matic disturbances. When the box-prices of Covent Garden Theatre were raised to six shillings, and the upper gallery was done away with, there was a riot for three nights, and then peace was restored upon the mere restoration of the gallery; but the late O. P. riot lasted for sixty-and-six nights, and was, for all that time, almost the exclusive topic of conversation all over the country; pamphlets on the subject were issued from the press, *pro* and *con;* ballads were sung about the streets; the wits wrote *jeux d'esprits* in the newspapers; the most eminent composers set them to music; the caricaturists covered the windows of the print-shops with the topic; medals were struck in its commemoration; and puffing tradesmen advertised their goods at "Old Prices."

Not to question the right of a theatrical audience riotously to enforce what they please from the proprietors, a question which reason as well as the law of England at once decides in the negative, we are clearly of opinion that the advanced prices of theatrical admission were no more than a just compensation to the proprietors for the cost of their elegant theatre and its munificent appointments. We will go further, and say, that no proprietors of a public concern will ever raise their prices beyond what will ensure them a reasonable profit upon that concern. These, and all other men know very well, that if their demands are exorbitant, the public will diminish the consumption of their commodity. In the case of a theatre, if the admission-price is too high, where the public formerly went twice to the theatre, they will then go but once; and a theatrical proprietor, who knows that twice six shillings is more than seven, will far rather see his benches crowded at the latter price a-head, than half full at the former. Nor is it enough to say that there is not the same competition in theatres as there is in other public concerns. There are two theatres; and competition can as well exist between two as between two hundred. One of these theatres is open at six shillings, and very good acting may be seen there for that price; but yet that theatre is not found to fill to the proportionate desertion of the other. On the trial of the cause, "Clifford, Esq., v. Brandon," Mr Serjeant Best, for the plaintiff, argued, that the proprietors, by their first advertisement, asked the opinion of the public as to the rise of their prices of admission, and his client accordingly gave his opinion against them. But this argument is wholly fallacious; the proprietors did, indeed, hope that their measure "would be honoured by the concurrence" of the public, but did not ask them to declare their sentiments by riot within the walls of the theatre. If their opinion were against the proceeding in question, the alternative was, to stay away from the theatre; by coming into it to declare their opinions, they had already sanctioned the measure by paying their 7s. or 4s. The utmost they had a right to do, was to pay a visit to the money-taker, ask to be admitted at the "Old Prices," and, in the event of his refusal, peaceably protest to him their dissent from the advance.

But we repeat, that, from the great rise in every article connected with dramatic exhibitions, and from the increased wealth, or at least the more profuse habits, of the community, seven shillings for the boxes, and four shillings for the pit, is not too much to ask for theatrical admission in the present times; and we dare say there

was not a single O. P. who had not raised the prices of his shop-goods over and over again since the admission to the boxes was 6s. and to the pit 3s. 6d. The argument of these men, to use one of their own homely couplets, was—

"John Kemble, let your monopoly cease,
And then raise your prices as high as you please."

We are by no means advocates for theatrical monopoly: we wish the stage of our country were as free as the press, and despair indeed of seeing the drama revive till this freedom shall take place. But "John Kemble," (as the proprietors of this theatre were throughout the contest personified,) has no controul over this monopoly; and could no more have bidden it to cease, than the O. P. riot. The king will have the theatres limited by letters patent; and is it not very hard to say to one of these patentees, "You shall not be suffered to raise your demands, in proportion as demands are raised upon you, till a contingency happens over which you have no controul?" If they are not to be the better for the patent, do not let them be the worse. It is almost idle to argue this question; for the king's patent very properly gives its holders permission to demand such prices as they shall think reasonable; and, in point of law, they have a right to do so. In point of fact, they, on the present occasion, compromised that right upon the principle of, "Any thing for a quiet life." They had struggled against public fury vainly and hopelessly for nearly three months; and, seeing no prospect of any termination to the riots which nightly shook the walls of their house, they chose rather to sacrifice the rise on the price of admission to the pit, than to perpetuate scenes so disgraceful and so alarming. This conduct on the part of the proprietors we approve; but we openly utter our reprobation of the violence which rendered it necessary; a violence so unlike the generosity of the English character, that it remains to this moment an anomalous and inexplicable blot. We have never heard it contended, that the prices of admission before the rebuilding of the theatre were *too high*; and the evidence of the committee for examining the affairs of the theatre, (evidence as respectable as this great country could select from its commercial body,) proves that the profits of the concern for several years had been far less than is common in the ordinary speculations of trade. How, then, was a small rise improper, when every thing else had risen? It is vain to contend that this rise was occasioned by the existence of a theatrical monopoly. That argument would be all-powerful, if the increased demand had really been exorbitant; but the use of it was a cruel appeal to popular prejudice, when no such exorbitancy was even pretended; and it is surely hard that a fair claim should be resisted, merely because made in circumstances which might have rendered it possible to enforce an unjust one. For our own part, we believe that Old Prices were clamoured for, because power was in the hands of the acclamants; and that the pleasure enjoyed in the despotic exercise of that power, aided by the absurd introduction of boxing Jews and hired ruffians, was the chief, if not the sole excitement, to all the riots which we have recorded.

We are not such advocates for the expediency of private boxes in a public theatre, to which there are many

objections, chiefly founded on the popular nature of a theatre, and the natural dislike of a free people to the obtrusion of aristocratic distinctions; but we cannot wonder that opulent families should wish to preserve their wives and daughters from the increasing contamination of the public lobbies, the shamelessness and open profligacy of which have arrived at a pitch that almost precludes the possibility of permitting one's family to pay even an annual tribute of admiration to the talents of Mrs Siddons.

In looking back upon the history of this riot, it is impossible not to be disgusted with the unfeeling wrongheadedness of the rioters. Their behaviour was indeed so completely wanting in that refinement, which it is the part of the drama to induce, that we cannot help thinking the O. P.'s of the theatre were by no means the theatrical public of London. They consisted, if we may credit the description of those whose names were recorded at Bow street, of idle city clerks and apprentices, who preferred Covent-Garden pit to the Fives Court near the Pad and Swimmer,* just at that time, because there was a better *row* going forward there. Truly theatrical men would have known better than to revenge the acts of the proprietors of the theatre upon Mr Kemble, who was merely their mouth, or upon Mr Brandon, who was only their hand. They would have reflected, that the most obnoxious measure to which recourse was had, the introduction of fighting Jews to combat the O. P.'s, was the entire act of an individual, of Mr Henry Harris, at whom, and not at Mr Brandon, their rage would have been directed. But we are disgusted with the thoughts of this disgraceful scene; and, glad as we were to see it closed, we could have wished that that end had been brought about by the high hand of the law, rather than by the friendly one of compromise, this mode establishing no security whatever against the repetition of theatrical riot.

Another year must elapse before we can record the tears and the smiles of the tragic and comic muses upon their return to this theatre; for this barbarous war, which had chaced them away so long, has brought us to the close of the year 1809.

Haymarket Theatre.

On the 1st day of Easter term, Sir Samuel Romilly moved the Court of Chancery, on behalf of Messrs Morris, Winston, and others, proprietors of one half of the Haymarket Theatre, to remove Mr Colman, the proprietor of the other half, from the chief management of the theatre, upon the alleged ground of his inability to fulfil the duties of his situation, in consequence of his being confined for debt in the King's Bench prison; and for the court to appoint another person in his stead, who might, by his personal attention and exertions, be able to do more ample justice to the situation. The learned counsel stated, that the bill filed by the plaintiffs set forth that the defendant was, in 1804, sole proprietor of the theatre; he became embarrassed, and sold four-eighths of it to the plaintiffs; that, since that period, he had again become embarrassed, and had not given his assistance to the the-

* Slang translation of the Horse and Dolphin, a public house near the Haymarket, kept by Richmond, the fighting black.

atre, by which means the property and interest of it had decreased, for want of an active person at its head. It was alleged, that the defendant had entered into a treaty with Mr Harris, proprietor of the late Covent-Garden Theatre, to dispose of to him his play of the Africans, for 1000l., although he might have had 1100l. from the proprietors of the Haymarket Theatre; and also, that he had stopped the performance of a popular piece, called the Critic, which they had played for three nights last season to overflowing houses. Sir Samuel Romilly contended, that these were sufficient grounds for the dismissal of the defendant from the management.

Mr Hart, counsel for the defendant, stated, that, by a deed of agreement, all differences were to be settled by arbitration—none had taken place, and until there had, the court had no cognizance. He admitted the Africans had been offered to Mr Harris for 1000l.; but that sum was more advantageous to Mr Colman than 1100l. from his own theatre, of which 550l. would have come out of his own pocket. As to the Critic, he prevented its performance to oblige Mr Sheridan, who had signified his displeasure on the occasion. It was further contended, that the value of the property had increased, the shares, which, in 1805, brought 2500l., being estimated in 1807 at 5000l. The circumstance of the defendant's confinement could be no ground for his dismissal; being in the Bench, he was sure to be found at home. In the case of Mr Taylor, the manager of the Opera House, who had attachments and outlawries against him, the interest of the concern was proved not to have suffered by neglect, and so the learned counsel trusted it would be found in the present case.

The Lord Chancellor took a few days to consider the difficulties of the case, before he gave judgement; and on the 22d of April, his lordship ordered the case to stand over till the 4th of May, to afford the parties an opportunity to settle the business amicably. On that day, Sir Samuel Romilly informed the court, that the parties could not agree in the appointment of arbitrators. Mr Crawford, the barrister, was chosen by the plaintiffs, and Mr Harris, the manager, by the defendant, and mutually objected to. The Lord Chancellor concurred in the opinion, that Mr Harris was a very unfit person for an arbitration in such a case, and said he should take till the 8th of May to come to his decision, which he felt confident would be disagreeable to all the parties. Mr Hart—"My Lord, it will not be necessary, as we will appoint another arbitrator without giving your lordship the trouble of interfering." Lord Guildford was accordingly appointed, and his lordship and Mr Crawford not agreeing, a further application was made to the Chancellor on the 6th of June, on behalf of Mr Morris. The application complained that Mr Colman had interfered in the treasurership, contrarily to his contract, and had engaged performers, not only without the consent, but in defiance of Mr Morris. In answer, it was stated, that Mr Colman received the money, merely to enable him to perform his engagement with the public, and that, if his partner was ready to receive it, he had no objection. It was replied, that Mr Morris would, by such an act, acquiesce in the engagements of which he disapproved. On the 18th of June, the Lord Chancellor ordered

Mr Morris to continue to act as treasurer without prejudice. The affairs, therefore, remain just where they did.

In the mean time, the theatre was opened on the 5th of June, by the company of the last season, with the exception of Mr Fawcett, and the addition of Mrs Glover, Mrs Eyre, and Messrs Jones, Eyre, and Holland. Fletcher's comedy of Rule a Wife and Have a Wife was the opening play; and introduced to us Mr Young as Leon, Mr Jones as Michael Perez, and Mrs Glover as Estifania. Of all other dramatists, Fletcher has the greatest command of natural and easy humour; it comes to him without effort; and it remains with him without any anxiety to preserve it. The reader of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays is never tired: he runs through one play, and enters upon another, with as much vigour as he opened the book; and if, in the course of his reading, he is seldom dazzled by the splendour of Shakespeare, or amazed by the profundity of Jonson, he is nevertheless free from the obscurities of the former and the pedantry of the latter. Mr Young's Leon assumed the lord and master admirably well; but no art could give to his manly, sensible, and thinking countenance, the air of that of a simpleton. Mr Jones was a very unworthy Copper-Captain. This gentleman acceded to the Covent-Garden company in the season 1807-8. He came to London elevated by the praises of a Dublin audience; and, upon a national principle, was received with great applause by the Irish in London. With all their support, however, he has not been able to preserve the reputation he acquired in Dublin. He acts principally Mr Lewis's characters, and, of course, encounters great disadvantages.* Such of that gentleman's parts, indeed, as were written expressly for him, seem fated to die with their original actor: and any other comedian ought no more to be censured for not playing them well, than for not being able to wear a coat which was made for Mr Lewis, or for not resembling a portrait which was drawn for him. Mrs Glover is an excellent comic actress: Her *embonpoint* is somewhat against her powers of pleasing; but she has the genius of her

* The following anecdote, which we deliver upon the authority of a gentleman who was present, is so characteristic of the fire and vivacity which remained with this lively veteran to the last, that we are irresistibly tempted to lay it before our readers. Mr Lewis's excellence in Squire Groom is known to every one in the least degree conversant with theatrical matters. Some time after he had taken his leave of the stage, and was residing in Liverpool as a private gentleman, a Mr Jones (but not the Mr Jones above alluded to) was announced for this dashing part; Lewis, who was a proprietor of the theatre, was at great pains to instruct the young representative, and, on the night of performance, went behind the scenes, to encourage him. He had himself repeatedly performed the character at Liverpool, and was anxious that the mantle which he had relinquished, should, if possible, be made to fit the shoulders of Mr Jones. The entrè of Squire Groom is usually preceded by a rattling view-holla; but just as Mr Jones was "mustering his breath" to give it, or rather, in the words of our narrator, was beginning to chirp it out like a mouse in a cheese, the disappointed veteran, slapping the actor on the back, himself sent forth a peal, so clear, so loud, so ringing, that the audience, instantly catching the well-known tones of their favourite, were lost in acclamations of admiration, regret, and delight! For a few moments, they half-indulged the hope of once more beholding Lewis on the boards; but the stirring sound was a *vox, et preterea nihil*; for it ushered in Mr Jones.

art out of all question: Her Jealous Wife is her *chef d'œuvre*.

On the 14th of June, the Critic was restored to its place on the stock-list at this theatre. The great attraction of this dramatic olio is the Sir Fretful Plagiary of Mr Mathews, a piece of acting which is, beyond doubt, one of the *chef d'œuvres* of the stage. The "fretful temper" of the character, which "winces at every touch," is inimitably depicted by Mr Mathews's continual restlessness and eager examination of every look in the room, to see whether it makes for or against him; and nothing can be finer than the quickness with which he catches at every favourable spark, and turns round to fan it into a flame.

On the first of July was produced, from the pen of Mr Theodore Hook, a new farce, called Killing no Murder, the first representation of which excited an unusual interest, on account of its being known in the theatre, that Mr Larpent, the deputy-licenser, had refused to pass it, till it had received certain alterations. The title of the piece, Killing no Murder, at first led the public to believe, that the license was refused for political reasons; but it afterwards turned out that Mr Larpent's only objection to the piece was, that its second act was a "most indecent and shameful attack (we quote his words) on a very religious and harmless set of people, and was altogether an infamous persecution of the methodists, whom government did not wish to be ridiculed." The farce was easily altered; for nothing from Mr Theodore Hook's pen possesses so laborious a compactness and finish as to be injured by subsequent change; and it was found necessary to suppress only one scene, which was afterwards published by the author with the rest of the farce. Thus purged, the farce made its appearance on the stage; and is certainly the liveliest offspring of Mr Hook's giddy muse.

On the 10th of July was produced one of Mr Dimond's "three-act plays," under the title of the Foundling of the Forest. Mr Dimond has a pretty talent for working up dismal stories into spectacles, and providing them with flowing words: he has now acquired a habit of producing one of these things regularly at the Hay-market, which, being a summer theatre, is ambitious of rivalling Astley's and the Circus. The Foundling of the Forest should have usurped no higher situation than that of a melo-drama. It is not without interest; but it proceeds upon the wrong principle of mistaking horror for terror, and pain for pity. The character of Bertrand is like the exhibition of a man on the rack; this agonized wretch has taken an oath to commit murder, and suffers the most dreadful conflicts of conscience, whether he can more safely break a vow, or cut a throat. The piece, however, met with great success, and ran a long career with "Killing no Murder."

On the 1st of August, a musical romance, called The Vintagers, was produced from the pen of Mr Eyre of the theatre. This piece ranks Mr Eyre as an author about as high (or rather as low) as he stands in the scale of actors. The great blot of the drama is the clap-trapping English sailor, which, we are informed, was heightened to suit the taste of its actor, Mr Farley, and against the better judgment of Mr Eyre. The music was composed by Mr Bishop, a

rising harmonist of great merit; but, notwithstanding this advantage, the Vintagers was performed but four nights.

On the 7th of September, a little interlude in one act, called the Day after the Wedding, was acted for the first time at this theatre. It is taken from a French comedy, entitled *La Femme Coleré*, and was first produced by Mrs Charles Kemble for her benefit. The *git* of it is to shew how lovers in their courtship deceive each other, and discover their mistake only when the knot is tied, and it is too late. Lady Freelove, (Mrs Gibbs) who was all honey before the wedding, is converted by the ceremony into pure gall. Freelove, (Mr Jones) her husband, seeing this temper, which he had not before suspected, pretends to be ten times more irritable, by which feint, like Petruchio, he works the cure of his Katherine. The scene was well acted on both parts.

On the 15th of September, the theatre closed as usual, Mr Young performing the office of returning to the public the thanks of the proprietors, for a season, the profits of which were about 3000l.

ENGLISH OPERA.

On the 26th of June, under a licence granted by the Lord Chamberlain, Mr Arnold opened for the summer the large theatre at the Lyceum in the Strand, for the representation of English operas, by which are understood every sort of opera performed at the regular theatres, without being reduced to the necessity, as is otherwise the case, of throwing the dialogue into recitative. Since the Drury-Lane company had quitted their house, on the 10th of June, Mr Arnold had greatly improved the interior of the theatre, by re-painting the box-fronts, by widening the avenues, and by turning the panorama of Saint Petersburgh, which used to be exhibited at the Lyceum, picture and all, into a saloon, illuminated by a brilliant chandelier, and covered by a balloon awning. The theatre opened with a new comic opera, written by the manager, called Up all Night, or the Smugglers' Cave, and Mr D'Egville's old ballet of Love in a Tub. The following dramatis personæ will give an idea of the strength of the company, since the opera was so contrived as to bring them all into play:

Admiral Blunt,	Mr Dowton.
Harry Blunt,	Mr Doyle.
Heartwell,	Mr Marshall.
Young Heartwell,	Mr Philipps.
Meddle,	Mr Horn.
Peter,	Mr G. Smith.
Smugglers,	Messrs Fisher, Miller, and Chatterley.
Boy,	Master Wallack.
Juliana,	Mrs Mountain.
Flora,	Mrs Bishop (late Miss Lyon.)
Madge,	Mrs Orger.

We consider this opera, squared, as it necessarily was, to the capacities of the company, cut according to Mr Arnold's cloth, decidedly the best production of this author's pen. The action goes on smoothly, and the interest is supported throughout. The serious songs are tolerably written; and Mr Dowton's comic one is the production of Mr James Smith. The dialogue is not altogether destitute of humour; and if it does not possess any very great beauties, is at least free from glaring faults. The music of the piece is the production of Mr M. P. King; and, though seldom original, is always correct, and sometimes very pleasing. The vocal strength of the company was not mean; and considerable interest was given to the English Opera by the introduction to London of Mr Philipps, from Dublin, a singer of very mellifluous voice and scientific taste, who made himself popular, by the grace with which he sung a beautiful rondo in the piece, called "Sigh not for love." His cadences, however, are too servilely copied from Mr Braham. Mr Philipps is an actor of more spirit than most singers; and seems to plume himself not a little upon the accomplishment. Mr Horn is a singer of less pretensions; but he is a good musician, and is never heard with displeasure. The opera met with a success, which induced the manager not to interrupt its nightly run till the 22d of July, when a new opera, entitled the Russian Impostor, or the Siege of Smolensko, was produced. But the ballet of Love in a Tub had been first, on the 5th of July, exchanged for Mr Dibdin senior's burletta of Poor Vulcan, and, on the 20th, for a ballet, called the Nabob, or the Indian Lovers. The *corps de ballet* of this company consisted of Mr D'Egville, master, and his six female pupils, Monsieur Bourdin, Mademoiselle Lupino, and Master Noble.

The opera of the Russian Impostor is ascribed to the pen of Mr Henry Siddons. The plot of the piece is founded upon an historical fact which took place in the reign of Catherine II.; and we believe the drama to be immediately taken from a little French piece, called *Le Faux Alexis*. The opera was not without interest; and was got up in excellent Russian costume; but the music, which was by Mr Addison, was decidedly inferior to all former compositions of the English opera. The Russian Impostor met with a good deal of success, but by no means an equal run with Up all Night.

On the 7th of August, the Duenna was got up for the sake of restoring, to a London audience, Mr Quick, the original Isaac Mendoza. Upwards of sixty years of age, his powers must necessarily be impaired; and, though he occasionally elicited sparks of former genius, we do not consider his return to the stage a prudent step for his reputation. Judging of Mr Quick's Isaac Mendoza, as if it had been the performance of a novice, we should have called it a dry unamusing piece of acting. Mr Philipps' Carlos and Mrs Mountain's Clara were excellent performances. Mr Philipps gave our favourite old airs with a chasteness and sweetness peculiar to himself, and we were glad to see him of the opinion, that good music "is, when unadorned, adorned the most."

On the 28th of August, Mr Theodore Hook produced a hasty opera, called Safe and Sound, of which the story is founded on the severe edict of Frederick the Second against duel-

lists in his army. The ground-work of the piece was bad, and the edifice still worse. The dialogue consisted almost wholly of old jokes; and the entire production bore the appearance of shameful neglect. To say nothing of himself, Mr Hook does not do justice to the actors, when he sets before them such crude, undigested characters. The music of the opera was composed by the author's father, and bore the marks of almost as little pains and study as the words.

On the 20th of September, the theatre closed for the season, thanks being returned by Mr Raymond, the stage manager.

SCOTTISH DRAMA.

We know not how far we shall be held justifiable, in making the metropolis of Scotland an exception from our general rule, which excludes from critical notice any theatres save those of London. But, independently of its claims upon us in other respects, we trust it will be admitted, that the city so proudly distinguished by its eminence in philosophy, science, poetry, and criticism, may impart to its theatre a consequence of character not unworthy of notice in a work like this, and raising it above all the provincial establishments, to an intellectual rivalry even with the theatres of the sister metropolis.

In the present year, 1809, the term of the old patent expired, and with it, the management of the family of the late Mr Jackson and Mr Rock. The situation of manager was offered to public competition, upon a lease of five years; and, among various offers, the proposals of Mr Henry Siddons were at length accepted as the most eligible, by the following gentlemen, to whom the patent is assigned by the patentees, Lord Melville and the Duke of Buccleuch:—

Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron.
Right Hon. Lord Advocate.
Right Hon. Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Melville.
Sir P. Murray, of Auchtertyre, Bart.
Sir John Hay, of Haystown, Bart.
Mr Solicitor General.
Dean of Faculty.
Gilbert Innes, Esq.
David Hume, Esq.
Walter Scott, Esq.
William Erskine, Esq.
Henry Mackenzie, Esq.

Some disputes and difficulties having arisen with the proprietors of the theatre hitherto used, respecting the terms of rent or purchase, Mr Siddons was under the necessity of engaging the extensive rooms erected by Mr Corri for his musical performances, for the purpose of converting them into a temporary theatre, until a new one could be built, of a magnitude and character better suited to the population and taste of this city.*

* This at least was the intention when the arrangements between Messrs Siddons and Corri were first entered upon; but since then, we believe the design has been abandoned, as Mr Siddons has very lately concluded terms of purchase with

To the new manager the people of Edinburgh felt themselves entitled to look, with justifiable expectation of being gratified by an improvement in the selection and style of their public entertainments. The great fame of his mother, to whose sublime talents we have ever paid the tribute of enthusiastic admiration, was a passport to our good opinion; and the report of his own professional reputation, together with his known literary habits, confirmed that warm and respectful welcome with which we gladly received the son of Mrs Siddons.

Mr Nasmyth, an artist of considerable celebrity as a landscape painter, had been chosen as architect, to design and superintend the alterations within the walls of Corri's rooms; and, from his taste and talents, the utmost elegance and propriety were expected. The work was carried on with unusual rapidity, and on Tuesday, the 14th of November, 1809, the new theatre was opened to the public with the performance of Tobin's comedy of "The Honey-Moon," and the farce of "Fortune's Frolic."

The first aspect of the house occasioned universal disappointment. The whole decorations were *Gothic*, and strongly partook of the dark and sombre hue, which that style never fails to communicate, and is indeed intended to communicate. For this obvious reason, we must decidedly object to that style of architecture in places appropriated to public amusements; its associated character in the mind being assuredly the reverse of entertainment and enjoyment. We are aware that *fashion* has given to the Gothic its imposing sanction, and consequently, from the mansion to the mousetrap, all is Gothic. The Gothic is so picturesque, so beautiful, and so sublime!—So it is,—in proper situations, and upon proper occasions; but fashion, though originally the offspring of taste, is also the most dangerous corrupter of it; it is an unnatural child, and is eternally endeavouring to destroy the existence and usurp the throne of the parent to whom it owes its birth. True taste, founded on a correct knowledge of human associations, seizes and applies such circumstances only as harmonize with, and increase the expression of, genuine character; fashion exalts some single excellence to a capricious reputation, and, disregarding nature and propriety, extends it to all subjects upon all occasions. Taste studies original intention, and improves characteristic capabilities. Fashion mingles heterogeneous expressions, unites anomalies, and combines discordancies.—Upon these principles we condemn the artist who erects a *Gothic theatre;* who, when constructing a place where the mind wishes to unbend from the serious pursuits and important duties of life, compels us, by the style of his building, continually to recall the solemn feelings connected with the gloom of monastic piles, and the melancholy reflections inspired by the monuments of antiquity. To carry on the absurdity of effect, the scene-painter had chosen, or had been directed to chuse, for the subject of the scene which is lowered between the acts, (which is technically called the drop scene) the ruins of Melrose Abbey, with all its accompaniments of saints, tombs, and frowning martyrs! Mr Scott, by the

the proprietors of the old building, to which he returns after it has undergone suitable enlargements, alterations, and amendments. The term of Mr Siddons's lease has also been lengthened to the full duration of the patent, to wit, twenty-one years. —*March*, 1811.

celebrity which he has attached to that venerable pile, was probably the unconscious cause of this vile jumble; but Mr Scott's abbey is in its proper place. So strongly and constantly did the impropriety of these things strike the public, that, in deference to general opinion, and in conformity with better taste, the house was repainted during its first vacation, and the Gothic has given place to the Grecian character: we still, however, think fit thus to notice its original deformity, and let our protest against it remain as a conscientious, though feeble effort, against the recurrence, here and elsewhere, of similar offences.

Among the company (a very respectable one) with which Mr Siddons commenced his season, were several worthy of particular notice.

Of Mr Siddons himself we have already given an account in our last year's Register, and hold it needless now to say more, than that a more constant observation of his performances leads us to accede to its truth.

As a manager, Mr Siddons has shewn himself entitled to the warmest commendation and respect of the public. With a sufficient attention to that popular taste which demands shew at the expense of sense, and by which, in spite of the condemnation, real or affected, that is continually fulminated against it, the profits of a theatre are best served, he has, at the same time, furnished food in abundance for the classical critic, such as the most fastidious taste might approve, and the purest enjoy. Of his splendid and careful revival of several of Shakespeare's plays, and of many of our most sterling comedies, and of the production of some original pieces, we willingly speak in terms of high praise. Our commendations are due also to the celerity with which the successful novelties of London have been brought before the Edinburgh audience, and for the continual succession of the first talents in every department of the profession which the kingdom possesses.

At the head of the performers who appeared on our stage for the first time, must undoubtedly be placed Mr Terry; an actor of very comprehensive and very eminent talents. He has successfully exhibited his powers in tragedy, comedy, pantomime, and farce; and, with the exception of lovers, fine gentlemen, and vocal heroes, there is scarcely a class of characters in the range of the drama, some one of which he does not fill with excellence. His figure is not striking, though muscular and active; but he has a powerful voice, an expressive countenance, and an intellect eminently clear, vigorous, and discriminating. Quick to perceive, and eminently happy in conveying, the true meaning of his author, Mr Terry's most striking characteristic is intellectual vigour; vigour not wasted in verbal criticism or doubtful innovation, but exhibited in a luminous, consistent, and identical display of general character, and an unerring attention to those minute particulars, by which the most assimilating parts are, or ought to be, discriminated. In tragedy, his merit is equal in those characters which exhibit the strong workings of a powerful mind, or the deepest tortures of an agonized heart. But his grief is best when it is required to be vehement; the tone of his feelings is ardent and impassioned; and we do not see the full effect of his powers, unless when his grief is exasperated to frenzy, or combined with the darker shades of guilt, remorse, or despair. In the display of

tender emotion, we should think he would fail; but he carefully abstains from those characters in which it is required. He has performed King John, Lear, and Macbeth, all of them with approbation, the two first with distinguished applause. In the celebrated scene with Hubert he excited a sensation of horror which thrill'd the whole audience; and in Lear he marked with equal power the shades of incipient insanity creeping over the mind, and obscuring ere they altogether eclipsed the light of reason. In comedy, he excels chiefly in old men; equally in those of natural every-day life, as in the tottering caricatures of Centlivre, Vanburgh, and Cibber. His Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Bashful Constant, and Sir Anthony Absolute are extremely good; and in Lord Ogleby we are inclined to think he has no rival on the stage. He has also essayed the arduous character of Falstaff, and, notwithstanding the disadvantages of a thin face and figure, he has, by the power of his penetrating and accurate intellect, raised it to an equality with any one he performs. In characters of amorous dotage and fretful peevishness, he is not less successful; of which his Sir Francis Gripe, Don Manuel, and Sir Adam Contest are excellent instances. He is very entertaining also in Major Sturgeon and Sharp; but, besides that his face and figure, being less made up than in Falstaff, are still more unpropitious to him in the doughty Major, than in the jolly Knight, we think he has not yet succeeded in attaining the genuine features of vulgarity or low life.

The chief fault of this excellent actor, is want of ease. In tragedy, he is often impressive, affecting, and even sublime; in comedy, humorous, satirical, and droll: in both he is classically correct; but he is never simple or flowing. His conceptions are just and original; but we sometimes perceive the working of the springs, when we should only be impressed by the felicity of the effect. There are certain characters in which this exhibition of the machinery does well; but it ought in general to be avoided. This error in Mr Terry we hold to have had its origin in the peculiar distinctness of his perceptions, the accuracy with which he is accustomed to analyze his characters, and a laudable anxiety to present them to his audience with unerring clearness and effect. This has imparted to his delivery an air of weighty precision, and oracular strength, which, though always vigorous and effective, is not always pleasing or appropriate. It has led also to a violence and frequency of emphasis, that aggravates the defects of a voice at all times rather powerful than melodious, and demands, for strong passion, an exaggeration and vehemence of tone and action, which not only injures the expression, but exhausts the performer. Yet Mr Terry never rants; he sometimes gives needless or hurtful force to a just feeling, but he never exhibits a false one. Were this fault corrected, and, being still in the early vigour of life, there is nothing to prevent him from correcting it, we scarcely see an eminence to which Mr Terry may not hope one day to attain. We entertain this expectation with the more confidence, because the rank which he has already reached depends, as we have said, less upon mere personal qualifications than on the constant and uniform exertions of a mind acute, intelligent, well-informed, and, we believe, decidedly bent upon the attainment of professional excellence. His soul appears to us to

be devoted to his profession, and that with an enlarged and comprehensive view of his object. The exertions of each evening seem a part of one general system. We never observe those starts of caprice or negligence, too often indulged by performers, who, having acquired the public favour, they themselves know not why, endanger the loss of it they know not wherefore. It is a corresponding part of Mr Terry's merit, that on the stage he is uniformly attentive to the general business of the drama, and to the support of his dramatic character. He never marks by his manner of playing that he is addressing an audience, or even that he is conscious of their presence. And as he is attentive to the maintenance of his own character, he aids, as far as possible, the scenic illusion, by acting as if those on the stage along with him were actually the persons they represent. This is a point much neglected by some performers, who, conscious of real merit themselves, conceive it gives them a right to despise their inferior brethren, forgetting, that if Hamlet marks by his contemptuous conduct that his bosom confidant, Horatio, is only Mr ——, he inevitably forces upon the audience the conviction, that the Prince of Denmark is himself but a shadow. To receive as genuine the base coin which a manager must occasionally put into circulation, may sometimes be a trial of patience; but the more a performer of merit aids the theatrical delusion, by appearing to act with real persons, and under the influence of real motives, the more he will frame the audience to that state of mind on which his higher and solitary efforts are calculated to produce the most favourable effect. It is upon our conviction that Mr Terry acts from a happy mixture of genius, good taste, and mature reflection, that we venture to augur boldly of his future fortunes, though not to presage the extent of his success. The extent of the triumph of personal qualifications, even the most brilliant, can be readily estimated; but there is no placing bounds to the march of mental energy, where there are no physical obstructions to its career.

Mr Archer is a veteran in the profession, of no brilliancy of talent, and with no very careful or laborious finish of those moderate qualities he possesses; he is, however, equable, sensible, and natural, and in parts which long possession has mellowed in his mind, and which otherwise suit his powers, he is listened to with attention and respect.

Mr Berry is a low comedian of uncommon natural abilities, unassisted by study, and unimproved by art. The rich and humorous simplicity, the good-natured archness of rusticity, the unlaboured and identical truth of his expression, remind us of the character of Weston's talents: in the feebleness of old age he is no less successful. He is indebted for his excellence solely to nature; but he is sadly neglectful of her bounties. They are suffered to run to waste, and talents which, with cultivation, might rise to perfection in his characters, are stifled by a slovenly inattention and careless indolence, and expiring amidst habits which would destroy the finest powers. His old Philpot in the Citizen, and his Jerry Sneak, are exhibitions of uncommon excellence.

Mr Mason, in parts of grotesque antiquity, of a dry, snappish ill-temper, a waspish, petty, comical, cunning, is admirably entertaining. The extreme minuteness of his figure, the

quixotic gravity and lean solemnity of his long thin features, form a countenance which we would describe, by calling it a burlesque anamorphosis of John Kemble's, and which, when perk'd up into irritable, pettish expression, or chuckling with the enjoyment of his own cunning or contrivance, is irresistibly droll. We would distinguish his Periwinkle and his Yuseph in the Siege of Belgrade, as happy illustrations of his excellence.

Mr William Murray is the brother of Mrs H. Siddons, a very young man, but highly deserving of that commendation, by which the fair promises of merit should always be encouraged. From the unremitting attention which he pays to his business, and a strong good sense which he exhibits in those subordinate characters hitherto allotted him, we augur most favourably of his future progress. As his powers expand and his knowledge ripens, his confidence will increase, and he will get quit of that monotonous languor, and timid inertness, which at present seem to restrain him from attempting to give any thing like animated expression to passion or feeling. The pantomime of Mr Murray should not be passed unnoticed. We learn he has been under the regular instruction of Mr Farley of Covent-Garden, and he does great credit to his master. He is well qualified for this branch of the profession, by a neat and naturally graceful figure, and an uncommonly correct ear for music. To his care is confided the superintendance of these exhibitions.

Mr Putnam, who was noticed in our last year's enumeration of the Drury-Lane company, added his respectable powers to the strength of the theatre.

Mr Thompson, clean, well dressed, and of a good figure, took the second line in tragedy and comedy; and, though we admit that he bawls too much, his industry and attention are entitled to more regard than they meet.

Independent of the auxiliary talents of the elder Mrs Siddons, and of Mrs Jordan, with which our theatre was adorned in the course of the season 1809-10, the permanent list of the establishment contained a very strong combination of female excellence in the profession. First in the list, undoubtedly stands Mrs Henry Siddons. The praise given to this charming actress in our last year's Register, we feel inclined most warmly to confirm and extend. The varied and forceful expression of her voice and features, the quick, appropriate, and ever-present feeling, the just and animated intelligence, with which she enlivens and realizes the business of the scene, place her in the first rank of professional excellence. The attractive tenderness of domestic affection, the sparkling and playful simplicity, the unconscious archness of girlish innocence; that flexible and frolic joyousness, with which health invigorates the form of beauty, and that light-hearted hilarity with which the constitutional vivacity of youth inspires the bright and unexperienced mind,—so careless yet so captivating, so free yet so feminine,—she delineates with a felicity and skill, which we can scarcely praise sufficiently, without appearing to praise extravagantly. It will be naturally imagined, that powers thus assimilated to the finer and lighter features of the drama, are not calculated to reach the higher energies and the harsher passions of the tragic muse; but Melpomene has regarded her with an eye of peculiar favour,

and in the soft solicitudes of love, in the supplications of sorrow, the wild, etherial, and impressive quietude of madness, or the pathetic pleadings of agonized affection, she wins her way to the heart with irresistible force. If we deny her claim to the sceptre of *terror*, that of *pity* is all her own; and never, surely, was the celestial being of the poets' conception more beautifully embodied.

Returning from this pleasing admiration to the remembrance of our critical duty, we must compel ourselves to point out some of the faults of this delightful performer.—In the first place, then, we sometimes think that the frequent habit of performing characters of pathetic tenderness has induced an intonation, which appears like what we would call whining, when used in situations where it is not inspired by correspondent emotion. The powers of playful fascination also, which she has been accustomed so successfully to exert, may sometimes, perhaps, betray her judgement, and surprise her into the very natural weakness of wishing to transfer the sympathy of the audience from the part to the actress; and we have sometimes fancied we have found her coquetting with the house, and yielding to the temptation of making us say, instead of "what an amiable creature is Amanthis," what an amiable woman is Mrs H. Siddons, who plays Amanthis! Further, although we willingly pardon a piece of affectation in a pretty woman, we assure Mrs Siddons, that she is in no danger of losing the slightest degree of her influence over our hearts, although she should sometimes withdraw her beautiful eyes from the house to the scene, and divest them a little of that rotatory exercise with which, it might seem, she endeavours to increase their expression.

Mrs Young, (formerly of Drury-Lane,) is an actress of varied excellence. She sustains the heroine of genteel comedy with ease, elegance, and grace, and the weightier ladies of tragedy with force, with dignity, and feeling; and in those parts, more particularly, in which the tone of passion is not loud, but tender, natural, and true, she exhibits a happiness of execution which is hardly equalled on the British stage. She owes a great deal to a highly elegant person and deportment, which, whether displayed in the gracefulness of a fashionable fair one, or the soft symmetry of a youth, is always engaging and attractive. Her face, though not regularly handsome, is often playful and often powerful; and her clear voice is exhibited in an articulation singularly pure and distinct. At times, perhaps, she rather yields to the broad tone of Mrs Jordan's style, which is only pleasing, and not always pleasing, in its original. In general, her judgment is excellent, her feelings ardent, her humour considerable, and her knowledge of her art extensive. Mrs Haller and Mrs Beverley are strong and praise-worthy examples of her powers in the serious cast of characters, and Lady Teazle, and Maria in the Citizen, in the comic; and to her justly appertains the merit of being incomparably the best representative of the eccentric Widow Brady.

The hoyden, the chambermaid, and the rustic, the simpleton and the sylph, find an excellent representative in Mrs W. Penson. This lady possesses a small and pretty person, with an intelligent and animated counte-

nance; her eye is large and sparkling, and her mouth ornamented with a full proportion of very white teeth; her voice is pleasantly sharp and powerful, her utterance rapid, and her flow of spirits exhaustless. She is, too, a very pleasing and scientific singer, though not always safe. With these qualifications, it is almost needless to remark how entertaining in her hands are such parts as Priscilla Tomboy, Floretta, Madge, or Audrey. Her very best part is, perhaps, William, in Rosina, where her pretty figure is displayed to all possible advantage.

Mrs Nicol is the representative of all the old women, whether polished or vulgar, serious or burlesque, and when she is not polished or serious, she is very entertaining. Her Mrs Malaprop is strikingly excellent, merely by her giving the *slipslopism* of the character with the most undeviating gravity, and never appearing to taste the joke herself.

The subordinate departments are well filled, and the business well supplied and conducted. One great deficiency, however, there is, to supply which every attempt that has been hitherto made has been ineffectual—there is no elegant young man in the establishment; no Surface, or Belcour, or Archer: Mr Siddons, therefore, is compelled to undertake these himself; and we need not say how entirely they are out of his line.

The first new piece presented to the Edinburgh audience was Dimond's Foundling of the Forest, which has already been noticed in this year's record of the London Drama; it is therefore needless to make any farther critical mention of the play: we shall only observe, that although it must be admitted to violate the purity of taste as a dramatic composition, and not to contain writing of great poetic merit, we yet think the severity there bestowed upon it quite too general and inconsiderate; and that due praise has not been given to the skill and ingenuity with which the fable is told, and the numerous incidents selected and combined, so as instantly to awaken the most lively attention, progressively to deepen the interest, and to keep the mind in the keenest suspence to the very last moment of the play.

From the acting, this drama received every advantage; and in many respects must certainly have been much superior to the London representation. To the Eugenia of Mrs H. Siddons, Mrs Glover's will bear no comparison: eminent as this lady is in comedy, in tragedy she is turgid and unnatural, and her grief is hysterically disgusting. Mrs H. Siddons never once departed from, or exceeded the truth of character in the poor persecuted Maniac; she was "solemn, wild, and impressive, timid, tender, and beautiful in her misery." De Valmont gave Mr Siddons scope for the exhibition of his best powers. Mr Terry made his first appearance before an Edinburgh audience in Mr Farley's part of Bertrand, and instantly produced that powerful interest in his favour, which has ever since been progressively encreasing. It is, indeed, one of his finest parts. L'Eclair and Rosabelle were enlivened by the comic good-humour of Berry, and the sprightliness of Mrs W. Penson. The play met with the most decided success; it ran for many nights together, and continued to be performed throughout the season with undiminished effect.

The next novelty was the revival of the Winter's Tale. Possessing, as might be imagined, a kind of hereditary reverence as well as professional

affection for the name of Shakespeare, Mr Siddons at once gratified his own taste, and paid the most acceptable compliment to that of the public, by bringing forward, in the most tasteful and appropriate style, the plays of our national bard. Accordingly, upon the Winter's Tale, and, shortly after, upon the Tempest, were bestowed all the advantages which scenery, dress, and decoration could impart. Every thing was executed with full attention to characteristic propriety, and with a correctness, beauty, and magnificence, which could not be exceeded in any theatre of equal capacity. Nor was the acting unworthy of the ornamental department. The peculiar abilities of each performer were generally well considered and judiciously applied; a minute attention was every where paid to the necessary business of the scene; and a most laudable accuracy of study exhibited throughout all the characters. In the Winter's Tale, Leontes was played by Mr Siddons, Camillo by Mr Archer, Antigonus by Mr Terry, Florizel by Mr Putnam, and Autolycus by Mr Berry. Mrs Young was the representative of Hermione, Mrs Siddons of Paulina, and Mrs Vining of Perdita. From the general praise which is justly due to the correct and impressive exertions of all, it is unnecessary to select any one as the mark of particular commendation, with the exception, perhaps, of Mrs H. Siddons, who, for the first time, undertook the character of Paulina. The delicacy of her figure and habitual prettiness of manners did not exactly assimilate with our notions of the dauntless virago, who scolds the king and bullies the courtiers; yet, by the force of vigorous conception and true discrimination, aided by very strong feeling, she gave an energy and pathos to this rash and fiery but generous and amiable champion of domestic virtue, that equally surprised and delighted us.

The hall of trial and the bower of Perdita were from the pencil of Mr Nasmyth, and did credit to his talents and his taste, with the exception of an absurd endeavour to carry on the appearance of a crowd by means of painted groups of figures in the galleries of the trial scene. The illusory effect, if any, can be but for the duration of an instant; and the deception, once observed, is an object of perpetual dissatisfaction.

In the Tempest, the scenery (throughout entirely new) was the work of Mr Williams,* an artist hitherto unknown to fame, but giving good promise of deserving it. The landscapes were wild and picturesque, the bold fantastic forms of uncultivated nature were well imagined, and the character of mysterious solitude well expressed. Mr Williams's deficiency seems chiefly to be in his execution. There is a coarse and hasty daubing (too coarse even for scene-painting) frequently observable in his work, that looks more like the perplexed and clumsy scrambling of ignorance to conceal its deficiencies, than the indolence of a scientific and dexterous artist, willing to spare his labour. He is evidently wanting, too, in the principles of his art, as well as in the finer dexterities of execution; and perspective and architecture should be the objects of his serious study. The Tempest was thus

* Not Mr Hugh William Williams, an eminent water-colour artist of this city, but Mr J. F. Williams, whose talents are devoted chiefly, if not exclusively, to the decorations of the theatre.

cast:—Prospero, Mr Terry; Hippolyto, Mrs Young; Ferdinand, Mr Putnam; Trinculo, Mr Mason; Stephano, Mr Kelly; Caliban, Mr Berry; Miranda, Mrs Vining; Dorinda, Mrs H. Siddons; and Ariel, Mrs Penson.

It should perhaps be noticed, that, notwithstanding all this anxious attention and costly preparation which Mr Siddons thus lavished upon the productions of Shakespeare, these two plays met with a reception and encouragement rather cold and doubtful when compared to that which was given to the Foundling of the Forest, and other pieces of a similar or inferior worth. The first sensation of our minds on such an occasion, fond of and familiar as they are with the unparalleled excellence of Shakespeare's compositions, is astonishment, mixed with an inclination to censure the taste of the age which can reject such rare and powerful writings for the efforts of Dimond or Reynolds. Mr Siddons has done *his* duty; he has made trial of our taste, and he is henceforth justified in yielding to its current;

> "The drama's laws the drama's patrons give."

and the public must not blame a manager who only obeys the necessity which themselves impose, when he produces the ephemeral and high-seasoned exhibitions which excite curiosity by their novelty, and attract the greatest numbers of spectators by the glitter of decoration, by pomp, and noise, and nonsense.

Something, however, may be said in defence of the public. There is a great degree of error in our censure of it, which arises from confounding the intellect of the closet with the mental perceptions exercised in a theatre. A drama may (and many of Shakespeare's do) contain profound knowledge of nature, great truth of character, unbounded luxuriance of imagination, the highest originality of poetic invention and harmony of composition, and yet not possess that inferior, perhaps, but necessary quality which is requisite to make them, *in representation*, the idols of popular admiration. It may be easily conceived, we think, that a play combining all the above excellencies, may be so addressed to certain remote and considerative faculties of the mind, abstruse and reflective perceptions of the intellect, as to require the familiarity of private meditation before they produce that effect, which, to ensure them success in public, they must create instantaneously; that is, before they are capable of *exciting emotion*, of commanding our sympathies, and of becoming the inmates of our hearts. A composition may also call for some factitious character of taste, some superinduced state of the feelings, founded on peculiar modes of education, or particular and favourite pursuits of study, before its worth can be perceived and relished; and thus contract the circle of its popular influence, and elude those more universal and superficial feelings, those more natural and immediate operations of the mind, on which theatrical success is strongly founded; and which, if well addressed, will ensure popularity to a very moderate production; when, if neglected, the finest poetry will be in danger of public disregard. Again—characters, their situations, their sentiments and feelings, though drawn with the best powers of genius, may, by the romance of poetical imagination, be removed from the touch of human sympathy, and car-

ried out of the boundaries of human interest; or, if they still should be of this world, they may be of features so delicate in themselves, or so exquisitely refined in their portraiture, or so careless in their arrangement, or inconsistent in their combination, as to become, in spite of poetry, tedious, and ineffective. Of the first class, we consider "The Tempest" to be an example, and of the second, "The Winter's Tale." It was well said of the former, by a critic of the day, when it was first represented here this season, "that though exquisitely poetical, and abounding in the finest and loveliest images, it is not an interesting play in action; for Prospero is a grand and elevated personage, removed from the intercourse of humanity, and sublimely familiar with the visionary existencies of another world, delivering the most wonderous sentiments that ever were conceived in the loftiest language that ever was uttered; but he is so high above all his co-agents as to speak almost in soliloquies; and while his fellow-mortals are the mere creatures of his will, the supernatural agents are unfortunately brought so constantly before the spectators, as entirely to lose that shadow and mystery necessary to the interest and credibility of such airy beings."

In the Winter's Tale, the excellence with which the jealousy of Leontes is drawn, the truth and force of delineation shewn in the character of Paulina, and the impressive and dramatic nature of many detached persons, situations, and incidents, are overwhelmed by the gross and total violation of dramatic probability in the structure of the fable, the incomprehensible causelessness of the jealousy of the principal character, on which all the subsequent interest of the piece depends, and by the loves of Florizel and Perdita (though exquisitely beautiful and true) being too fine in nature, and too softly poetical in execution, to be allied to general feeling, or tangible by common sympathies; to this may be added the numerous variety of characters, quite unnecessary and unrelated to the progress of the play, which confuse the mind, and impertinently distract its attention still further from the main business and the principal persons.

These are a few of the causes which may serve to account for the ill success of these two plays; and, if we are right in our theory, it will help to explain, to what those plays of Shakespeare, which still keep the stage, owe their undiminished attraction. Macbeth, Lear, Othello, &c. &c., to equal excellence of every higher denomination, add those qualities which go directly to the excitement of popular approbation. They seize the perceptions of the heart and mind, without the necessity of any reflex operations; and they possess the rarer merits of holding them still faster after such operations have confirmed our first sensations of delight.

To Mr Siddons, however, it is our wish to pay every acknowledgement for his laudable and liberal efforts to extend and improve our state of dramatic entertainment.

On Monday, January 29th, 1810, was produced the Family Legend, the avowed production of Miss Joanna Baillie. Since the appearance of Douglas, the enthusiasm of the Scottish audience had not been awakened by a story of their native land from the pen of a native poet, and they came prepared to receive and support, with generous and kindred cordiality,

the efforts of genius, and to place upon its brows the wreath of fame.

The fable on which this tragedy is founded, is the same which forms the subject of Campbell's beautiful poem of Glenara, a highland legend long preserved in the family of the Hon. Mrs Damer's maternal ancestors, and by that lady presented to Miss Baillie, as well calculated to produce strong effect upon the stage. The outline of the play constructed from it is as follows :—

Helen, daughter of Argyll, has been given by her father to Duart, the chief of Clangillian, in order to cement a peace which had lately taken place between these two powerful clans, who had hitherto long nourished against each other a deadly feud. The lurking feelings of hostility, however, still rankled in the breasts of many of the leaders of Clangillian, upon whose stern and ferocious souls the mild virtues and gentle mediations of the fair bride could work no change. Her husband, unfortunately "of a soft, unsteady, yielding temper," is little able to exert his authority as chieftain, to influence the determinations of his fierce and rugged vassals. Benlora, a powerful leader, and "a savage, gloomy man," had been taken in ambush, and, "the peaceful treaty of the clans unheeded," kept in durance vile by a Campbell for two long years. On his release, he finds the marriage of his own chief with the detested Helen of Argyll had bound his hands, and removed from him all hope of honourable vengeance for his wrongs. Vengeance, however, he is resolved to have, *per fas aut nefas*, and, along with Lochtarish and Glenfadden, two subordinate villains, he contrives to work upon the inferior and irresolute Duart, till he complies with their revengeful and savage purpose of exposing Helen to destruction. While these machinations are yet unaccomplished, John of Lorne the brother, and De Grey, the former lover of Helen (whose hopes had been sacrificed by the cruel policy of the present match,) arrive, in disguise, at the castle of Clangillian, with an intent to confirm or to dispel certain doubts of her connubial happiness, which they entertained. De Grey keeps at a respectful distance, but Lorne, admitted by stealth to the presence of his sister, finds "all is not well." Helen, however, with praiseworthy constancy, determines to adhere to her conjugal duties, and, in answer to his affectionate and solicitous inquiries, asserts, that "Clangillian's wife has no grievances to tell the Lord of Lorne." Thus confirmed in their suspicions, but baffled in their hopes of relieving her by her own virtue, the brother and lover reluctantly leave the castle. At this period the machinations of the conspirators are completed; and the weak-minded Duart, harassed by their clamorous expostulations, alarmed by their threats, and terrified by supernatural prodigies, yields, after some faint struggles, to the furious demand of his clan, to have Helen resigned to their hands. He still makes some feeble intercession for her life, and receives from them the dark and equivocal promise that they "will not shed her blood." Helen is accordingly forced away by the unrelenting vassals, regardless of her cries and lamentations, and exposed upon a barren rock, which at high water is covered by the sea, and left to await the terrific and inevitable approach of death. In this situation she is accidentally discovered and rescued by De Grey and a party of fishermen, and is borne home to the castle of Argyll. Duart shortly afterwards follows, accompanied by Benlora and the other conspirators, to pay a visit of condolence to his father-in-law upon her pretended death, of which and of her burial he has previously sent a fabricated account. The old earl receives him with ceremonious observance; and Lorne, with characteristic vehemence of contempt. Persisting in his falsehood that Helen died in his arms, he and his vassals are introduced to a splendid feast, where Helen is suddenly brought before them. Confounded and conscience-struck, he has no defence or palliation, and, betaking himself to the last resort of detected guilt, is killed in single combat by

John of Lorne. The other conspirators are carried off to punishment, and the piece concludes with the triumph of the house of Argyll, and the prospect of a union between De Grey and Helen, to whose gratitude he had endeared himself, by preserving her own life and that of her infant son, which, likewise, was threatened by the feudal hatred of the Clangillian party.

Such is the outline of the plot of this tragedy. Simple in its construction and uninterrupted in its progress by the intervention of any episodical characters or counteracting incidents, the catastrophe is early foreseen, or, more strictly speaking, is very early completed; for the preservation of Helen, which certainly forms the main interest of the piece, takes place at the end of the third act; and the fourth and fifth are employed in the visit of the husband to the castle of Argyle, and the detection and punishment of his guilt.—This we conceive to be a fault; the mind, relieved from its principal anxiety, attends, notwithstanding a great deal of exquisite poetry, with languor to a sequel which is necessarily and confidently expected, and which, though requisite to be exhibited, is too insufficient and subordinate to occupy so great a proportion of the play. Many schemes might have been suggested to have prolonged the interest; and the rescue of the heroine, with the doom of her persecutors, might both have been contained in the last act.

On the nature and extent of Miss Baillie's poetical talent it is unnecessary for us to enlarge, after the ample notice which it has received in our last year's Review of Literature. The present production exhibits the same excellencies and the same defects which characterise her other tragedies; and, by ranking among what she would term her miscellaneous plays, it is relieved from disadvantages to which those are inevitably liable, which proceed on a systematic determination to illustrate a *single* passion. In exhibiting the birth and pourtraying the progress of any individual passion, intended to absorb all the other component feelings of the human breast, and stamp the ruling character of the person, nature will frequently be sacrificed to theory, and the part become more like a metaphysical analysis than a dramatic specification of character; and the poetry will be rather an ingenious display of the poet's own knowledge of the human heart and mind, than the exemplification of it by the natural language of passion from the character itself: we shall rather be apt to feel as if we were receiving instruction from the author, than as being left to instruct ourselves by the observation and study of the dramatic personages. That Miss Baillie has been thus prevented from drawing character with the genuine power of *dramatic* reality, we are afraid may be deduced from the failure which attends her pieces when put into representation. Great attention is paid to, and great intellectual delight received from, the language, the poetry, and sentiments, by those minds which are capable of attending; but little general sympathy is excited in the feelings of an *audience*, and that concentrated attention necessary to the success of a drama soon wearies and languishes. If, however, we may find it difficult to discover many examples of the language of immediate and characteristic passion in her plays, they certainly abound in the most felicitous and exquisite descriptions of it. To her belongs the praise of

clothing the noblest doctrines of morality, and finest delicacies of sentiment, in diction the most just and beautiful, and of illustrating them by the most delightful and appropriate images which a poetical mind could suggest. She has skilfully investigated the operations of the human mind, and unfolded with successful accuracy the nicest involutions of intellectual combination. She has explored the hidden sources of pleasure and of pain, and analysed with philosophical truth the passions of the human heart; their fleeting hues, their various and versatile appearances, their wild and intricate mazes, the subtle changes by which they elude our vigilance, and the stubborn complications by which they resist our power. All this she has done; but done it with the uniform and individual powers of Miss Baillie, in the composition of what must rather be called fine *dramatic poems*, than dramas, where characters should exist as in real life, and form the mirror of the world we live in.

The Family Legend was thus cast: Duart, Mr Thompson; Earl of Argyle, Mr Terry; John of Lorne, Mr Siddons; De Grey, Mr Putnam; Benlora, Mr Archer; Helen, Mrs Siddons. The prologue was written by Mr Walter Scott, with a romantic nationality of allusion to the subject of the tragedy, a loveliness of imagery, and a glow of feeling strongly characteristic of the bard of chivalry. The epilogue, familiar, elegant, and witty, was the production of Mr Henry Mackenzie. The former was spoken by Mr Terry, and the latter by Mrs Siddons.

Shortly after the Family Legend, a new comedy was brought forward, entitled, "The Friend of the Family; or, Warnings to Ladies." This is one of those plays which the present age produces, without much expence of intellect, labour of composition, or originality of character; and of which the highest praise is tolerable ingenuity in the construction of a tale, where a sufficiency of incidents, situation, and effect may be produced through five acts. For the origin of this class of plays, we are indebted to the fertile inventions of such authors as Reynolds, Morton, &c., &c. They owe their success entirely to the genius of the actors, who, by their exertions, contrive frequently to bear them into favour, notwithstanding their utter want of pretension to real wit or genuine humour. The old men and young gentlemen, old women and young ladies, servants, maids, &c. in this play are all our old acquaintances of the last 20 years standing, without any alteration in their language, or improvement in their understandings: it, however, succeeded quite as well, and was quite as well entitled to succeed as most similar compositions addressed to the present popular taste. General report ascribed it to the manager. It was played several nights with good success to respectable houses.

We shall conclude our account of the season, by briefly noticing the auxiliaries with whom the manager successively strengthened his powers of attraction; and first upon the list is the matchless name of Mrs Siddons. Of every exhibition of talents rare, and perfect, and sublime, it is a duty, as well as a pleasure, to preserve a record in some place likely to be lasting. The public cannot expect for many years longer to witness the exertions of those boundless powers which have so long excited their admiration and reverence; and we yield,

without hesitation, to the impulse which leads us, probably for the last time, to dwell upon excellencies which must too soon be lost to us for ever.

Mrs Siddons made her first appearance this season on Wednesday 14th March, in the character of Lady Macbeth; on Thursday, she played Zara, in the Mourning Bride; and on Friday, repeated Lady Macbeth; after which, a short illness prevented her from again appearing till Saturday the 24th, when she resumed her labours as Constance, in King John.

On Monday, 26th March,	*Elvira*, . .	PIZARRO.
Tuesday, 27th, .	*Jane De Montfort*,	DE MONTFORT.
Wednesday, 28th,	*Lady Randolph*, .	DOUGLAS.
Thursday, 29th, .	*Mrs Beverley*, . .	GAMESTER.
Saturday, 31st, .	*Volumnia*, . .	CORIOLANUS.
Monday, 2d April,	*Isabella*, . .	ISABELLA.
Tuesday, 3d, . .	*Mrs Beverley*, . .	GAMESTER.
Wednesday, 4th, .	*Elvira*, . . .	PIZARRO.
Thursday, 5th, .	*Volumnia*, . .	CORIOLANUS.
Saturday, 7th, . .	*Mrs Oakly*, . . .	JEALOUS WIFE.
Monday, 9th, . .	*Constance*, . . .	KING JOHN.
Tuesday, 10th, .	*Belvidera*, . . .	VENICE PRESERVED,

for her own benefit.

We have thus individually chronicled her performances, with the same exactness as we would preserve a catalogue of valuable pictures which are no longer in our possession, in order that remembrance may be assisted as it dwells upon the time when their existence formed the brightest period in the history of the art.

Vain as it is to regret inevitable necessity, it is still impossible to prevent the recurrence of that regret whenever we reflect upon the perishability of the actor's efforts; we deplore that the productions of an art, which can only be exhibited in the person of the artist, must necessarily perish with him; but the perfection of theatrical genius, whose performances combine and illustrate the powers of all the arts, all should contribute to perpetuate, by their respective exertions to raise an altar to departed genius, at which succeeding genius may pay its worship, and catch the flame of inpiration.

When the painter and the sculptor have done their utmost to give to future years the personal identity of Mrs Siddons, in all the various glories of her form and face, language can only attest their fidelity: the warmest fervour of the imagination cannot in this instance aggravate eulogy or exalt enthusiasm beyond the bounds of truth; and in endeavouring to convey the idea of her mental qualifications, we must describe a mind gifted, in the most extraordinary manner, with every one requisite necessary to constitute faultless excellence. Siddons is in tragedy what Milton is in poetry, and to her may be adapted with peculiar felicity the eloquent praise of Johnson in his passage upon the genius of the poet.—"The characteristic quality of her *acting* is sublimity;—she sometimes descends to the elegant, but her element is the great;—she can occasionally invest herself with grace, but her natural port is gigantic loftiness;—she can

please when pleasure is required, but it is her peculiar power to astonish." —"Nature has bestowed upon her more bountifully than upon others the power of displaying the vast, illuminating the splendid, enforcing the awful, darkening the gloomy, and aggravating the dreadful."

That which perhaps may be first noticed as the quality which places Mrs Siddons above all living rivalry, is the strong and sustained preservation of individual character; a power not confined to the classical propriety of a speech, nor the isolated beauty of a particular scene, but exhibited in the steady preservation and individualizing of each character, from all others similar or approaching to similitude. She enters upon any part which she assumes with such extraordinary identification, as if from her birth she had been the individual whom she represents, and had never thought but with her thoughts, nor felt but with her feelings. With the most commanding beauty of form and varied grace of action; with the most noble combination of features and extensive capability of expression in each of them; with an unequalled genius for the art, the utmost patience as well as activity of mind, and the strongest ardour of feeling, there is not a passion which she cannot delineate, not a shade or modification of passion which she does not exhibit with philosophical accuracy; not a height of grandeur to which she does not soar, nor a darkness of misery to which she cannot descend. In what may be termed the eloquence of the art, the most critical sagacity could not suggest a delicacy of emphasis by which the meaning of the author might be more distinctly conveyed, or a shade of intonation by which the sentiment might be more fully or faithfully inspired; and this is done without the slightest appearance of laboured and studious research, but comes to the ear with the ease of immediate and natural suggestion. By the force of her talent, every description becomes impregnated with life, and starts before the mind with all the vividness of reality; by the touch of her genius, speeches, which in ordinary hands would be tame and languid, are warmed into emotion or exalted into energy; for it is one of the truest characteristics which distinguish genius in acting from inferior talent, that, while the latter condenses the warmest glow of passion into frigid declamation, the former raises declamation into passion, and animates it with all the variety of genuine feeling. While other performers, of the present or of former days, have made nearer or more distant approaches to excellence, Mrs Siddons has reached it; and in her splendid and solitary example, our age has witnessed that wonderful combination of mental powers, and personal gifts, which, in the tragic department of her art, has realized the idea of perfection.

After Mrs Siddons, the next auxiliary was Mr John Johnstone, who for the first time made his appearance before an Edinburgh audience; and perhaps no performer ever made a stronger and more immediate impression upon us than this gentleman. The high finish of his acting, the quietude but unparallelled richness and poignancy of his humour, the polish of his manners, the handsome gay good-nature of his countenance, and manliness of his figure and deportment, gave to his Major O'Flaherty irresistible charms; and cautious and severe as our audience is generally supposed to be, they at once were surprised into rapturous delight, and

yielded without resistance to the fascination of his comic talent. He went through the range of his characters during his stay, every effort confirming us in our high estimation of his abilities.

To Mr Johnstone succeeded Mr Emery, who also made his first appearance before us, in his celebrated character of Tyke. The fame which he has acquired in London was here warmly acknowledged. Before the conclusion of his engagement, Mr Johnstone returned from Glasgow, where he had been performing, and we experienced the high gratification of seeing these two eminent artists perform together their original parts of Looney M'Twolter and John Lump, in the Wags of Windsor; a treat which London has been deprived of for some years, and which perhaps it may be long before either it or Edinburgh again enjoys. With Mr Emery the season closed. The theatre reopened for a short after-season in about a week, which was rendered extremely productive by the well known powers of the British Thalia, Mrs Jordan.

Before we close the present article, we feel it a duty to notice the degraded state of a department which, in a theatre like that of Edinburgh, should certainly be supported with the best abilities that are to be attained, and conducted with the greatest possible attention,—we mean the orchestra. No blame, however, is justly imputable to Mr Siddons on this account. He has engaged a sufficiently numerous band, amongst whom we notice several performers of merit. What we complain of is, not their ignorance, but their idleness; their utter contempt of the audience, exhibited by a tedious repetition of the same dull music, night after night, without rest, respite, or relief. In place of aiming, in their department, at that variety which the manager exhibits in his, half-a-dozen antiquated Italian pieces, with some eight or ten reels and strathspeys, limit the utmost exertions of the orchestra of the metropolis of Scotland! We shall not take it upon us to say where the error lies. It is, however, a very glaring and gross one, and calls loudly for reform.

STATE

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN 1809.

We trust we shall be considered as performing no unacceptable service to our readers, and especially to the Scottish public, in laying before them the following short account of the system of education pursued in the University of Oxford during the year to which this volume relates. And, first of all, let it be observed, that if our statements shall be widely different from those of some celebrated writers, we mean not to impeach their accuracy, or place our pretensions to public notice in competition with their fame. The author of the Wealth of Nations, and the historian of the Roman Empire, were certainly not exempt from prejudice; but we believe their accounts of Oxford to have been, upon the whole, just and accurate, and, if not altogether free from bias, guiltless, at least, of misrepresentation. We conceive it necessary, however, to explain distinctly, that we have nothing to do with the proceedings of the university in those days when the early exertions of Adam Smith were chilled and impaired by a formal attendance on the frigid and perfunctory lectures of a Balliol Tutor, or when the monks of Maudlin, immersed in port and prejudice, left the genius of Gibbon secretly to waste its powers in the dangerous mazes of theological controversy. It may gratify private pique or national jealousy to confound the past with the present; but it is our duty to put upon record, for the information of those who shall come after us, a true and simple statement of what was done at Oxford in the year 1809. Whatever errors we may commit, our pages, we trust, shall long remain unsullied by the low buffoonery and distorted statements of facts, which the fashion of the day may tolerate, but cannot approve, in the adversaries of whatever is venerable for antiquity, or hereditary and external greatness, and uninfected with the solemn abuse which

the pride of office occasionally dictates to the more respectable advocates of established institutions.

The corporation of the University of Oxford, as assembled in convocation, consists of such members of the different minor incorporations or colleges as have taken the *regular* degree of Doctor, or of Master of Arts. The convocation, under certain restrictions, has the power of enacting statutes for the government of the university, and of repealing them; and, as far as it contains within itself the means of its own improvement, is perhaps as well calculated for permanent utility as any institution which one age can frame, in necessary ignorance of the manners of succeeding generations. A great evil has however crept into this highly respectable institution, in consequence of the law, which prevents the introduction of any measure without the previous sanction of an oligarchy, consisting of the heads of colleges and halls, which has been aptly compared to the lords of the articles in the ancient Parliament of Scotland.—If these persons were erected into a separate house, with a *veto* on the proceedings of the convocation, they might have the same power to resist rash and ill-digested innovations, in the exercise of which they have at all times shewn themselves so vigilant, without the pernicious accompaniment of preventing the discussion of useful improvements suggested by the progress of knowledge.—But we confess we should be glad to see this thraldom totally abolished, which has always operated as a check to useful improvements, and injured the reputation of the university. We are indebted to a member of this meeting, the Rector of Lincoln College, for a distinct explanation of its nature.—It is statuted, as Doctor Tatham informs us, under the authority of an ordinance of King Charles the First, that the vice-chancellor, proctors, and heads of colleges and halls, shall hold a weekly meeting on Monday, at one o'clock, in which all measures shall be discussed previous to their being proposed in convocation; and farther, it is expressly provided that the statute shall not be altered, without the licence of the same royal authority by which it was originally sanctioned.—Doctor Tatham complains, that the statutable time and place for holding this meeting are not observed, and that a sort of secret junta controul the proceedings of the rest, by means of various illegal manœuvres. The difficulty of repealing such a statute is obvious, but it is not insurmountable; and until some reformation in this radical point is made, Oxford will always be disposed to resist the improvements of a liberal age, and will continue to follow the progress of knowledge at a distance with slow and unwilling steps. We are aware of the importance of "removing the instructors of youth far above the necessity of flattering prevailing prejudice," or of courting public favour by popular arts, and are ready to admire the beneficial effects of that haughty tone of independence with which this proud corporation resists every untried system and unsound opinion. But, though this be the last place where rash experiments should be made, we deprecate the illiberal spirit which, arrogating the praise of perfection, would condemn improvements altogether, and even reject them as a subject of discussion, and of which truth forces us to confess some vestiges may still be traced in Oxford, fallen as she is

from the abominations of her ancient bigotry.

The different colleges, along with their wealth, derived from the piety of their founders and benefactors certain bodies of statutes for their internal regulation, framed in times of comparative ignorance and darkness, but which no power but that of the legislature can now alter or innovate. Many of the conditions of these intails are utterly impossible, and others are in practice explained away or neglected; but enough of them remain in full force to afford serious obstacles to the general utility of the college foundations. The choice of boys to fill up vacancies is in some instances limited to certain schools, dioceses, counties, and even parishes, frequently with a preference to the founder's kindred. Notwithstanding these limitations, it will sometimes happen that a considerable competition occurs for a vacant scholarship from some populous county, and in that case the best scholar is selected; but, in general, the admission upon a college foundation depends on very different qualifications from genius and learning. In cases where the electors are not restrained by statutes, the election is usually a matter of private favour.—It might be expected that the peaceful honours of a fellowship should be the reward of those foundation members, who have made most progress in their studies, and acquired distinction in the various exercises prescribed by the college and the university; but wherever the founder may have intended a fellowship to distinguish merit, it happens, by a singular but almost universal coincidence, that this merit is most conspicuous in him whose claim is sanctioned by seniority.—In some societies the choice of a fellow is limited to those foundationers who have come from a particular school or county; in others, it is open to all the foundationers of the college: But, with a very few exceptions, the whole fellowships and livings in the gift of the Oxford colleges descend in regular succession to persons whose first admission on the books secured them from the fear of want, and who look forward to a certain inheritance, which their exertions can neither hasten nor improve.

Many arguments of serious importance may be advanced against the interference of the legislature with the principles of English law, which sanction these perpetuities.—They must be considered, not so much in the light of national foundations as private property, and the expediency of tampering with any distribution of the latter, not positively prejudicial to the public, may be urged on the strongest grounds; but this discussion, however interesting, we shall reserve for some future occasion.—There is sufficient room, without entering upon this question, for any moderate reformer to exercise his talents, in provisions for enforcing the wills of founders and benefactors, where they are consistent with the ideas of a liberal age, and supplying such deficiencies as permit the bounty intended for the advancement of piety and learning to be basely perverted to purposes of private interest.

Even when the choice of the electors to vacant scholarships is limited in the manner already mentioned, the short notice that is often given of a vacancy is calculated to secure the quiet admission of some one candidate, and to prevent a numerous competition. The vacancy must perhaps be filled up within a short time; but if it be certainly known several years

before that this vacancy will occur, the electors are guilty of a gross neglect of duty in not making it as public as possible. Every parent has some view or other for his children, and cannot be expected, on the short notice of a few weeks, to relinquish his previous plans, and resolve upon a new profession. Besides, as particular branches of knowledge are required of the candidates, the accident of having been taught in a certain way gives a much greater chance of success than the finest talents. The electors, for example, may be bound by their oaths to require the composition of Latin verse as an indispensable qualification, and may thus be constrained to admit an ignorant and stupid boy, who has been flogged into this practice, in preference to another in all respects his superior. When certain previous qualifications are necessary, it is manifest injustice to withhold the means of obtaining them. An undue advantage is thus afforded to those who know the private history of a college, and who may be trained for years for an expected vacancy, while others know nothing of it till it occurs. There are many abuses of this sort which cannot be traced to the restrictions of ancient statutes, or to any other source than the selfishness or indifference of the electors. Indeed, it generally happens that, where there are no restrictions at all, the elections proceed upon an avowed system of favouritism.

For these and other evils arising from the change of manners and opinions, with a more minute detail of which we shall not fatigue our readers, we see no redress but in the wisdom of the British Parliament. Without encroaching on the spirit of the college statutes, such regulations might be made as would, in the course of a few years, appropriate to the Oxford foundations, and through them to learned pursuits and the service of the church, a large portion of talents, the absence of which would not occasion a corresponding inconvenience in the naval and military professions, or in the counting houses of a commercial city. Nay, the talents adapted to the different professions of life are so extremely various, that in claiming the first selection for the Oxford foundations from those who are desirous to stand the competition, we are not certain but we may fairly be considered as arguing for an absolute redemption from the "uncultivated waste of human intellect." It appears necessary to state this view of the subject, in anticipation of the objection, that the country may gain when Oxford suffers. It is stated for the benefit of those only who entertain different views from ours with regard to the dignity of learning and science; but we trust the generality of our readers will not think that we exaggerate the importance of such pursuits, if we add our own conviction, that the cause of learning requires no exertion and no sacrifice inconsistent with the best interests of our country, or with the welfare of the whole human race.

Some persons may object, that the interference of the legislature is unnecessary, and therefore improper, when no legal obstacle to improvement is to be removed; but we contend that there is a "dignus vindice nodus" for the strong arm of power, since the experience of ages has shewn the natural propensities of human nature to be superior to those inducements which the sense of duty, the love of learning, the emulation of colleges and universities, or public

spirit, may afford for the encouragement of learning and genius. In these times, when England expects that every man in every station shall do his duty, the Oxford fellows must not be allowed to slumber in their stalls, or to consider their emoluments, whether derived from private or from public munificence, as intended solely for the ease and comfort of their lives. Many of them are not engaged in the instruction of youth; but they have all important duties to discharge in the preservation and advancement of piety and learning, and in the distribution of the wealth entrusted to their hands; the performance of which duties the public have a right to enforce by such regulations as their founders, if now alive, would have been the first to sanction and approve, but which the weaknesses of men forbid us to expect from their own exertions, or the vigilance of their visitors. We respect their reverence for the memory of their benefactors and for the sacred nature of their oaths, and readily admit the danger of a general or unguarded substitution of the spirit for the letter of statutes originally intended for literal interpretation; but where the conditions have become impossible, or even manifestly absurd, they ought to be considered as no longer in existence; nor will any rational person be forward strictly to interpret against himself the conditions of a compact framed for his own advantage. "Quidam," says the more liberal spirit of the Roman law, "in suo testamento heredem scripsit sub tali conditione, *si reliquias ejus in mare abjiciat:* Quaerebatur, cum heres institutus conditioni non paruisset, an expellendus est ab hereditate? Modestinus respondit: Laudandus est magis, quam accusandus heres, qui reliquias testatoris non in mare secundum ipsius voluntatem abjecit: sed memoria humanae conditionis sepulturae tradidit." The Oxford fellows, however, ought not to be left to this hard struggle between their consciences and their reason. The legislature and the courts of law have already interfered, and they ought to continue their superintending care until these foundations are reconciled to the progress of reason, and the probable intentions of those pious men from whom they derive their origin.

When a young man enters any college, whether as a dependent or independent member, he is immediately placed under one or more of the college tutors, whose private lectures in the classics, logic, and mathematics, and sometimes in other branches, he is obliged to attend generally about two hours a day. The college tutors, in some instances, teach different branches to the same classes of young men; but the best arrangement seems to be that which allots one department to each tutor, in which he is to instruct different classes. These tutors are selected by the head of the college from the dependent members above a certain standing. The choice is, for obvious reasons, in general made with great judgement; so that the persons who fill these offices are almost always the best fitted for them that their respective colleges can supply. Their number in each college is in proportion to the number of under-graduates; and in the larger colleges, where more are wanted, the field of selection widens with the demand. As it is an office of great labour and responsibility, and contributes more to the reputation than emolument of

those by whom it is discharged, it soon becomes vacant, if by any accident it falls into improper hands; and it almost always happens, that those who understand their duty best, and perform it with most credit to themselves and advantage to their pupils, retain the office longest. If "an old college tutor, eminent as a man of letters, is rarely to be met with," it is not because "the church drains the colleges" of such persons; for their promotion usually depends upon the fall of college livings, in which they take their rotation with the other foundation members; and even independent on promotion in the church, the office of college tutor is of such a nature that few persons care to retain it for any long period of time. Nor is this circumstance, upon the whole, to be regretted; for whatever may be occasionally lost in point of experience by its circulation, is more than compensated in point of vigour and activity.

The great object of every student, who derives any benefit from the Oxford system of education, is distinction in the examinations for the academical degrees. All the dependent members, and those intended for holy orders, are obliged to be examined, and a large proportion of the independent members are examined from choice, or through the influence of their friends. The principal business of the college tutors accordingly consists in lectures in the subjects of these public exercises, or rather, as the word *lecture* is a little ambiguous, in daily examining and instructing their pupils in such books and branches of knowledge as may afterwards insure their proficiency in the business of the schools. Beside this part of his duty, the tutor superintends the exertions of his pupils in the practice of English and Latin composition, which forms a branch of education in every college. It is in some colleges usual to have the best of these exercises read weekly, and in others at the end of each term, before the whole college, by the authors, as a mark of honour, and stimulus to future exertion. Those who have a turn for verse are expected to give some specimen of their abilities in that department. Abridgements, too, of some books which have been read during the term are required to be shewn at the college examinations, which take place previous to each vacation. In some colleges, when independent members appear to have little or no knowledge of Greek and Latin, as it is not likely, a degree being out of the question, that this deficiency will ever be effectually repaired, the favourite pursuits of the place are sometimes, with a commendable liberality, relinquished for the more useful study of Blackstone's Commentaries; and an attempt is made to fill up the intervals of fox-hunting and less manly pleasures with the reflections which the pages of English and Roman history may suggest even to the least thoughtful minds.

The first public or university business which engages the student's attention, is an examination at two years standing in the classics, in logic, and the elements of Euclid. This *responsio*, as it is termed in the statute, is well calculated to prepare for the principal examination, which takes place a year afterwards; and to keep this great object of ambition in the constant view of the tutors and their pupils. Eight candidates are examined in a day by the three masters of the schools, in presence of a numerous audience of young men,

and must produce a certificate of their success before they can be admitted to the next examination. Those who fail may make a second attempt the next term. They cannot be examined in less than one Greek and one Latin book, and some compendium of logic, and few are content with so scanty an exhibition of their attainments.

A year after this at soonest, and not later than two years, the principal examination takes place. Four examiners, appointed by the university, and sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, publicly examine six candidates in a day. There are two periods in the year appointed for holding these examinations; and when all who present themselves at each period have been examined, the examiners proceed to distribute into three classes those with whose attainments they are satisfied. The first branch of examination is the rudiments of religion; which is managed by construing a passage in the Greek Testament, and answering such questions connected with it, as may shew the candidate's knowledge of Revelation. Questions follow in sacred history, in the thirty-nine articles, and the evidences of our faith. The next subject is logic, in which Aldrich's short treatise is generally employed; though certain excerpts from Aristotle's Organon are occasionally offered for the approbation of the patrons of this ancient discipline. The next point, and perhaps the most laborious of all, is rhetoric and moral philosophy, as far as they are to be derived from the ancient writers. The works of Cicero and Quinctilian on these subjects are often presented, but no distinction is to be obtained without an intimate knowledge of the celebrated treatises of Aristotle. The accurate study of these last, which is required in this examination, where all the definitions and terms must be given in the original Greek, and the divisions and distinctions, and the whole argument shewn to be distinctly apprehended and remembered, is an exercise of the mind from which the student cannot fail to derive the most important benefit. The treatise on politics is occasionally added. The construction of at least three classical authors follows; and those who aim at distinction must present a considerable number of the highest class in both languages. The mathematical examination, at least of those who have advanced any length in such studies, is chiefly carried on on paper by the solution of problems, while other parts of the business proceed. In this manner also the candidate's knowledge of Latin composition is tried.

It is not intended that these examinations should exclude persons even of moderate attainments from academical degrees, but rather operate as an excitement to emulation, and afford an opportunity for honourable distinction. Some are indeed altogether rejected every year; but the large proportion pass unnoticed in the third and unpublished class. There are two honourable classes published both in literature and in the mathematical sciences, (or rather there may be said to be three in each, as the second has been divided into two;) and the same candidate may obtain the first place in both. The individuals of each class are arranged in alphabetical order, as any attempt to appreciate the exact merit of each of them would be altogether impracticable. The proportion which the numbers in these classes bear to those

in the unpublished class is generally about one-third.

It has been objected, that the examiners, who have to perform the most arduous and important office in the university, are not sufficiently recompensed for their exertions by a pension of 80l. a-year: but the sense we entertain of the important nature of their office, rather inclines us to think that the university have acted wisely in restricting its emoluments to such a sum as will effectually prevent it from ever becoming an object of desire in a pecuniary point of view, and thus degenerating into a sinecure. Public spirit, and the hopes of distinction, have hitherto contributed to the effectual discharge of the highly responsible duties attached to it; and there can be no reason to suppose that able successors will be wanting, who will have the advantage of profiting by the experience of those who have gone before them, and the prospect of promotion and public honour as a stimulus to their labours.

The only parts of the examination with which the examiners may not occasionally dispense, even in the lowest class of candidates, are the rudiments of religion, the classics, and logic: But no branch can be dispensed with in those who aim at an honourable publication of their names.

The university has been often reproached with their attachment to Aristotle, and especially to his system of logic, which, though perhaps the greatest effort of his genius, is now among the most useless of his labours. As we do not deny that the logic may be of some use in the cultivation of the mind, barren as it is in works, and worse than useless in the discovery of truth, we would not altogether exclude it from the schools. All the knowledge of this science that is now required, indispensable as it still remains through repect to its past fame, does not occupy a large portion of time, and on all hands it must be admitted to be a curious, if not an useful, object of inquiry. One remark shall only be made in passing, that some of those authors who continue at this day to retail Bacon's comparison of Aristotle's dominion over the minds of men to that of his royal pupil over their bodies, seem to have overlooked the change of manners and opinions since their great master wrote; and, in their vain triumph over the shadow of scholastic logic, to have neglected the honour which is due to the Greek philosopher in other departments of science. At Oxford, though the ethics and rhetoric, politics and poetry, be still valued in the schools, the logic no longer continues to pollute every source of knowledge as in the days of Bacon, and to infect with its baleful influence, not only the philosophy of mind, but nature herself and the pure fountains of our faith. The study of the former treatises is indeed encouraged, as well for the intellectual riches they contain as for the valuable habits which an attentive investigation of their argument requires. But those to whom they are known only through the medium of an English paraphrase, (and of the best of them there is, perhaps, fortunately, no popular translation,) cannot easily conceive the benefits which a youthful mind derives from the excellent discipline of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the original. Unrivalled accuracy, and precision of language and of thought, singular powers of discrimination and arrangement, just principles of taste, profound knowledge of the passions and

affections of the heart, extensive experience and patient observation of human nature in public and in private life, are a few of the excellencies, which constitute these works into a code of instruction founded on the fundamental principles of our nature. We would enlarge on this subject, but that we are not aware that our views of it have been questioned in any respectable quarter. No one, certainly, who has made the originals his study, can doubt their importance in the formation of the tender mind.

On one point, however, a difference of opinion prevails even at Oxford, on the expediency of that part of the statute which excludes the modern writers on moral philosophy from the schools. In favour of the exclusion it has been argued,* "That in a christian community ethics is much more included within the province of religion than of philosophy; that without the sanction of religion the purest system of ethics would be comparatively lifeless and unfruitful; and without ethical instruction religion itself is vapid and even dangerous." It is argued, "That we should look to the pulpit for the fullest performance of this branch of education; and that it is a popular error to consider moral philosophy and metaphysics as inconsistent with the nature of a sermon." It is stated, "that the Greek philosophy is always studied with a reserve in favour of christianity; and that, while popular modern works will be read without much specific encouragement, a foreign stimulus is almost always wanted to make an ancient treatise of any depth generally studied."

But, on the other hand, it may be replied, that if we look to the pulpit with any such unreasonable expectation, we must look in vain. The duty of a preacher is to convey religious instruction, and exhort to the practice of morality; that of a moral philosopher consists in explaining the philosophy of the human mind, in investigating the faculties and principles of our nature, and tracing the general laws of our constitution. Now the fact is indisputable, that no means of instruction in the latter are provided for the Oxford student, except what the study of the ancient writers affords; and that he quits the university with the same imperfect and erroneous notions in this most important of all the sciences, as if he had studied in the Academy or the Lyceum. Of the analysis of the faculties purely intellectual, which has been lately pursued with so much success, he is in almost total ignorance, and even his knowledge of our moral faculties, of the sources of our desires and affections, and of the first principles of moral obligation, is miserably deficient. In short, he is left to go about with a small candle, as Bacon somewhere expresses it, lighting up by turns every little corner of the mind, instead of collecting enlarged and general views of nature and of man. But it is unnecessary to enlarge on this subject so long as it is not asserted that the names of Bacon and his followers in intellectual philosophy have at any time dignified and profaned the pulpit of St Mary's; or that the University of Oxford supplies any advice, assistance, or encouragement in any other mode, public or private, in the department of moral philosophy, excepting only the examination already men-

* See an able pamphlet, entitled, "A Reply to the Calumnies of the Edinburgh Review against Oxford."

tioned in the Offices of Cicero, and the Ethics of Aristotle. Such being the state of the fact, and, as far as the pulpit is concerned, there being no probability of any change, it is of no importance to dwell upon the impropriety of perverting the short space of time which sermons occupy to any subject not immediately connected with the practice of life, or the great articles of our faith. The more attentively it is considered, the more impracticable and dangerous will the proposal appear, to confound the doubtful speculations of the metaphysician, and the abstract discussions of the moral philosopher, with those great truths which are conveyed in the same plain and simple language to the learned and to the ignorant. On the whole, it would be affectation to conceal our conviction, that such an idea could only have originated in the most erroneous and mistaken views of the nature of this branch of education. With respect to the argument quoted above, its singularity will be at once explained upon this last principle, when our readers are informed that the same author broadly and repeatedly states his belief in the most dogmatical and unqualified terms, that "the whole organum of Bacon is exclusively confined to the department of physical science!"*—a position which, from such a quarter, strongly marks the slow progress of knowledge, and amply justifies the retort, that "there are some *modern* works for the study of which a foreign stimulus is occasionally wanted."

To some other positions of this author, to which he adheres with much pertinacity, we shall just allude, as curious historical facts. Such are his dogmas, "that it is a vulgar error to oppose the organum of Bacon to that of Aristotle;" "that the current notion is false, that Bacon invented the method of induction for arriving at those truths which Aristotle sought by means of syllogism;"—"that in the first book of the Novum Organum, the syllogistic method of reasoning is not once mentioned among the causes that seem to have obstructed the advancement of natural science;" and "that to propose this work as a guide for philosophical inquiries in the present age, is to mistake its nature and design." Such in the nineteenth century are the opinions of an author of very respectable talents and attainments, and who speaks the language of a person of some note in this famous university. And here let us lament with Aristotle that melancholy species of ignorance, which proceeds not from the difficulty attending the objects of our knowledge, but from the stubbornness of our own hearts, and which renders the eyes of the human soul as blind to the clearest truths, as the eyes of bats to the light of day.†

To expose the contradictions of this author with respect to Bacon's philosophy, or indeed to entertain controversies of any sort, is not very consistent with the nature of this work; but the reflection, that his errors cannot be peculiar to himself, and the magnitude of their practical

* See a Second Reply to the Edinburgh Review.

† Ισως δὲ και της χαλεποτητος υσης κατα δυο τροπους, ουκ εν τοις πραγμασιν, αλλ' ω ἡμεν το αιτιον αυτης. ὡσπερ γαρ και τα των νυκτεριδων ομματα προς το φεγγος εχει το μεθ' ἡμεραν, ουτω και της ἡμετερας ψυχης ὁ νους προς τα τη φυσει φανερωτατα παντων. Metaphys. II. 1.

consequences in the system of education, which it is our object to describe, may apologize for a very few cursory observations.—The author having been fairly driven from his position, that the Novum Organum is confined to natural philosophy,* still makes a shew of defending the other point, that it has an object totally different from the Organum of Aristotle, and that they are in no respect in opposition to each other. His error, as far as it is intelligible, seems to consist in conceiving the object of induction to be limited to making *discoveries* in the proper sense of the word, and in not understanding it to be equally necessary in the acquisition of knowledge previously discovered. But the process of acquiring knowledge must be admitted to be precisely the same, whether it has been previously discovered or not, unless it be contended that the nature of the knowledge itself is altered by the discovery. The truths in Locke's Essay are acquired by the reader by the same inductive mode of reasoning by which they were at first presented to the mind of that great philosopher. Nor did Bacon, when he recommended induction as the only mode of discovering truth, or Locke, when he afforded so splendid an exemplification of his doctrine, lay claim to any other praise, than that of steadily and systematically directing the attention of learned men to the same logic, by which alone the common sense of mankind in preceding ages had unconsciously provided for the wants and desires of individuals, or in any way extended the empire of human reason. Now it is perfectly obvious, that no fact, old or new, was ever added to any man's stock of knowledge by the logic of the schools; and it is a manifest absurdity to argue that a young man's mind should be directed to the syllogistic form of reasoning to the exclusion of the method of induction, until "he learns the arts in their present form and condition." Induction is nothing else than the natural operation of the mind when all obstructions are removed; and if it were possible to exclude it altogether, the first principles of all knowledge would be wanting, and the very materials with which syllogisms are constructed. But it can never be denied, that the great object of all philosophical instruction is nothing else than to open the way for the natural developement of our faculties. Upon this ground, while the statements of Locke and Bacon remain unanswered, it may be maintained, without the fear of contradiction, that the logic of the schools cannot be applied with safety to any branch of philosophy, physical or intellectual, but is the mere science of words, and relates only to the application and arrangement of knowledge previously acquired; "quæ disputationes alat, sermones ornet, ad professoria munera et vitæ civilis compendia adhibeatur et valeat;" and which consequently, instead of the first and leading object, ought to form one of the last and least important parts of a system of liberal education.

The position already mentioned, that the novum organum, or new machine, as it has been called, for working with the understanding *on all subjects*, is not intended as a substitute for the old logic of Aristotle, is refuted by the very title and by every

* See Mr Home Drummond's Observations suggested by the Strictures of the Review, and by the Two Replies, and an Answer to Mr Drummond in the Appendix to a Third Reply.

successive page of that work, which continually contrasts the new system and the old, which points out the limited application of the latter, enumerates the evils that have arisen from its adoption, and states why it is rejected, and induction substituted, "per omnia, et tam ad minores propositiones quam ad majores."* It is refuted by the inconsistencies of the author himself who advances it, and who by turns admits that Aristotle sought to discover truth and acquire knowledge by syllogism, and yields to Bacon, that syllogism is useless for these ends; who one moment confesses its barrenness in facts and principles, and the next recurs to the assertion, that it is the "necessary foundation on which every solid intellectual fabric must be raised."

Enough, we trust, has been said to expose the erroneous views by which it is attempted to justify the study of the old logic to the exclusion of the new system recommended by Lord Bacon, and of all the modern acquisitions that have been made in moral philosophy by the method of induction. In opposition to the writer already quoted, it is argued, that if a knowledge of the ancient moralists continue to be indispensably required in the examinations, the admission of the modern writers also, at the option of the candidates, will not by comparison diminish, but rather confirm their respect for the former when it is well founded; and that those who from any cause find a difficulty in mastering the one, will not in this way be allowed to distract their attention with the other, while an additional road to distinction will be opened to youths of readier talents or greater application. But on the whole, we should be inclined to be satisfied with the examination-statutes, as at present constituted, if each of them were to come into operation a year sooner, and if the year immediately preceding the first degree, with such residence as is afterwards required, were devoted to attendance on public lectures.

It has been usual to charge the Oxford professors with neglect of duty; but though it must be owned that this is a defective part of the system, the defect often appears to have been traced to very inadequate causes. Public lectures are at present read on various subjects; but the college exercises and studies preparatory to the public examinations must of necessity form the principal occupation of under-graduates. When hearing public lectures forms the sole and exclusive occupation, they must of necessity be in more repute than where they are only a secondary and inferior object of attention. Were the examinations for degrees, and the whole system of college instruction abolished, the university lectures would soon claim their share of popularity; but it is absurd to expect that they should at present receive the same encouragement as if the time of under-graduates were not devoted to a different course of more laborious study.

In the year 1809, of twenty-three professors, fourteen enjoyed sinc-

* "Huic nostræ scientiæ finis proponitur; ut inveniantur non argumenta, sed artes, nec principiis consentanea, sed ipsa principia; nec rationes probabiles, sed designationes et indicationes operum. Itaque ex intentione diversa diversus sequitur effectus. Illic enim adversarius disputatione vincitur, hic natura opere."—Bacon Inst. Mag.

cures; viz. the professors of Hebrew, Greek, Civil Law, Common Law, Ancient History, Poetry, Music, Laud's Arabic, Lord Almoner's Arabic, Medicine, Aldrich's Medicine, Aldrich's Anatomy, and the Clinical and Anglo-Saxon professors. The following nine professorships were efficient:—Regius Divinity, Lady Margaret's Divinity, Modern History, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geometry, Tomline's Anatomy, and Chemistry; that is to say, the professors in these branches were always ready to lecture or teach, though in some instances a term, or even a whole year, might elapse without their being able to obtain an audience. The lectures most numerously attended were, we believe, those in Divinity, Modern History, and Geometry, though on this point we cannot speak with confidence. Oxford can never be a medical school; but in some of the other branches small classes might perhaps be formed of those who have been examined; although while the examinations continue on their present footing, there is not sufficient encouragement to induce professors who have slept for ages to emerge from their long retirement.

The only exercise required after the examination, is the public reading of two Latin discourses, or, in place of one of them, the recitation of some Latin verses composed by the candidate; an exercise altogether inefficient, and which will probably soon dwindle into a form. What we would suggest as the best occupation during the fourth year and subsequent residence, would be to enforce attendance on public lectures in natural and moral philosophy and political economy.

In the two last of these most important branches of knowledge, Oxford is two thousand years behind the rest of the world, and is very deficient even in the first. Of moral philosophy enough has been already said. As to political economy, it has been stated, that the leading doctrines are taught by the professor of modern history; but if our information be correct, though we entertain the highest respect for his labours, and should be extremely sorry to see them discontinued, we are inclined to doubt whether this statement of their subject has not originated in similar erroneous views of its nature to those which directed us to the pulpit for instruction in moral philosophy. We have heard indeed of the curious and interesting discussions, introduced by that learned person upon the theoretical history of modern governments, but we never heard that he travelled so far from his own province, as to explain the general principles of national wealth and prosperity. It has been demonstrated, that the recent improvements have had the effect of diminishing the numbers that attend even the lectures in natural philosophy, for which the mathematical examination is so well calculated to prepare. These branches are less adapted for examinations than for public lectures, and in all probability will never receive any effectual encouragement at Oxford, until an obligation to attend the latter is imposed.

Education is certainly one of those subjects, to which the usual arguments against restraint and monopoly will not apply, and it is generally admitted to be an instance in which Doctor Adam Smith's opinions are somewhat biassed by a love of system. The supply of useful knowledge to all ranks must have some

other stimulus than the demand, as long as what is most agreeable is not always synonymous with what is most beneficial. In this point of view, it is apparent that the utility of public lectures may not be proportionable to their celebrity; and the necessity is obvious of bestowing some authority and peculiar privileges upon certain professors of the different arts and sciences, to remove them above the rank of itinerant mountebanks. The proportion which the independent part of their emoluments ought to bear, to what depends upon the number of their pupils, must vary according to circumstances, and may not in any case be easily determined. Neither is it possible to lay down any very positive rule with respect to the degree of compulsion to be used for insuring attendance on public lectures; but when this principle is extended so far as to sanction the conclusion, that a student should be allowed to chuse his own college tutor, and change him at his pleasure, it seems to infer the abolition of all that is useful in this office. Were several professors to read public lectures on the same subject, it might happen that the best would be forced on the general notice of young men and their advisers by public opinion, though it is much more likely that the greatest share of popularity might not always be united with general utility. The qualities upon which the former is founded are very different from those which are most conducive to the latter. Besides, party spirit and many other principles might interfere, and the public approbation might be so divided, that none of them would obtain much respectability. But in the private and unambitious intercourse of a pupil and his tutor, is it to be conceived that such a choice would not generally fall upon the easiest and the worst? The members of a university may be left to themselves without much detriment, where they are lodged in private houses, scattered through the streets of a populous city, many of them under the immediate inspection of relations or private tutors, and a large proportion in circumstances of life that render proficiency in their studies a matter of absolute necessity. If they do not attend the public lectures, where this is the only mode of acquiring knowledge, they will not have even the appearance of doing any thing; and there are few young men professedly students who would not, either of their own accord, or by the authority of their friends, wish to preserve at least this connection with learning. The members of a university, under these circumstances, having no more connection with each other than the spectators who meet in the pit and galleries of a theatre, if they are not improved by such a system of education, are not at least of necessity corrupted. Where, on the contrary, the very reverse of all this is the case, and the great body of students consists of foundation members, to whom fellowships and livings descend in regular succession, together with the sons of a wealthy aristocracy, set loose from all restraints, but those which college discipline affords, all crowded together within the walls of their respective colleges, the bare statement of the fact appears to declare with the force of demonstration, that maxims by which one system may flourish may be totally inapplicable to another. Upon these grounds, whatever success may in certain instances attend the labours of public professors who have no authority over their pupils, and whose pu-

pils are under no obligation to attend their lectures, both reason and experience would seem to teach us, that some compulsion to attend the public lectures at Oxford is absolutely necessary.*

Many forcible arguments are stated in the pamphlets above referred to in favour of the preference due to the Oxford system of college lectures, when compared with the mode of instruction from the chair of a public professor; while, at the same time, it is not denied that Oxford is deficient in the latter, and that "the best method would be that which should unite both more completely than is the case with any modern university." "However splendid a spectacle it may be," observes Mr Drummond, "to see hundreds of young men crowded together in a lecture room, catching every word that is uttered from the chair, as if it were an oracle, and carrying off volumes of notes, far exceeding in size the manuscripts of the professor, I have always doubted whether the instruction that is thus collected be not more specious than solid. The utility of this mode of instruction several centuries ago was manifest, when there were scarcely any books, and knowledge was confined to a few; but I should be glad to know, wherever the practice prevails at the present day, how many of those volumes of notes already alluded to are ever studied after they are written; and, if they were, how great a proportion of what they contain might not be found much better told in a hundred books; and how much of what is new is mis-stated and unintelligible. 'People,' says Doctor Johnson, 'have now-a-days got a strange idea that every thing is to be taught by lectures; now I cannot see that lectures can do so much good as reading the books from which the lectures are taken. I know nothing that can be best taught by lectures, except where experiments are to be shewn. You may teach chemistry by lectures; you may teach making of shoes by lectures.' Now, although this opinion is not to be understood as denying all advantages to oral over written instruction, yet, upon the whole, there is much good sense in the remark. Knowledge is now too generally diffused in books to leave much to be learned at a university, which may not be learned elsewhere. The great advantage of an academical education arises chiefly from the love of learning which is inspired by the genius of the place, from the collision of many minds, from the ardour which hope of distinction kindles, and from the advice and assistance in the use of books which young men derive from those of more experience than themselves.

* At Edinburgh, the students educated for the church, having been obliged to attend the lectures in natural philosophy, without any previous obligation to attend the mathematical lectures, have in general left the university very ill informed in both of these departments. The present professor of mathematics has, however, lately obtained a regulation from the Senatus Academicus, enforcing attendance on his lectures, on the part of the students of divinity, which cannot fail to be attended with the most beneficial consequences. Dr Smith's opinions, in truth, in favour of leaving the utility of public instructors entirely dependent on their popularity, have never been acted on, even in Scotland. Compulsion is more or less used in all the Scottish universities; and in one of them the professors have lately received an increase of salaries.

The knowledge that is actually gained is less to be considered than the foundation that is laid for future improvement. The habits that are acquired, the associations that are formed, the bias and turn of mind, are of infinitely more importance than a superficial smattering of the various arts and sciences. The latter may sometimes be more directly and immediately useful in the business of life, but it is from the former only that any real and solid advantage can ever be derived. The one is the seed scattered on the surface of the earth, which quickly springs up and ripens, but is withered and gone before the harvest; the other is the slow, though certain produce, which rewards the labour of the husbandman. "Hi sunt, qui parva facile faciunt: et audacia provecti, quidquid illic possunt, statim ostendunt. Possunt autem id demum, quod in proximo est: verba continuant; haec vultu interrito *nulla tardati verecundia*, proferunt: non multum præstant, sed cito: non subest vera vis, nec penitus immissis radicibus nititur: *ut quae summo solo sparsa sunt semina, celerius se effundunt: et imitatæ spicas herbulæ inanibus aristis ante messem flauescunt.*"* As to discoveries in science, they are quite foreign from the instruction of youth. If they are not completely ascertained, they tend only to mislead; and as it is at best but the elements of knowledge that can be taught, it is of importance to teach, in the first place, those old and established principles that are beyond the reach of controversy; and, with regard to more modern improvements, rather to be satisfied with pointing out the best mode of study, than to attempt, in the short period of academical residence, to convey a few slight and superficial outlines of the whole mass of useful knowledge which learning and genius have accumulated in the revolution of ages. Thus it is that the most ingenious man is frequently the worst tutor or professor. Besides, it is obvious that a lecture, delivered to a popular assembly of several hundred persons, cannot be adapted to the capacities of the whole. The professor cannot, like the tutor of a college, know the previous habits and acquirements of his pupils, and separate them into small classes accordingly, where he can stop to explain every difficulty as it occurs. In a public lecture, the instruction conveyed may be of great service to those who have made some progress in their studies; but if the subject be new to them, and still more, if they either trust to it altogether for information, or, at best, content themselves with hastily referring to the books of which they learn the names and characters from the professor, their knowledge may be extensive, but it must be superficial, their principles ill founded, their deductions rash, and all their habits of thinking unsound. The desultory acquisition of general knowledge may suit some great geniuses, who catch the truth as it were by intuition, and can snatch at one glance all that is useful and important in the accumulated wisdom of past ages; but the evils that arise to the ordinary herd of men, from a precocious system of education, are serious and alarming." For other remarks of a similar tendency, we must be content to refer to the pamphlet from which this passage is taken, and to the first Reply

* Quinct. Instit. Lib. I.

to the Edinburgh Review. It is impossible in this place to do any justice to the argument; but the preceding extract may possibly be of some use in directing the attention of our Scottish readers to a view of the subject, which they are not much accustomed to consider.

The celebrity of some systems of education exclusively carried on by public lectures, has been traced to the local and peculiar attractions which the professorships possess for men of first-rate talents and acquirements, and the inducements which the discharge of their official duties affords for the continual exertion of their powers: And if the principal object of a university were the advancement of learning and science, and not the instruction of youth, those systems might be allowed to claim the preference which sacrifice the latter to the former; but if universities have been instituted for the pupils, and not for the professors, the young men who frequent them for the cultivation of their minds, have a right to complain, if their interests are in any instance neglected, though the whole world besides should reap incalculable benefit from the labours of their teachers. It has been stated by Doctor Adam Smith and other writers, that the education which is most likely to produce a man of solid learning and knowledge, is to impose upon him the necessity of teaching others, and, above all, to oblige him to teach by compositions of his own and in public; and it is an undoubted fact, that a large proportion of the most valuable acquisitions in literature and science have in all ages been made by those whose talents were called into exertion by the instruction of youth. But when the question is, to what university a young man is to be sent, are parents or guardians to postpone his immediate advantage to any benefits that may arise to future ages from contributing their individual assistance in the production of two or three professors of splendid talents to adorn the history of science, and bestow a temporary celebrity on the scene of their labours? If there be any truth in the position, that to promote the boundaries of human knowledge, and to cultivate the minds of youth, are occupations totally distinct from each other, and not unfrequently at variance, it must be admitted to be a great error and a gross delusion to confound the fame of public professors in the literary world with the merits of a system of education with which they happen to be connected.

We have endeavoured to render this account of the studies pursued at Oxford as impartial as possible; and have taken care not to confound what is efficient with what is nominal: we fear, however, that it is in some measure imperfect, as our limits will not permit us to enlarge on the various important topics which have hastily passed before us in the course of the preceding observations. We had intended to conclude with some notice of the arguments by which the authors quoted above have defended the importance which is attached to classical learning at Oxford; but we have not room for the ample consideration which they demand, and we cannot hope to say any thing very new or interesting in this place on a subject on which so much has been already written. One opinion is implied in what has been said above, that, even admitting classical studies to possess all the merits for which their fondest advocates contend, one year may be profitably subtracted

from the time now employed in preparation for the public examinations, and devoted to the study of natural and moral philosophy and political economy. It cannot be disputed that the present system is calculated to produce habits of accurate investigation, and laborious exertion, totally unknown in those seminaries where education is carried on by the popular mode of public lectures; though we are inclined to think that these and all the other advantages of this system are too dearly purchased by the neglect or exclusion of the sciences already mentioned during a period of time so inconsistent with the shortness of human life. Were the alteration made which we have ventured to suggest, there cannot be a doubt that Oxford would soon afford the model of a system of public education far more perfect than any of which the world can at present boast.

REVIEW OF SCIENCE.

In the last volume of the Annual Register, we gave a historical view of the progress of the different sciences, from the first dawnings of philosophy to the present times. This view, though much shorter than we could have wished, was as extensive as consisted with our limits. Our object, at present, is to lay before our readers a view of the additions which have been made to the different sciences during the course of the year 1809-10. Though we shall confine ourselves as nearly as possible to that period, it will not be in our power to do so entirely; for we cannot always make a discovery intelligible to our readers, without laying before them the circumstances, or the train of investigation, that led to it, which may sometimes oblige us to go farther back than the period of which we professedly treat. We must warn our readers, too, that the present period is unfriendly to science of almost every description. The awful contest in which Europe is engaged has a tendency to withdraw the attention of men from the peaceful pursuits of science, and to fix them upon political considerations. The iron hand of despotism has crushed some of the finest regions of Europe, and banished from them even the freedom of scientific investigation. Some of the most illustrious ornaments of the sciences on the continent have been reduced to abject poverty. Even in France, the country which has been the instrument employed in crushing the other nations of Europe, the trade and manufactures have been nearly annihilated, and learning, as a necessary consequence, has been discouraged and has declined. Britain, favoured by its insular situation, by its naval superiority, and by the energy of its government, has hitherto escaped the storm which has laid waste almost every other part of Europe. It is in Britain, accordingly, that the greatest scientific discoveries have been made.

Whoever has paid any attention to the history of the sciences, must be aware that there are certain æras when the general attention of scientific men is drawn to peculiar sciences almost exclusively. Thus, for example, during the greatest part of the seventeenth century, mathematics almost solely occupied the attention of scientific men. About the middle of the eighteenth century, electricity became the fashionable study, and every person of a liberal education was under the necessity of ma-

king himself acquainted with that science. For some years past, chemistry has become the prominent object of investigation, and has, in some measure, supplanted the other sciences. It is in chemistry, therefore, that the greatest number of discoveries are to be expected: it occupies the fore-ground of the picture; we shall therefore commence our history with that science.

1. The most splendid discoveries in chemistry which have been made in modern times, owe their existence to an apparatus invented by Volta, an Italian philosopher of great eminence, and first described by him in the Philosophical Transactions for 1800. He found, that when plates of copper, plates of zinc, and wet cloths were piled above each other in regular order, placing the copper lowest, then the zinc, then the wet cloth, then copper again, then zinc, then the wet cloth, and always observing the same order till 40 or 50 pairs of the plates, with wet cloths between them, were raised into a pile, then if the finger of one hand be brought in contact with the bottom of the pile, and the finger of the other hand with the top of the pile, an electrical shock is felt at the instant of contact. If a wire be made to pass from the bottom to the top, so as to complete the circuit, a current of electricity passes through the pile, and continues to pass for a considerable time; this pile got the name of the *Galvanic Pile*, because some discoveries of Galvani gave birth to the investigations which led to the discovery of it. The galvanic apparatus soon underwent considerable improvements. Instead of the pile, Mr Cruickshanks substituted a trough of wood, into which each pair of plates, previously soldered together, was cemented. Between each pair of plates there was a cell, these cells were filled with a liquid, and the trough was fit for action. Various liquids were used, but the most efficacious was found to be a very weak nitric acid. Very considerable improvements were gradually introduced into the trough, both in the size and shape, and position of the plates. The latest and most approved form is this: The trough is made of stone-ware, and is divided into cells by diaphragms of stone-ware, about three quarters of an inch distant from each other. The plates are cut square, having a slip attached to the upper part of each, about an inch high, and thicker than the rest. These slips only are soldered together, so that there is a certain distance between the two plates at every part, except where they are soldered. Each pair is let down into the trough, so that there is a diaphragm of stone-ware between the plates. The liquid is then poured in, and the trough is fit for action.

Almost all the discoveries in chemistry, which have resulted from the use of the galvanic trough, have been made in England. Messrs Nicholson and Carlisle discovered, that if a wire of platinum or gold be attached to the extremity of the trough at which the zinc plate is, (which we shall call the *zinc end*,) and a similar wire to the copper end, if these two wires be introduced into a glass of water, and placed within a small distance of each other, the water will be decomposed, the oxygen gas being separated from the wire attached to the zinc end, which is the positive end, and the hydrogen gas from the wire attached to the negative or copper end. By the subsequent experiments of Cruickshanks, Wollaston, Davy, &c. it was found that other substances

besides water,—for example, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, ammonia, metallic oxides, &c.—were decomposed by the same energy, and that the power of decomposing depended upon the size of the trough.

But Mr Davy is the person to whom we are indebted for the most important discoveries respecting the action of the galvanic trough. By a most ingenious and satisfactory set of experiments, he succeeded in demonstrating that galvanism has the property of decomposing all compound bodies, provided it be sufficiently strong, that oxygen and acids always separate at the wire in contact with the positive end of the trough, while hydrogen, alkalies, earths, and metals, accumulate round the negative pole. Galvanism then, or electricity, is capable of destroying chemical affinity, however powerful, and of producing repulsion and consequent separation between particles of matter, however intimately combined. From this curious and unexpected law, Mr Davy drew, as an inference, that when bodies unite chemically, they are in opposite states of electricity, the one negative, the other positive; and that when they are brought to the same state they no longer remain united, but repel and immediately separate from each other.

2. It had long been the opinion of chemists, that the fixed alkalies are compounds, but all attempts to decompose them had entirely failed. It occurred to Mr Davy, that the galvanic battery, which he had found so powerful an instrument of decomposition, might be successfully used to separate the constituents of these bodies from each other. Various unsuccessful trials were made; at last he found that, when a piece of potash is left exposed to the air for an instant or two, it becomes sufficiently moist on the surface to conduct electricity. If, in this state, it be placed upon a disc of platinum, connected with the negative extremity of the galvanic trough, and a platinum wire from the positive extremity of the trough be made to touch it, gas is evolved, and small metallic globules, similar to globules of mercury, make their appearance. New experiments informed him, that the gas evolved was oxygen, and that the potash, by the galvanic energy, had been decomposed into oxygen and the metallic substance. One hundred pair of plates of 6 inches square form a galvanic battery sufficiently powerful to decompose potash. Soda is likewise decomposed by the same means, but it requires a more powerful battery. Thus Mr Davy ascertained that potash and soda are metallic oxides. To the metals which constitute their basis he gave the names of *potassium* and *sodium*.

These bodies differ exceedingly from all the metals with which we were previously acquainted. By the galvanic battery, they could only be obtained in small globules; but Thenard and Guy Lussac, two French chemists, discovered a method of obtaining them in considerable quantity. Into a bent gun-barrel, previously coated on the outside with clay, a quantity of iron turnings are introduced; the gun-barrel is then placed in a furnace in such a manner that the iron turnings can be raised to a very high temperature. To one end of the gun-barrel a bent glass tube is luted, containing some mercury, in order effectually to exclude the air. To the other extremity an iron stopper is ground, containing about two ounces of potash, previously exposed to a red

heat. When the iron turnings are raised to a white heat, the potash is melted by means of a chauffer, and suffered to pass slowly through the turnings. It is decomposed; hydrogen gas rushes out of the glass tube in abundance, and after the process is at an end, the potassium is found towards the extremity of the gun-barrel to which the glass tube is luted. This process has not hitherto succeeded in furnishing sodium.

3. Potassium possesses the following properties, as ascertained by Mr Davy. Its colour is white like that of mercury. At the temperature of 100° Fahrenheit, it is as fluid as mercury; at 50° it is a soft and malleable solid; while at 32° it is hard, brittle, and crystallized in facets. It is much lighter than any other metallic body known, swimming in all liquids, even the lightest oils. Mr Davy estimated its specific gravity at 0.770. Its affinity for oxygen is so great, that it cannot be left exposed to the atmosphere without instantly changing its state. The surface is immediately covered with a coat of potash, which absorbs water; this water is decomposed, new potash formed, and in a very short time the whole mass is converted into liquid potash. When thrown upon water, it decomposes that liquid with great rapidity, hydrogen gas is evolved, which holds a little of the potassium in solution, and, in consequence takes fire as soon as it comes in contact with the air. This combustion kindles the potassium, which instantly burns with a kind of explosion. One grain of potassium, when thrown into water, evolves 1.0625 cubic inches of hydrogen gas. Potassium, in like manner, decomposes the water, with which alcohol, ether, and other similar fluids are always contaminated. The liquid, in which it can be preserved for the greatest length of time unaltered, is newly-distilled naphtha: Oil of turpentine likewise answers pretty well. Hydrogen gas dissolves it in considerable quantity when assisted by heat, and forms a compound gas, to which Davy has given the name of pot-assureted hydrogen.

It combines with various doses of oxygen, and of course forms different oxides. The peroxide is readily formed by fusing together potassium and potash. It has a brown colour when hot, but on cooling becomes grey. When exposed to the air, it absorbs more oxygen, and becomes potash. There is reason to conclude from some of Mr Davy's recent experiments, that potassium is capable of uniting with a greater proportion of oxygen than exists in potash, and of forming a peroxide, which readily gives out oxygen when heated.

Potassium combines readily with sulphur and phosphorus, and with all the metals hitherto tried. These alloys are destroyed by water or air, the potassium being converted into potash, and the other metal set at liberty. One part of potassium renders 70 parts of mercury solid, and forms with it a soft amalgam, which is speedily decomposed by water, hydrogen gas being evolved, potash formed, and the mercury set free. Potassium is capable of decomposing all the metallic oxides, and likewise all salts hitherto tried. A very copious set of experiments on the subject was made by Thenard and Guy Lussac. Most of the decompositions were accompanied by combustion.

It follows, from Mr Davy's ex-

periments, that potash is composed of 86 potassium,
14 oxygen,

100

or the oxygen in potash amounts to about one seventh of its weight.

4. The properties of sodium are very analogous to those of potassium.

It is a white metal like silver, and at the common temperature of the atmosphere is solid, but very malleable, and so soft that two pieces of it may be welded together by simple pressure. It begins to melt at 120°, and is completely fluid at 180°. It does not volatilize at a heat sufficiently strong to melt plate-glass. Its specific gravity is 0.9348.

Its affinity for oxygen is similar to that of potassium. Like potassium, it is converted into soda by simple exposure to the air, and when thrown upon water, decomposes that liquid rapidly, hydrogen gas being evolved. It is not soluble in hydrogen gas. Hence the reason why it does not burn when thrown upon water like potassium. Like potassium, it combines with various doses of oxygen. It combines likewise with phosphorus, sulphur, and the metals, and forms alloys as easily decomposable as the alloys of potassium.

Soda, according to the experiments of Mr Davy, is composed of 78 sodium,
22 oxygen,

100

Thus it has been ascertained, that both the fixed alkalies are metallic oxides: a discovery quite unexpected by chemists, which destroys the propriety of the term *oxygen*, invented by Lavoisier; since that principle is not only the former of acids but of alkalies likewise. This is a rude and rather unforeseen shock to the theory of that ingenious philosopher, and points out the impropriety of constructing a language upon the principles of theory alone, as was the case with the chemical nomenclature contrived by the French chemists,—a nomenclature extravagantly praised, but defective and erroneous in some of its most material parts.

5. The striking analogy between the four alkaline earths, barytes, strontian, lime, and magnesia, and the fixed alkalies, rendered it probable that they were similar also in their composition. Indeed it had been long the opinion of certain chemists, that the earths are metallic oxides, and Lavoisier had stated the probability of this opinion in his Elements. It was natural for Mr Davy, after having succeeded in decomposing the fixed alkalies, to apply the same method of analysis to the alkaline earths; but his first attempts were not crowned with success.

He tried to decompose them by the action of the galvanic battery under naphtha, having previously moistened them slightly to make them conductors. In these cases inflammable gas was evolved, and the earths, where in contact with the negative wires, soon became dark-coloured, and small metallic points appeared, which became white when exposed to the air. In these experiments there was reason for believing that the earths had been decomposed; but the quantity of metallic matter evolved was so minute as to elude examination.

An attempt was made to decompose the alkaline earths, by heating them with potassium in glass tubes; but it did not succeed. The earths, indeed, became dark-coloured, but

the glass was always acted on, and no metallic globules were obtained. Mixtures of potash and the earths were fired together, and then exposed to the action of the galvanic battery. By this means metallic globules were obtained less fusible than potassium, and which, when exposed to the air, were converted into potash and a white powder. Hence they must have been alloys of potassium and the basis of the earth employed.

When the earths were mixed with a portion of red oxide of mercury, and exposed to the action of the galvanic battery, globules were obtained, which were alloys of mercury and the earthy basis of the earth employed. But these globules did not increase after the first application of the galvanic battery, and they were too minute for accurate examination. Mr Davy at last succeeded in obtaining satisfactory results, by employing a method suggested by Professor Berzelius of Stockholm. A portion of the earth to be decomposed was placed upon a disc of platinum connected with the positive extremity of the galvanic battery, a globule of mercury was placed upon the earth, and a wire from the negative extremity of the battery was brought in contact with the mercury. The earth was decomposed, and its metallic basis formed an amalgam with the mercury. To facilitate the process, Mr Davy usually mixed the alkaline earth with a portion of red oxide of mercury. The amalgam thus obtained was put into a glass tube filled with naphtha; the naphtha was boiled off, and while the tube was filled with the vapour of that fluid, it was hermetically sealed. Heat was then applied to drive off the mercury. It was easy to drive off a portion of the mercury, but difficult to drive off the whole of it, and obtain the metallic basis of the earth in a state of purity.

6. The metallic basis of barytes, obtained in this way, is a white metal like silver, solid at the usual temperature of the atmosphere, but becoming fluid before ignition. When heated it acts violently on the glass vessel in which the experiment is made. It flattened by pressure, but required a considerable force for this effect. When exposed to the air, it rapidly tarnished, and fell into a white powder, which was barytes. When thrown into water it sunk to the bottom; hydrogen gas was evolved, and it was converted into barytes. It is 4 or 5 times heavier than water. When confined with oxygen gas, it absorbs a portion of it, and is converted into barytes. Hence it follows, that barytes is a compound of this metal and oxygen. The metal of barytes has been distinguished by the name of *barium*.

The metal of strontian possesses nearly the same characters with that of barytes, excepting that, when exposed to the air, or thrown into water, it absorbs oxygen, and is converted into strontian. It has received the name of *strontium*.

The metal from lime is of a similar nature. When heated it burns with a white light and great brilliancy. It has received the name of *calcium*.

The metal of magnesia is similar in appearance to the others. When exposed to the air, or thrown into water, it is converted into magnesia. It is much more easily obtained from sulphate of magnesia than from pure magnesia; probably in consequence of the insolubility of this last in water. This metal has received the name of *magnium*.

7. There are five substances which

are considered as possessing the properties of earths in the greatest perfection, and which some chemical writers have, on that account, called *earths proper*. These are *silica*, *alumina*, *glucina*, *yttria*, and *zirconia*. After the decomposition of the alkalies and alkaline earths, it was natural for Mr Davy to turn his attention towards these bodies, in order to ascertain whether they are not metallic oxides like the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths. Silica and alumina are the most important of these bodies. Their properties have some resemblance to several of the saline bodies. It was, therefore, necessary to ascertain, in the first place, whether they might not be compounds of an acid with some unknown base. When silica was exposed to the action of the galvanic battery, in a golden vessel filled with pure water, potash was evolved; but it was found to be only mixed with the silica, and to have been derived from the potash employed in the original preparation of the silica. The silica itself was not found to be acted on by the galvanic battery thus applied. Hence there was no reason to consider it as a salt.

None of the earths proper are altered when exposed in a state of purity to a powerful galvanic battery. When melted with potash, and exposed to the action of the battery, while still in a state of fusion, metallic globules separate, swim on the surface, and burn with great brilliancy, and small metallic scales remain attached to the platinum wire employed to complete the circuit. These scales burn spontaneously when exposed to the air, and potash and an earthy matter are formed. The same substances are formed if the scales be thrown into water. When an amalgam of potassium, in contact with any of the earths proper under naphtha, is exposed to the galvanic energy for some time, if it be thrown into water, not only potash but an earthy matter likewise is formed. From these and several similar experiments made on the earths proper by Mr Davy, it is rendered probable that they likewise are metallic oxides. He proposes to distinguish their metallic bases by the names of *silicium*, *alumium*, *zirconium*, *glucium*, *and yttrium*.

8. Ammonia is an alkali, the constituents of which were first pointed out by Scheele, and more accurately determined by the experiments of Berthollet. These philosophers had shewn it to be a compound of hydrogen and azote, and M. Berthollet's experiments were considered as rigidly accurate. They had been confirmed by those of Dr Austine. Both of these gentlemen had established that ammonia is composed of nearly four parts by weight of azote, and one part of hydrogen; a determination which was acceded to by all chemists without exception. But after Mr Davy had demonstrated the existence of oxygen in the fixed alkalies, analogy led him to look for it also in ammonia, which is a volatile alkali. He made a set of experiments accordingly, and convinced himself that ammonia is a triple compound of azote, hydrogen, and oxygen. But his experiments were not of that conclusive nature as to produce conviction. But it induced Dr Henry and M. Berthollet, junior, to repeat the analysis of ammoniacal gas with every possible precaution, in order to determine whether oxygen be present in it or not. The method employed originally by Dr Priestley and Berthollet was followed by both these philosophers. Ammoniacal gas, made

as dry as possible, is let up into a glass tube, and exposed to the action of repeated electrical shocks. Its bulk is nearly doubled, and it is converted into a mixture of azote and hydrogen gases. This mixture is fired with oxygen gas, and by that means the proportion of hydrogen present determined, from which it is easy to deduce the proportion of azote. This experiment requires many precautions to secure accuracy. The mercury over which the gas is received ought to be newly boiled, in order to remove all moisture, and the gas itself ought to be well dried by means of pieces of dry potash placed for some time in contact with it.

The result of the experiments of Henry, Berthollet, and the new analysis of Davy, very nearly coincide. By electricity, 100 measures of ammoniacal gas are expanded to 180 measures, and these consist of 74 measures of hydrogen and 26 measures of azote per cent. These experiments do not indicate the presence of any oxygen: azote and hydrogen are the only constituents evolved.

But there is a very extraordinary experiment, first made by Berzelius, and afterwards confirmed and varied by Mr Davy, which it is necessary to consider before we draw any final conclusions respecting the constituents of ammonia. If you take a lump of sal ammoniac, moisten its surface so far as to make it a conductor of electricity, and placing a globule of mercury in a hollow previously made in its surface, bring it in contact with a disc of platinum connected with the positive extremity of a galvanic battery, while a wire proceeding from the negative end of the battery is brought in contact with the globule of mercury, the mercury thus circumstanced gradually swells up to about five times its usual bulk, loses a good deal of its fluidity, and assumes the consistence of butter. In short, it is converted into an amalgam; of course the mercury has combined with a metallic body. If this amalgam be plunged into water, a portion of hydrogen gas is disengaged, the mercury immediately resumes its original state, and some ammonia is found dissolved in the water. From these facts it is scarce possible to avoid concluding, that, by the galvanic energy, assisted by the presence of the mercury, the ammonia has been decomposed, that its basis is a metal which amalgamates with the mercury, that when the amalgam is plunged into water, the metallic basis decomposes the water, combines with its oxygen, and is converted into ammonia, while the hydrogen of the water is set at liberty. But, if these conclusions be well founded, it follows that ammonia is a compound of a metallic basis and oxygen; a conclusion very different from that drawn from the decomposition of ammonia by electricity. This metallic substance evolved from ammonia by the galvanic energy has received the name of *ammonium*. All attempts to procure it, except in the state of an amalgam, have entirely failed. Indeed the quantity of it present in the mercury is so small as to bid defiance to our methods of investigation. A globule of mercury weighing 50 grains combines only with about $\frac{1}{700}$th part of a grain of ammonium. That so minute a portion of matter added to the mercury should make so great an alteration in its properties, is one of the most extraordinary facts hitherto observed in chemistry.

In order to reconcile this experiment with the analysis of ammonia by ordinary electricity into hydrogen

and azote, we are under the necessity of concluding, that either hydrogen or azote, or both, are compounds, containing oxygen as one of the constituents. The simplest theory would be to consider hydrogen as a metallic body in a gaseous state, azote as an oxide of hydrogen, and ammonia as a peroxide of the same body.

A very curious set of experiments made by Mr Davy on the action of potassium on ammoniacal gas, seemed at first to lead directly to these conclusions. The ammonia was absorbed, and the potassium converted into an olive-coloured substance. When this substance was heated, (supposing water excluded,) it gave out hydrogen and azote, the constituents of the ammonia absorbed; but the proportion of hydrogen was greater and that of azote smaller than they ought to have been. Hence it was concluded that the azote had been partly decomposed, and that hydrogen had been evolved as one of its constituents. But when these experiments were repeated by Mr Davy with a more perfect apparatus, the proportion of hydrogen and azote obtained corresponded nearly with the usual proportions obtained by the decomposition of ammonia by electricity. We have no other proof therefore of the compound nature of azote than the singular amalgam above described; but that proof is almost equivalent to a demonstration. Hence it appears to follow, that ammonia contains oxygen as a constituent, but that the oxygen exists only as one of the component parts of azote. Hydrogen, it would seem, is the other constituent part of that substance.

9. Boracic acid has long eluded the attempts of chemists to ascertain its composition. Crell made a set of experiments several years ago, from which he concluded that he had decomposed it, and that its basis was a substance similar to charcoal. Oxygen from analogy was considered as one of its constituents. Hence it occurred to Mr Davy, that potassium might be employed with effect to separate its basis from the oxygen with which it was united. He made some experiments soon after the discovery of that metal, but did not prosecute the subject far. Meanwhile Thenard and Guy Lussac, by mixing boracic acid and potassium, and heating the mixture in a copper tube, succeeded in decomposing it, and examined the properties of its basis in detail. Before the result of their experiments reached Britain, Mr Davy again turned his attention to the subject, succeeded in decomposing the acid by a similar process, and published a very elaborate and complete account of its properties. He gave to the basis of boracic acid the name of *boracium*. To obtain *boracium*, two parts of potassium and one part of vitreous boracic acid are mixed together, exposed in a copper or iron tube to a heat gradually raised nearly to redness, and kept two or three minutes in that heat. The whole is allowed to cool, and the contents of the tube are washed out with water. The potash formed during the experiment is saturated with muriatic acid, and the whole is thrown upon a filter. The boracium remains upon the filter. It is to be well washed and dried.

Boracium, thus obtained, is a substance of a dark olive green colour, without either taste or smell. It is very friable, and its powder does not scratch glass. In close vessels it may be exposed to any degree of heat whatever, without undergoing any change. When heated in the open

air, or in contact with oxygen gas, it takes fire at a temperature below the boiling point of olive oil, and burns with a red light, sparkling like charcoal, and is converted into boracic acid. It is difficult to burn it completely, because the boracic acid first formed forms a vitreous crust, which protects the residue of the boracium from the action of the oxygen. When this crust is washed off, the boracium is found in the state of a black matter, which does not take fire till it be heated nearly to redness, and which absorbs less oxygen during its combustion than the olive-coloured matter. Hence it is probable that it is an oxide of boracium. From the experiments of Mr Davy, it appears that boracic acid is composed of

100 boracium,
200 oxygen.

300

Boracium is a nonconductor of electricity. It is not altered by water. It combines with sulphur, but not with phosphorus, hydrogen, azote, or mercury. It unites with the fixed alkalies, and forms with them pale olive-coloured compounds, which give dark precipitates when decomposed by muriatic acid. It burns in oxymuriatic acid, detonates with nitre and hyper oxymuriate of potash, effervesces with nitric acid, and is converted into boracic acid, blackens sulphuric acid, and produces no effect on muriatic and acetic acids.

Mr Davy has endeavoured to shew that it still retains oxygen. When mixed with potassium and heated to whiteness, it becomes similar in lustre to plumbago, effervesces slightly with water, and when exposed to the air, soon acquires the common appearance of boracium. From these facts Mr Davy suspects that the basis of boracium is of a metallic nature.

10. The *fluoric acid* discovered by Scheele as one of the constituents of the stone called *fluor spar*, or *fluate of lime*, is one of the most singular substances in nature. It has not been so much examined as it deserves, chiefly on account of the difficulty of obtaining it in a state of purity. When obtained in the usual way by heating a mixture of fluor spar and sulphuric acid in a glass vessel, it is a gaseous body, holding in solution a considerable quantity of silicious earth which it has taken from the glass vessel. This foreign body disguises its properties so much, that we cannot determine its exact nature when thus obtained.

Thenard and Guy Lussac endeavoured to procure it free from every mixture of foreign matter. For this purpose they mixed together vitreous boracic acid and fluor spar in an iron tube, and exposed it to a strong heat. Gas came over in abundance. This gas did not act on glass vessels like common fluoric acid gas. When mixed with air it smoked, indicating a strong affinity for vapour. Water absorbs it in great quantities; and, when saturated with it, is limpid, smoking, and very caustic. Heat expels about one fifth part of the gas, but the rest remains so obstinately fixed, that it cannot be separated from the water by heat. The liquid thus prepared is a heavy limpid acid, having very much the appearance of sulphuric acid. It is equally caustic; its boiling point is considerably higher than that of water, and it may be distilled over without alteration. It chars vegetable substances like sulphuric acid, and when distilled with alcohol, forms a peculiar ether. This

remarkable acid is a compound of fluoric and boracic acids. Thenard and Guy Lussac, the discoverers of it, have given it the name of *fluo-boric acid.*

When fluor spar and sulphuric acid are heated in leaden vessels, no gas whatever is obtained, but only an acid liquid, consisting of fluoric acid and water. When this liquid is exposed to the air, it emits vapours. When mixed with water, it becomes hot, and even enters into ebullition. When brought in contact with glass, it acts upon it, becomes hot, and is converted into siliciferous fluoric acid gas. When allowed to touch the skin, a white spot is formed with the pain of a burn, which terminates in a blister. When brought in contact with potassium, a violent combustion takes place; hydrogen gas is evolved, and fluate of potash and water disengaged.

When potassium is placed in contact with siliciferous fluoric acid gas, a white crust gradually covers its surface. When heat is applied, the metal bursts through the crust, gradually changes its colour, and at last breaks out into a most splendid combustion. The fluoric acid gas disappears, and a chocolate-coloured mass remains, partly at the bottom of the retort and partly sublimes. Some hydrogen gas is evolved, but the proportion of it diminishes according to the care with which the fluoric acid gas has been dried. The chocolate-coloured mass, when viewed under the microscope, appears a heterogeneous mixture of three different substances. It effervesces in water, and burns when heated in the open air, and is converted into a white saline mass. There can be little doubt that in this experiment the fluoric acid is decomposed; but its basis remaining combined with the potash formed, and being likewise mixed with siliceous matter, it has not been possible to ascertain its nature. Mr Dalton indeed draws a different consequence from the experiment. He thinks that the hydrogen gas evolved constitutes the basis of the fluoric acid gas, and hence considers it as a compound of oxygen and hydrogen: but the experiment does not seem to warrant any such conclusion.

11. Muriatic acid is one of the chemical substances which has been the longest known and in the most common use ever since men began to make experiments on metallic bodies. Many attempts have been made to decompose it, but it resisted all the efforts of the most indefatigable chemists, and baffled all their skill. The discovery of potassium induced Mr Davy to apply the action of that powerful separator of oxygen, in order if possible to detect its base. The experiment was unsatisfactory. Thenard and Guy Lussac made the same experiment with a similar result. The failure was ascribed to the presence of water in the acid gas. A set of experiments was made by these gentlemen, in order to deprive the gas of water, and to prepare it quite free from water. The conclusion which they drew from these experiments was, that the compounds containing the acid cannot be decomposed unless water be present, because muriatic acid gas cannot exist in a separate state, unless it be united with a certain portion of water. Water then, it followed, was an essential constituent of muriatic acid gas. This was a very singular conclusion. We are acquainted with about 23 gaseous bodies. Now water does not appear to be essential to the gaseous state of

any of them except muriatic acid; why then should it be essential to the constitution of that gaseous body?

There is a very remarkable gaseous body first discovered by Scheele, and called by him *dephlogisticated muriatic acid*; afterwards examined with much care by Berthollet, and called by him *oxymuriatic acid*, because he considered it as a compound of muriatic acid and oxygen. In this conclusion all scientific chemists agreed with him; and it was the current opinion that the oxygen in this substance was but loosely combined. Hence the reason of the very powerful manner in which it acts on combustibles, setting them on fire, in many cases, by simple contact. Thenard and Guy Lussac were induced to examine this gaseous body anew, on the supposition that it would be easy to deprive it of its oxygen, and thus to obtain muriatic acid in a state of purity, and proper for attempting its decomposition. But their efforts were not crowned with success. The results, however, which they obtained, were exceedingly curious and unexpected. They found that no substance, not even charcoal, is capable of depriving oxymuriatic acid of oxygen, and reducing it to the state of muriatic acid, unless it contains water, or at least hydrogen, which, in their opinion, combined with the oxygen of the acid, and formed water. Hence the muriatic acid, whenever it was obtained, was always in its usual state, and of course contaminated with water. Their experiments led to the conclusion, that oxymuriatic acid, instead of being a loose compound, is one of the most intimate combinations in nature, and its two constituents cannot be separated directly by any agent in our power. No degree of heat alters its nature, and it never assumes the state of muriatic acid, unless water or hydrogen be present.

These unexpected results induced Mr Davy to turn his attention to the subject, and to endeavour to deprive this gaseous body of oxygen. But all his endeavours were equally unsuccessful. Well-burnt charcoal may be kept by means of the galvanic battery, in a white heat in this gas, when well dried, without producing the smallest alteration on it. When phosphorus is burnt in it a solid matter is obtained, which shews no indication of containing phosphorus, or phosphoric acid, and which, when placed in contact with ammoniacal gas, absorbs it, and is converted into a white, tasteless, insoluble substance, having a strong resemblance to silica in its properties. When tin or any metal is burnt in this gas, no indication appears of the formation of an oxide. In short, no oxide or acid can be separated from any of the products formed by means of this gas, unless we employ water in the first place to separate the excess of acid. When equal bulks of oxymuriatic acid gas and hydrogen gas are mixed together in a close vessel, no change takes place in the dark, but if they be exposed to the light they gradually disappear, and muriatic acid gas is found in their place. If this mixture be exposed to the sun's rays, as was first observed by Mr Dalton, and by Thenard and Guy Lussac, it takes fire, and explodes; if the light be not strong, it merely disappears rapidly, and assumes the form of muriatic acid gas, which, if the experiment be made over water, is instantly absorbed. The diminution of bulk which takes place when this experiment is properly made, does not exceed $\frac{1}{20}$th of the

whole. In all likelihood it would be less than this if the gases were quite pure and dry.

Now it deserves attention, that the specific gravity of muriatic acid gas is nearly the mean between that of oxymuriatic acid gas and hydrogen gas.

The specific gravity of oxymuriatic acid gas is	2.470
Hydrogen gas . .	0.074
The mean of which is . .	1.272
Sp. gr. of muriatic acid . .	1.278

From this last fact, compared with the impossibility of decomposing oxymuriatic acid, Mr Davy has drawn as a conclusion, that it is not a compound, as has hitherto been supposed, but a simple substance, and that muriatic acid is a compound of oxymuriatic acid and hydrogen united in equal bulks. This conclusion is remarkably supported by the comparison of the specific gravities of these different gases, and by the small change of bulks which takes place when a mixture of oxymuriatic and hydrogen gases is changed into muriatic acid.

This opinion of Mr Davy is very nearly the same with the theory of Mr Scheele, the original discoverer of the oxymuriatic acid. Mr Davy has supported it with much ingenuity and sagacity, and by a great number of new and curious experiments, in two dissertations, which reach beyond the period of our history, and upon which, therefore, we cannot enter at present. The subject cannot be considered as completely decided; but, in our opinion, the weight of evidence is on the side of Mr Davy's theory. The most formidable objection, an objection which Mr Davy has not yet removed in a satisfactory manner, is the great quantity of oxygen obtained when hyperoxymuriatic of potash is heated. Now this salt is formed by causing a current of oxymuriatic acid to pass through a solution of potash in water.

It is obvious, that if Mr Davy's theory prove correct, the term oxymuriatic acid applied to this simple substance is improper. Mr Davy has proposed to distinguish it by the name *chlorine*, derived from the green colour which it has when in the gaseous state.

If the nature of this substance, as suggested by Mr Davy, prove accurate, a very great alteration must be made in the presently received theory of chemistry. There will now be two simple supporters of combustion, namely, oxygen and *chlorine*, and two distinct sets of compounds formed by the union of each with combustible bodies. Muriatic acid is a compound of chlorine and hydrogen. It combines likewise with sulphur and with phosphorus, and forms bodies which are decomposed when placed in contact with water, and resolved into muriatic acid and sulphuric and phosphoric acids. With charcoal it does not combine. With the metals it unites, and forms those compounds denominated *butters* by the old chemists, and improperly called *muriates* by modern writers. Thus what is called muriate of silver is a compound of chlorine and silver, fuming liquor of libavius, a compound of chlorine and tin; and common salt, a compound of chlorine and sodium. Mr Davy proposes to distinguish these compounds by the names of the basis and the terminations *ine* or *ane*. Thus muriate of silver he calls *argentane*, muriate of barytes, *barytane*, &c.

12. Having detailed at sufficient length the important discoveries of

Mr Davy, we must now turn our attention to Mr Dalton, one of the most ingenious and industrious philosophers of the present day. By the introduction of a very simple but most important theory, he has contributed very essentially to the improvement of chemical analysis, and to the accuracy of our notions respecting the constitution of compound bodies. According to him, when substances combine together, they unite either to each other atom to atom, or one atom of the one combines with a determinate number of atoms of the other. Water, for example, is composed by the union of one atom of oxygen with one atom of hydrogen. Now water is a compound of about 87.5 parts by weight of oxygen, and 12.5 of hydrogen, or of 7 parts of oxygen, and 1 of hydrogen. Hence we know that the relative weights of an atom of each of these bodies are to each other as 7 to 1. Therefore, if we denote the weight of an atom of hydrogen by 1, we must denote that of an atom of oxygen by 7. In like manner, ammonia is composed of an atom of hydrogen, combined with an atom of azote. Now it consists of 81.5 parts by weight of azote, 18.5 parts of hydrogen, or nearly of 4.5 azote, and 1 hydrogen. Hence, if the weight of an atom of hydrogen be represented by 1, that of an atom of azote will be 4.5. In like manner, from the analysis of carbonic acid, an atom of charcoal will be found to weigh about 5, an atom of sulphur weighs about 13, and an atom of phosphorus about 9.

Now, knowing the relative weights of the different atoms, and the number of atoms which combine, it is easy to determine the composition of any compound, and likewise the relative weight of a particle of it. The following table exhibits a few examples of these determinations, to render them more familiar to the reader :—

1. An atom of hydrogen weighs 1
azote - 4.5
carbon - 5
oxygen - 7
phosphorus 9
sulphur - 13

	Atoms.		*Atoms.*		
2. Water is composed of	1	oxygen and	1	hydrogen.	A particle weighs 8
Ammonia -	1	azote	1	hydrogen.	- - - 5.5
Carbonic acid -	2	oxygen	1	carbon.	- - - 19
Olefiant gas -	1	carbon	1	hydrogen.	- - - 6
Carbureted hydrogen	1	carbon	2	hydrogen.	- - - 7
Nitric acid -	2	oxygen	1	azote.	- - - 18.5
Nitrous gas -	1	oxygen	1	azote.	- - - 11.5
Nitrous oxide -	1	oxygen	2	azote.	- - - 16
Sulphuric acid -	3	oxygen	1	sulphur.	- - - 34
Sulphurous acid -	2	oxygen	1	sulphur.	- - - 27
Phosphoric acid -	2	oxygen	1	phosphorus.	- - - 23
Phosphorous acid -	1	oxygen	1	phosphorus.	- - - 16
Nitrous acid -	1	nitric acid	1	nitrous gas.	- - - 30

By the same mode of proceeding, we may determine the relative weight of an atom of the different metals. The protoxide of a metal is composed of one atom of the metal, and one atom of oxygen, the deutoxide of one atom of metal, and two atoms of oxygen, and so on. Thus, for example, if the protoxide of lead be composed of 100 metal and 4 oxygen, it follows that the weight of an atom of lead is to that of an atom of oxygen as 100 to 4. Therefore, if we denote the weight of an atom of oxygen by 7, we must denote that of an atom of lead by 175. If the protoxide of copper be a compound of 100 metal and 11.5 oxygen, then the weight of an atom of copper must be 60.8.

The same method furnishes us with the relative weight of a particle of the earths and alkalies. For the salts must be considered as composed of a particle of acid united to a particle of base. Thus, sulphate of barytes is a compound of one particle of sulphuric acid and one particle of barytes. Now, by the most accurate analysis, it is composed of 33 parts of sulphuric acid, and 67 barytes. Hence, if the weight of a particle of sulphuric acid be denoted by 34, as in the preceding table, that of a particle of barytes must be denoted by 69. In the same way we may obtain the weight of a particle of the earths and alkalies, as in the following table:—

Potash - - -	42
Soda - - -	28
Barytes - - -	69
Strontian - - -	46
Lime - - -	23
Magnesia - - -	20

Now these numbers, together with the weights of the particles of the acid, give us the relative proportions of the whole class of salts.

	Constituents.	
	Acid.	*Base.*
Thus sulphate of potash -	34	42
soda -	34	28
barytes -	34	69
strontian	34	46
lime -	34	23
magnesia	34	20
Carbonate of potash -	19	42
soda -	19	28
barytes -	19	69
strontian	19	46
lime -	19	23
magnesia	19	20

The supersalts, or those which contain an excess of acid, are formed by the union of two particles of acid with one of base. Thus the super-sulphate of potash is composed of $34 \times 2 = 68$ acid, $+42$ potash. On the other hand, the subsalts, or those which contain an excess of base, are composed of two particles of base united to one particle of acid. Thus borax is composed of two particles of soda and one particle of boracic acid. Calcareous spar, and all the other earthy combinations of carbonic acid, as they are commonly exhibited, are in reality subsalts, being combinations of two particles of earth with one of carbonic acid. An additional dose of carbonic acid may be made to combine with these earthy bases, but it easily makes its escape again on account of its elasticity. The nitrates constitute exceptions to the general rule. They are composed of two particles of acid and one particle of base united together. They are all of course supersalts, though they do not redden vegetable blues.

The triple salts are formed by the

union of a particle of each of the salts which enters as a constituent. Thus tartrate of potash and soda, or Rochelle salt, is composed of a particle of tartrate of potash united to a particle of tartrate of soda.

In the same way the metalline salts admit of analysis. They are usually composed of a particle of oxide united to a particle of acid. But to enter into particular details would oblige us to extend this article too far.

Such is a short sketch of Mr Dalton's most curious and important theory. It applies to all the compounds which have been analysed, especially to the salts, with such uncommon precision, that it is impossible for the most sceptical chemist, who takes the trouble to examine the subject with sufficient care, to refuse his assent to it. For further details respecting this theory, we refer the reader to Mr Dalton's New System of Chemical Philosophy, two volumes of which have been published; or to the third volume of Dr Thomson's System of Chemistry, 3d or 4th editions, where the subject is stated at considerable length.

13. Some additions have been recently made to our knowledge of animal substances, and of some of the animal functions, which deserve to be noticed. Mr William Brande has analysed a considerable number of urinary calculi, which are deposited in the Hunterian Museum in London, and has corrected some errors of preceding experimenters, and contributed some additional facts of his own.

Preceding experimenters had detected a considerable number of substances in urinary calculi; the principal of which are uric acid, phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, oxalate of lime. Fourcroy and Vauquelin had announced also urate of ammonia as a pretty common constituent; but Mr Brande has shewn that they were misled, partly by the urea, and partly by other alkaline salts, with which the uric acid was mixed. Urate of ammonia, it would appear from his experiments, is never found in urinary calculi.

The calculi formed in the kidney are usually composed of uric acid; though, when they lodge in that organ, they are sometimes coated over with the phosphates. Calculi composed of oxalate of lime are much rarer than any of the other species.

Mr Brande has shewn that the medicines usually prescribed do not act as solvents, but often produce an additional deposite of calculous matter; the alkalies diminish the proportion of uric acid in urine; but they tend to increase the deposite of the phosphates. Acids, on the other hand, promote the depositions of uric acid.

14. The phenomena of respiration have attracted the particular attention of chemists, ever since the discoveries in pneumatic chemistry enabled them to ascertain the changes produced upon the air by drawing it into the lungs. Priestley, Goodwin, Menzies, Lavoisier, and Davy distinguished themselves particularly in these inquiries. It was ascertained that a portion of the oxygen of the air drawn in disappeared, and that a quantity of carbonic acid gas was found in its place; but doubts were entertained whether the bulk of the air inhaled was diminished, whether the azote which it contained was diminished, and what was the proportion of the carbonic acid formed to the oxygen withdrawn. A very accurate set of experiments has been made by Messrs Allen and Pepys to elucidate

these particulars. The apparatus used was simple and ingenious, and every precaution was taken to ensure accuracy. The following may be considered as results established by these experiments.

The bulk of the air is not altered by respiration; the azote is not altered, but remains invariably the same.

The carbonic acid formed is just equal in bulk to the oxygen which has disappeared. The air drawn into the lungs comes out loaded with about nine per cent. of carbonic acid gas. The quantity of this gas given out by a middle-sized man is 302 cubic inches in eleven minutes, which amounts to rather more than eleven ounces troy of carbon in 24 hours. When oxygen gas is breathed, a portion of it is replaced by azotic gas. This singular result cannot be accounted for in the present state of our knowledge. It is possible that it may have made its way into the oxygen by some unknown means through the body. When a mixture of hydrogen gas and oxygen gas in the same proportion as common air is breathed, the animal exhibits no symptoms of uneasiness, but always falls asleep. It would appear, therefore, that hydrogen produces a soporific effect when it comes in contact with the lungs. The experiment was made upon a Guinea pig.

Such are the most material discoveries in chemistry that have been made during the period to which our history extends. We deem it unnecessary to collect the insulated facts which have been added to different departments of the science, because it would be impossible to render them intelligible, without entering into much greater details than are consistent with their importance.

II. The investigation of the anatomy and physiology of plants was begun about 150 years ago by Grew and Malpighi; and since their time, many eminent philosophers have devoted their attention to this delightful study. Dr Hailes and Mr Du-Hamel particularly distinguished themselves by their discoveries. The most successful cultivator of this study at present in Britain is Mr Knight. His discoveries have been numerous and important, and he has prosecuted the subject for more than a dozen of years with much zeal and assiduity. One of his dissertations published within the period of our history claims our notice.

It is well known that the sap of plants is absorbed by the roots, and that it moves upwards from these organs to the leaves, where it is digested and converted into the peculiar juices of plants. In trees, it had been ascertained that the sap moves through the alburnum to the leaves; and large vessels, called tracheæ by Grew and Malpighi, and alburnous vessels by Mr Knight, were conceived to be the vessels through which the sap passed. But a set of experiments, recently made by Mr Knight, have rendered this opinion very doubtful, if they have not altogether overturned it. These vessels are always full of air, except during the season when trees bleed. Though they be completely cut through, the sap still continues to find its way to the extremity of the branch, and the branch continues to live. Hence Mr Knight concludes, that the sap moves not through the alburnous vessels, but through the cellular substance of the alburnum. The alburnous vessels he considers partly as reservoirs for the sap, and partly as intended to increase the strength and lightness of the plant, on the same principle as the bones of animals are hollow. The strongest

objection to this opinion is, the force with which the sap issues out at the bleeding season; a force, as Dr Hailes found, able to overcome a column of mercury 34 inches high. Now it is difficult to conceive how it could move with such force through the cellular substance of the alburnum, unless that substance were precisely similar to a vessel, and had the property of contracting.

III. The Linnæan society still continue their useful labours. The ninth volume of their Transactions, published during the period to which our history extends, contains a great number of valuable dissertations, both in the departments of botany and zoology. The botanical papers, as usual, relate, with a few exceptions, to foreign plants, hence they cannot well be abridged. We shall notice some of the most striking novelties in the volume.

The mosses, within these few years, have undergone a great change in their botanical arrangement. A great number of new genera have been invented, and the old genera, especially the brium, hypnum, and mnium, have been subdivided. These subdivisions must be admitted to be great improvements. They simplify the characters, and, by diminishing the number of species belonging to each genus, diminish the labour of finding the botanical name of every particular mosa. Dr Smith has added a new genus to the number, to which he has given the name of Hookeria, in honour of Mr Hooker of Norwich. The characters of this new genus are the following:

The capsule is ovate, and finely reticulated, from a scaly, lateral perechetium. The peristomium has sixteen teeth, both internally and externally, and internally it is membranaceous. The calyptra is reticulated and entire.

There are ten species described, all of them foreign, except one, formerly called hypnum lucens, which is a native of Britain; the rest are chiefly from New Zealand and New Holland.

The genus *lichen* constitutes one of the most difficult and interesting among the cryptogameous plants. It is exceedingly numerous; no fewer than 360 species, natives of Britain, having been already described. Dr Acharius has lately published a most interesting work upon these plants. He has subdivided them into a variety of new genera, which greatly facilitates their investigation, and has very much improved the method of describing these plants. His new division deserves to be adopted. Mr Dawson Turner, who has distinguished himself so much in the description of cryptogameous plants, has published an account of eight new British lichens, accompanied by very accurate engravings. They are all natives of the south of England, and were all first observed by Mr Burrer. Some of them are new species.

One of the most difficult genera of the syngenesia class of plants is the *hieracium*. Different species of it, ranked among British plants, have never been seen by any living author growing native in our island. The hieracium dubium, and auricula may be mentioned as examples. Dr Smith has published a historical detail of all the facts known concerning these two species, which are arranged among British plants on the sole authority of Hudson. The hieracium murorum of Linnæus is the variety B of the Flora Britannica. What has hitherto been described as the hieracium sylvaticum was placed among the

British plants on the authority of Ray, who mistook a variety of the cinerarea integrifolia for a hieracium. A new species of hieracium, the cerinthoides, has been found in the Highlands of Scotland by Mr Don.

Various additions have beeen made to zoology, both British and foreign, the most remarkable of which we shall here notice. It will not be expected, however, that we should notice the different systematic works which have appeared in different countries during the period to which our history extends: these must unavoidably be in a great measure compilations.

Mr Kirby, who had already distinguished himself by several valuable papers on insects, has published a description of a new genus of insects, to which the name of Apion has been given. He has described 61 species; most, though not all, of which are natives of Britain. Several of them are quite new. Most of these insects had been previously arranged under the genus curculio of Linnæus, or the attelabus of Fabricius. Mr Kirby has shewn that they possess a well-marked generic character.

Mr Marcham, well known for his valuable writings on insects, has published an account of a new genus of insects from New Holland, to which he has given the name of Notoclea. He has described and given figures of 20 species. These insects, however, are not absolutely new. They are described in Latreille's *Genera Crustaceorum, et Insectorum*, published at Paris in 1807, under the name of *Coccinalloides*.

Colonel Montagu, one of the most distinguished and indefatigable of the British zoological writers, and well known by his ornithological dictionary and other valuable works, has made several important additions to the stock of British animals. We shall mention the principal.

The cancer or crab genus comprehends a considerable number of species. Mr Montagu has described the following, most of them not previously known to occur upon our shores. They were chiefly found on the coast of Devonshire. Cancer floridus, tumefactus, denticulatus, astocus subterraneus, astocus stellatus, astocus multipes, astocus gibbosus, gammarus locusta, gammarus pulex, gammarus saltator, gammarus littoreus, gammarus grossimanus, gammarus talpa, gammarus rubricatus, gammarus falcatus; in all 15 species. He has likewise described the following species of phalangium and oniscus. Phalangium spinosum and aculeatum; oniscus testudo, gracilis, thoracicus, and squillarum. He has also described several species of British mollusca, a tribe of sea-animals that have not been so much studied as they deserve. The following are those which he has described: *Bulla hydatis*. This is a very singular animal, not referable to any class in the *Systema Naturæ*. Doris longecornis and nodosa; Aphorodita clava; Amphitrite infundibulum; Terebella tentacula; Nereis pinnigera; Halothuria pentactes; and Lucernaria auricula. Of most of these animals he has given figures.

It has been generally believed that there are two species of the *vespertilio ferrum equinum*, or *horse-shoe bat*, differing chiefly in size. But the smaller species has been seldom seen, and by some has been reckoned merely a variety. Mr Montagu has found both of these species together in the south of England, and has ascertained them to be quite distinct. He has published a description of both, confining the trivial name *ferrum equinum* to

the large species, and calling the smaller *vespertilio minutus*. He likewise discovered the *vespertilio barbastellus* in Devonshire. It was known to exist in France, but had not been suspected in England previous to his discovery.

The birds described under the names of falco cyaneus and falco pygargus, and called in English hen-harrier and ringtail, had been suspected to be only the male and female of the same species; but the conjecture had not been verified, and on that account they had been described by naturalists as distinct. Mr Montagu has at last decided the point, and ascertained that the birds constitute only one species, the hen-harrier being the male and the ringtail the female. A servant of the Rev. Mr Vaughan found a nest of these birds, containing three young ones and an addle egg. They were brought up by Mr Montagu till their sex and plumage were distinct, and the result was the discovery above mentioned.

Mr Montagu has found the *sylvia Dartfordiensis*, or Dartford warbler, in England, and has corrected some mistakes committed by Buffon in his account of this bird, who described it under the name of Sylvia Provincialis, and affirmed that it was accustomed to conceal itself among cabbages from its enemy the bat. Mr Montagu has discovered likewise, that the following birds are natives of England: Ardea Æquinoctialis, little white heron; Tantalus Viridis, green ibis; Scolopax Noveboracencis, red-breasted snipe; Glancola Austriaca, Austrian pratincole.

These are the principal additions that have been made to British zoology. Some animals from the East Indies and South Sea islands have been likewise figured and described; as, for example, two new species of Didelphis from Van Diemens Island, by Mr Harris, and the Ursus Indicus, or Indian Badge, by Colonel Hardwicke.

Such are the principal improvements that have been made in Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, during the period to which our history extends. In the other departments of science the improvements have been less striking; we may therefore, without any breach of propriety, reserve our account of them for the scientific department of our succeeding volume.

HISTORY

OF

THE USEFUL ARTS,

FOR 1809.

From the history of scientific discovery, we are naturally led to detail the progress of the Useful Arts, that branch of knowledge which forms the closest alliance with the necessities and comforts of our species. In this humble department of our work, we cannot expect to witness those higher efforts of the mind which are so frequently displayed in the history of abstract science; but we shall frequently have occasion to notice some of the finest specimens of mechanical genius, and to admire that unwearied exertion of talent among artists of every class, and that perseverance in tracing a principle of construction through all its applications, which have contributed so much to abridge manual labour, to multiply the resources of industry, and to add to that enormous power which man already possesses over the material world.

Though the present state of the continent is highly unfavourable to the execution of this part of our plan, we shall endeavour to supply the deficiency of foreign intelligence, by a more copious account of the inventions and discoveries which have been made in our own country, and by extending our arrangements for obtaining articles of intelligence which have not appeared in any other work.

Though the block-machinery at Portsmouth was invented previous to the year 1809, yet as no account of it has yet been given to the world, except in one work which is newly published, we shall present our readers with an account of the singular mechanical process by which ships' blocks, of various kinds and sizes, are prepared for the navy. The machines by which this operation is effected are perhaps the most splendid and ingenious that have ever been erected in the whole world, and entitle their inventor to a high rank among the mechanics of the present age. In the year 1802, a patent for this invention was taken out by Mark Joambard Brunel, and, at the recommendation of General Bentham, government resolved to erect a set of

block-machines in the arsenal of Portsmouth. The machinery was set to work in 1804, and consists of 44 machines, driven by a steam-engine of 32 horse power. In order to convey some idea of these machines, and of the effects which they produce, we shall trace the whole process from the rough timber to the finished block.

By means of four sawing machines, distinguished by the ingenuity of their construction, viz. the *straight cross-cutting saw*,—the *circular cross-cutting saw*,—the *reciprocating ripping saw*,—and the *circular ripping saw*,—the timber is cut into parallelopipedons of the proper size for the blocks. The blocks in this rude state are taken to the *boring machines*, of which five are used for the purpose of boring a hole for the centre pin, and another at right angles to this, for the commencement of the mortice, which is to contain the sheave. From this machine, the blocks are carried to the *morticing machine*, of which three are used. This beautiful machine gives motion to several chisels in a vertical direction, which mortice out the cavities for the reception of the sheaves. A chip as thick as a piece of pasteboard is cut with the most wonderful accuracy, and these chips are prevented from accumulating, by means of a piece of steel at the back of each chisel, which thrusts them out. The chisels make from 110 to 150 strokes every minute. When the necessary cavities are morticed out, the blocks are taken to the *corner saws*, (of which there are three,) by which all its angles are cut off in succession, by means of a circular saw mounted on a maundrel.

When the blocks are thus sawn into a polygonal figure, they are carried to the *shaping engine*, the object of which is to form the outside of the blocks to the segment of a large circle. For this purpose, ten blocks are fixed by their extreme ends between the rims of two equal wheels fastened upon the same axis. These wheels are then made to move round with immense rapidity, so as to bring the blocks successively against the edge of a fixed gouge, which thus cuts them to their proper curvature. A progressive motion is also given to the gouge, in order to give the block its proper curvature in a direction at right angles to the planes of the wheels between which they are fixed. When one side of the blocks is thus shaped, all the ten blocks, by an instantaneous movement are turned a quarter round, so as to expose another side to the gouge, which shapes them as formerly, and in this way the third and the fourth side are formed of the proper shape. Three of these engines are used for blocks of different sizes.

The blocks are now taken to the *scoring engine*, which is intended to form the score or groove round the largest diameter, for the reception of the ropes or straps of the block.

By these machines are formed the shells of the blocks, which are polished and finished by manual labour. The next part of the operation is the formation of the sheaves, which are made of lignum vitæ. By means of two saws, the *straight saw* and the *circular saw*, the tree of lignum vitæ is cut into pieces approaching to a circular shape, and nearly of the thickness of the intended sheave. These pieces are carried to the *crown* or *trepan saw*, with a centre-bit in its axis. When the piece of wood is properly fixed, the saw is applied against the wood, and cuts it into a circular form with great rapidity,

while it at the same time forms a hole exactly in its centre.

The blocks are now taken to the *coaking engine*, a machine remarkable for the ingenuity which it displays. It is employed to form in the centre of the sheave a cavity of the shape of three small semicircles, arranged at equal intervals round the centre hole formed by the crown saw. This cavity is intended for the reception of the coak, or metal bush, which is made of copper, zinc, and tin, and cast of the same shape as the cavity now formed. When the coaks are inserted into the sheave, the *drilling machine* is employed to perforate the three semicircular projections of the coaks and the wood beneath, in order to fasten the coaks by copper pins put into these holes. The pins being placed in the holes then drilled, are rivetted by means of the *rivetting hammers*, which are made to strike a heavier blow at the end of the operation. The sheave is now carried to the *broaching engine*, and fixed to an axis revolving vertically. A broach or cutter is brought down into the hole in the centre of the coak, for the purpose of enlarging it, and making it truly cylindrical. The sheaves are then finished by the *face-turning lathe*, which has a sliding rest that supports the turning tool, and moves it slowly across the face of the sheave. As the face of the sheave which is thus turned is composed partly of the metal coak, and partly of wood, and as it has been found by experience that different velocities are required for turning wood and metal, the machine has a very ingenious contrivance for changing the velocity when the tool passes from the wood to the metal. Besides the machines which we have enumerated, there are other four; viz. the *turning lathe*, for turning the iron pins; the *polishing engine*, for polishing the iron pins; the *machine for boring very large holes* in any position, which is used for the largest sizes of blocks; and the *machine for making dead eyes*.

No fewer than 200 sorts and sizes of blocks are constantly making by these machines, and more than 1420 blocks are manufactured in the course of a single day. Such of our readers as may be induced by the preceding description to inquire further into the subject, will find their curiosity amply gratified by consulting the article BLOCK MACHINERY in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, which is the first account that has been given of that curious operation, and which is illustrated with five perspective drawings of the principal machines.

A new portable bridge has been invented by Mr James Elmes, Cheapside, London. Bridges of this construction may also be rendered permanent. A description and drawing of this invention will be found in the Philosoph. Magazine, vol. 33, p. 12.

A method of hastening the maturation of grapes has been proposed by John Williams, Esq. For this purpose, a ring of bark, from 1 to 2 eighths of an inch wide, is cut from the trunk of the vine, or from the smaller branches when the trunk is large, so as just to expose the *alburnum* without injuring it. The shoots which come from the root of the vine, or from the front of the trunk, situated below the incision, must be removed as soon as they appear. In every case in which Mr Williams tried this experiment, he invariably found that the fruit not only ripened earlier, but that the berries were considerably larger and more highly flavoured than usual. Mr Williams supposes, that, by cutting through the *cortex* and *liber* without

wounding the *alburnum*, the descent of that portion of the sap which has undergone preparation in the leaf is obstructed, and confined to the branches above the incision, and that the fruit is thus better nourished and brought earlier to maturity. Mr Williams supposes that this practice may be extended to other fruits, but particularly to figs. The preceding method furnishes an explanation of the well-known fact, that vineyards improve every year by age till they are fifty years old, and that the fruit is brought sooner to maturity in old vines. For when the vines become old, the rigidity of the vessels obstructs the circulation of the descending sap, and thus produces the same effect which is obtained by an excision of the bark. See the *Transactions of the Horticultural Society*, vol. i.

A method of painting linen cloth in oil colours, so as to be more pliant, durable, and longer impervious to water than in the usual mode, has been discovered by Mr William Anderson, master painter of his Majesty's dock-yard, Portsmouth. The ingredient which he employs is perfectly simple, being a solution of yellow soap, and the composition is thus made:—To one pound of soap is added six pints of water in a vessel over the fire; in a few minutes after the boiling of the water, the soap will dissolve; whilst hot, it is to be mixed with oil paint, prepared as hereafter directed, and is then fit for immediate use. The above quantity of soap solution will be sufficient to mix with one hundred weight of paint: the first coat to be laid upon the canvas must be entirely of this composition, without first wetting the canvas in the usual way. A very small proportion of it, or none, is necessary in the second coat, and the third coat should be of oil-paint alone. The paint is made in the following manner:—To 96 pounds of English ochre, ground in boiled oil, are added 16 pounds of black paint, being one-sixth in proportion of the ochre; this when mixed forms an indifferent black. The solution, made of one pound of soap and six pints of water, is to be added to this paint, and well united with it: and without the canvas being previously wet, this composition is to be laid upon the canvas as stiff as can conveniently be done with the brush, and this first coat will form a tolerably smooth surface. The second coat is to be formed of the same proportion of English ochre and black, without any soap solution, and the third or finishing coat must be done with black paint as usual. This method has met with such general approbation, that it is employed for all the canvas in his Majesty's dock-yards, and produces a saving of one guinea upon every hundred yards of canvas which is thus painted.

The silver medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, was voted to Mr Anderson for this invention. See the Transactions of the Society for 1807 in the *Philos. Magazine*, vol. xxxiii. p. 151.

A method of raising large stones that are deeply sunk in the earth has been invented by Mr Robert Richardson of Keswick. This effect is produced by the power of a tackle of pullies combined with a windlass. The tackle is fixed to the top of the stone by a cylindrical iron plug, which is simply driven into a cylindrical excavation in the stone of the same shape; the windlass is then turned, and so firmly does the plug adhere to the stone, that it is immediately raised from the

ground, even when it is above four tons in weight. It seems rather difficult to explain the cause of the firm adhesion between the plug and the stone, as the plug is driven into the opening merely by a few blows from a hammer; but we imagine that it arises partly from the great friction between the plug and the stone, and partly from the plug being pressed more against one side of the cavity than another. By this valuable invention, two men can raise as many stones as twenty men could do in the usual way.

The silver medal of the Society of Arts was voted to Mr Richardson for this invention. A drawing and description of the machine will be found in the Transactions of the Society for 1808.

Mr James Pilton, Chelsea, has invented a new fence made of tort elastic wire, which becomes invisible at a comparatively short distance, and is calculated for pleasure grounds. The main wires are drawn out to the thickness of a common quill, and continuous strings of these are inserted horizontally through upright iron stanchions. The interval between the strings is about nine inches, and that between the stanchions seven feet. The horizontal wires, in a state of tension, are fastened to two main stanchions at the extremity of the fence, passing at freedom through holes drilled in the intermediate stanchions. The tension of every horizontal wire is preserved by the superior stability of the extreme stanchions, on the construction of which, and the mechanism of the wire work, the resistance of the whole, as a barrier against heavy cattle, depends. When the extent of the fence is great, the main stanchions are relieved at expedient distances by other principal stanchions. An improved mode of joining the horizontal wires qualifies every part of the length to bear the highest degree of tension. This fence has been used at the royal pleasure grounds at Frogmore, and in various parts by the nobility and gentry. When three feet six inches high, it is found sufficient to exclude the largest and strongest kinds of grazing stock. When raised to the height of five feet six inches, it is sufficient for parks containing deer, which have never been known to leap over it. When it is employed to keep lambs out of plantations, perpendicular wires comparatively slight are interwoven upon the lower horizontal ones. See *Phil. Magazine*, vol. xxxiii. p. 270.

An improved telegraph has been invented by Major Charles Machardy of the island of Jersey. The object of this telegraph is intended to express numbers which may be seen at a distance, and to which words may be referred at pleasure. The number of combinations may be carried to forty thousand, which exceeds by many thousands all the words in the English language. Words may thus be forwarded as fast as they can be looked for in a dictionary; and even whilst only an equal number of letters could have been communicated by the present mode. Another advantage arising from the use of words in telegraphic communications is, that by words of the same meaning in different languages having the same number, correspondence may be carried on from one language into another, which, although not grammatically correct, would yet be sufficiently intelligible.

The silver medal of the Society of Arts was voted for this invention. See the Transactions of the Society for 1808, in the *Philos. Magazine*, vol. xxxiii. p. 348.

Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq.,

has lately proposed a new method of training fruit-trees, the object of which is to communicate permanent health and vigour, and the power of affording a succession of abundant crops, by promoting an equal distribution of the circulating fluids. As we cannot convey to our readers a distinct account of this ingenious method, which is not only founded upon theory, but sanctioned by successful practice, we must refer them to the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, vol. i.

Captain Ball of the royal navy has made a considerable improvement on anchors, to render them more durable and safe for ships; and has also invented a double fish-hook, for preventing the accidents which so often happen both to the ship and the crew in the common method of fishing the anchor. This improvement consists principally in the forming and fixing the shank of the anchor to the stock. The stock is made of two pieces of oak bolted together, and well secured by hoops, in order to prevent the anchor-stock from slipping off the shank. A small square projection was in the common way formerly forged on the shank; instead of this small projection, Captain Ball proposes to extend it on each side of the shank so far as to receive two bolts through each of these extensions. These bolts hold firmly together the two pieces of timber which form the stock, and thus secure the stock fast to the shank of the anchor. Captain Ball was rewarded with the silver medal by the Society of Arts, in whose Transactions for 1808 a drawing and description of the invention will be found.

A simple process for hardening the surface of casts made from plaster of Paris was communicated to the Society of Arts. The cast is boiled for fifteen minutes in a solution of one pound of alum and a pint of water, and is then permitted to dry gradually for a month, by which means the cast acquires a considerable degree of hardness on its surface, and is even capable of receiving a polish by friction, so as to resemble white marble.

A contrivance for preventing doors from dragging on carpets, and for excluding the current of cold air which enters under such doors as are not close to the carpets, has been invented by Mr John Tad. A slip of well-seasoned beech wood, equal in length to the width of the door, and about an inch and a quarter wide, and half an inch thick, is covered with green cloth on the inside, and is hung to the bottom of the door by three small brass hinges. As the door opens, it is drawn up by a concealed spring, and when the door shuts, it is forced down by one end of it, which is semicircular, pressing upon a concave semicircular piece of hard beech wood fastened at the bottom of the door case, and which holds it down close to the floor or carpet, in order to prevent the air from entering under it. See the *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts*, &c., for 1808.

A floating tube for viewing objects under water, and a floating telescope for the same purpose, have been invented by Dr Brewster of Edinburgh. About two years ago, the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen offered their mathematical prize for the invention of a hydraulic tube, by means of which objects might be distinctly seen at the bottom of the sea. The construction of such an instrument is obviously limited by certain conditions. If the sea is ruffled, or in a state of agitation, it is manifestly impossible to see the objects below

by any instrument which is not immersed in the water. Even when the surface is perfectly smooth, and the objects below sufficiently illuminated, they can be perceived distinctly only when the visual line forms a very considerable angle with the surface. It is possible, indeed, to have a contrivance which will counteract the oblique position of the surface with regard to the axis of vision; but as the correction must always vary with the angle of obliquity, and must be adapted to that angle, it cannot be applied in practice till the inclination of the visual line to the surface of the water has been previously ascertained by a geometrical operation. No instrument, therefore, for seeing objects under water can be of any service in which the rays proceeding from the objects below must be transmitted through the surface of the fluid. Hence it becomes a necessary part of the construction, that the instrument shall be partly immersed in the water, and that it shall either float by itself, or be attached to some floating body. Admitting this, therefore, as a principle indispensably requisite in an instrument of general application, it may be thus constructed:—A tube is inserted into a parallelopiped made of wood, or of hollow copper, which floats in the water in such a manner that one half of it is below the surface. Near the lower extremity of the tube is fixed a piece of well-polished plate glass at right angles to the axis of the tube, and cemented to it so as to resist the admission of the water. When this apparatus is plunged into the sea, the floating parallelopiped will keep the tube in a vertical plane, and by moving it round a pivot, it may be directed to any object at the bottom, which will be seen as distinctly as if the surface of the water was perfectly smooth, and the eye placed directly above the object; by this means the irregularities arising from a broken or agitated surface, or from the oblique position of the surface when it is perfectly smooth, are completely removed. If the depth of the water is so great, or the objects so small, that the assistance of the telescope is necessary to perceive them distinctly, the telescope may be fixed in the floating parallelopiped, and used as formerly. It is obvious, however, that the focal length of the object-glass will be lengthened, and, therefore, that the telescope must have a longer tube than is required for common purposes. When the objects at the bottom are obscure, so as to require artificial illumination, this may be effected by means of a second tube, with a plate of glass at its lower extremity, through which the light of a lamp is thrown upon the objects. This instrument may be constructed in such a way as to examine objects situated below a projecting rock, or beneath a boat or vessel, in which the observer may be placed.

The principle on which the preceding construction is founded, may be employed with considerable advantage in microscopical observations. In perusing the writings of those naturalists who have applied the microscope to the examination of minute objects, we shall find that the most perplexing and difficult part of their labour consisted in preserving the insects and substances which they wished to examine. Small insects instantly shrivel up, and lose their natural form as soon as they are killed; and the minute parts of plants suffer a similar change from exposure to the air. Hence Swammerdam and Lyonet killed the insects which they exami-

ned, by suffocating them either in water or diluted spirits of wine. The softness and transparency of their parts were thus preserved during the process of dissection, and when they were completely unfolded, the insect was allowed to dry before it was presented to the microscope. Its parts were consequently contracted, and lost not only their proper shape, but that plumpness and freshness of colour which they possessed when alive.

In order to remedy this evil, insects and other microscopical objects should be plunged either into water, or in diluted spirits of wine, contained in a glass vessel, and the object glass of the compound microscope, or the lens of the single microscope, should also be immersed in the same fluid. The weight of the superincumbent column will press the fluid against the lens, and the substance will be seen with perfect distinctness while its parts preserve their natural form, and receive from the liquid that transparency of colour which is so essential to an accurate examination of minute objects. If the specific gravity of the substance should happen to be less than that of the fluid, it may be preserved from rising to the top by a piece of thin parallel glass, or a small grating of glass fibres, or fine silver wire stretched across the vessel.

Captain Bolton, of the royal navy, has lately proposed an improvement on jury-masts, for which he received the silver medal from the Society of Arts. They are formed from the spare spars usually carried on board king's ships and merchantmen. By means of jury-masts constructed in this way a vessel will be enabled to carry as much sail as with the usual regular mast; hence this contrivance may be of great importance to fleets after a general action, or when they are in want of proper lower masts, either at home or abroad. A drawing and description of this invention will be found in the Transactions of the Society of Arts for 1808.

An improved screw wrench, to fit different sized nuts or heads of screws, has been invented by Mr William Barlow of his Majesty's dock yard, Portsmouth. This wrench is, by means of a nut and screw, adjusted with the greatest care to the exact size required, and in this state it is so steady, that it has been found equal to a solid wrench. See the *Transactions of the Society of Arts for* 1808.

A very ingenious apparatus for yoking horses in thrashing machines, by which they are made to draw or work equally, has been invented by Walter Samuel, blacksmith at Niddry, Linlithgowshire. The horses are so connected to each other by means of ropes and shifting blocks, that the power of all of them is united. If one of the horses relax, another of the horses instantly takes up his rope, and pulls the collar close to his shoulders, so that the former must either exert himself or be pulled backwards. This apparatus can easily be added to any thrashing machine, either when the horses are yoked to low levers, or to limbers fixed to levers placed above the horses' backs. It has been proposed to apply this invention to horses yoked in carriages, but this has not yet received the sanction of practice.

An ingenious blow-pipe has been lately prepared by Mr Farey, junior. It is constructed on the same plan as the great blowing engines for iron furnaces. In this instrument it is not necessary to blow constantly with the mouth, for if the air is forced out of the receiver at intervals, the pressure of the water will expel it in a con-

stant stream, and the operator may take his mouth from the pipe at any time for a few seconds, without interrupting the current of air. See *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, article BLOW PIPE.

A very ingenious method of employing a high fall of water for driving machinery, but particularly thrashing-mills, has been invented by Mr Gladstanes of Castle-Douglas. It resembles exactly the common chain-pump, which consists of a chain of buckets revolving round two wheels. The water is introduced into the buckets, so that one side of the chain-pump being completely loaded with water, the two wheels upon which it moves are thus put in motion. In cases where the quantity of water is small, this contrivance is much superior to an overshot wheel. The buckets continue full in every part of their descent, and when the machine works in back-water, some of the buckets may be taken out, and the lower wheel raised out of the tail-water. This contrivance can also be executed at much less expence than an overshot wheel of the same power.

A machine for beating out hemp-seed and flax-seed has been invented by Mr Ezekiel Cleill. The seeds thrashed by this machine are not so much bruised or injured as by the common way, and the hemp and flax are preserved from any injuries which they suffer from the old method. See *Transactions of the Society of Arts*, vol. xxv.

A very ingenious machine for cutting wood for the purpose of veneering has been constructed by Mr Brunell, the inventor of the block machinery.

The hardest kinds of wood are cut into thin boards, by means of sharp steel cutters held together and fastened by means of screws to a frame. This frame, when properly adjusted, is put in motion, and forces the cutters against the board till the veneer is entirely separated, without the smallest loss of wood. See *Repertory of Arts for* 1810.

An economical method of evaporating the water of brine springs has been invented by Mr Dubutat, and has been employed with great success for twenty years, at the salt works of Moutiers, in the department of Mont Blanc. The water is conveyed by troughs to a large reservoir, where it is left to settle; and thence it passes through other troughs to gradation-houses, about 1100 yards lower down. In its course, it gives out bubbles of carbonic acid gas, and deposits a reddish sediment, which is at first oxide of iron, then a mixture of this with carbonate of lime, and at length almost wholly calcareous carbonate. It passes through four gradation-houses in succession, and comes out of the last at the strength of 18°, and sometimes more; it is then boiled for about 26 hours, or till the salt begins to crystallize, keeping the boilers constantly full; a foulness that rises is scummed off, and the sulphate of lime which it contains is precipitated.

The sulphate of lime being raked out, in winter the evaporation is continued with a slow fire till the whole of the salt is deposited; but in summer a different process is followed, by which all the fuel consumed in the last stage of the operation is saved.

When the solution is brought to the point of saturation, it is conveyed to a reservoir, whence it is raised by a chain-pump to a trough at the top of a wooden building, and extended its whole length. From this trough it runs into a series of very

narrow troughs at right angles to it, and about two yards long; to each of these belong 25 double or endless ropes, 24 lines in diameter, five inches from each other, and fixed 26 feet below. The saline water flowing constantly out at notches cut in the sides of the troughs, trickles down the ropes, round which it forms a very thin coat, displaying a considerable surface to the solvent power of the air. As the water evaporates, the salt is deposited on the ropes: The water that flows down runs into the reservoir, and is pumped up again repeatedly till it is exhausted, when it is suffered to run into the bason that contains the mother-water. The water of a fresh boiling is treated in a similar manner, and seventeen boilings are thus raised in succession, forming one making, which occupies 40 and 45 days. At the end of this period, the ropes are encircled with a cylindrical covering of salt 2.75 or 3.15 English inches in diameter, which is broken off by an instrument made for the purpose. As the preceding process can be performed only in summer, two makings only take place in the course of a year. Every boiling before it reaches this building, deposits 2205 pounds of salt in the boilers, while about 14332 pounds are taken from the ropes, the whole produce of one boiling being about 17332 pounds. This process does not yield so much salt as the one commonly used, for the product of the evaporation of a similar quantity of water by two boilings would be 17332 pounds; but, what is of greater consequence, the salt itself is obtained more pure, and there is a very considerable saving of time and labour as well as of fuel. See *Journal des Mines*, No. 120.

A new anemometer, for measuring the force and velocity of the wind, has been invented by Dr Kirwan. A piece of wood, one foot square, is exposed to the action of the wind, and is covered over with very thin sheet brass, strongly painted and varnished with copal; this piece of wood is fastened at right angles to a sliding horizontal rod, which moves in a wooden pipe or tube 2 inches square, fastened on the top of an upright pole: This sliding wood moves upon brass rollers, and when it is pressed into the tube by the action of the wind upon the wooden frame, it raises a string attached to a number of weights, one pound avoirdupois each. When the wind blows with small force, one or two of these weights are only raised, and when the wind blows with greater force, a greater number of the weights is raised, the number of weights raised being always a balance to the force of the wind upon the wooden frame.

Though this instrument will evidently act as an anemometer, we can by no means admire the contrivance by which a variable resistance is opposed to the action of the wind. This has usually been done by the compression of a spiral spring, or by the elevation of a weight round a centre acting at the arm of a variable lever, and we cannot allow ourselves to think that the contrivance of Dr Kirwan is in any respect an improvement upon these instruments. The compression of a bag of air, and the weight of a column of water, have been successfully employed to measure the resistance of the wind. We conceive, however, that a variable resistance arising from the elevation of a solid out of a fluid lighter than itself, or from the depression of a solid into a fluid heavier than itself, will be found of considerable advantage in the construction of anemometers. A complete

account of Dr Kirwan's anemometer will be found in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy for 1808.

A new musical instrument, called the Clavi-cylinder, has been invented by the celebrated M. Chladni, who has already distinguished himself by his valuable work on the subject of acoustics. The Imperial Conservatory of Music at Paris have drawn up a favourable report of this invention, which they describe as resembling the flute and clarinette in high notes, and the bassoon in the lower keys; they observe, however, that it is more adapted for solemn music than for lively strains. According to Chladni's own description, the clavi-cylinder contains a set of keys, and behind this a glass cylinder, seven centimeters in diameter, which is turned by means of a pedal and a loaded wheel. This cylinder is not the sounding body, but it produces the sound by friction on the interior mechanism. The sounds may be prolonged at pleasure, with all the shades of *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, in proportion as the pressure on the keys is increased or diminished. This instrument is never out of tune; it contains four octaves and a half, from *ut*, the lowest in the harpsichord, up to *fa*.

A new kind of oil, called oil of cabbage-seed, has been manufactured by M. Francois du Salingre of Halverstadt, from the seeds of the *brassica campestris*, or cabbage plant. It is said to equal, in point of purity and yellow colour, the finest oil of Provence; it is inodorous, and has a taste of almonds, which distinguishes it from the oil of rape-seed; it may be substituted for olive oil in sallads, and when used as lamp oil, it gives a bright flame without smoke.

Mr William Skrimshire has proposed to substitute, instead of coffee, the seeds of the *Iris pseudacorus*, flower de luce, or common yellow-water flag, a British plant, which grows in great abundance in some marshes, and by the sides of ditches and rivers. The seeds may be obtained in great abundance, and when deposited in a dry place, will keep well for a long time. When they are roasted in the same manner as coffee, they resemble it much in colour and flavour, but have rather more of a saccharine odour, approaching to that of the extract of liquorice. Though the fresh root is a very powerful cathartic, yet the seeds of the plant are completely destitute of this property. The *aroma* of these seeds may be preserved in the greatest perfection by roasting them in the husks.

M. Blavier has discovered that some ferruginous rocks may be successfully employed as substitutes for emery. The rock which he conceives best fitted for the purpose of polishing metals, marbles, granites, &c. is the micaceous iron ore, which occurs in the hollows and on the summit of the granitic table land, between the left bank of the Aveyron and the Viaur. Its colour is sometimes grey, at others of a deeper or lighter red, but in either case its fracture is steel-grained. These ferruginous rocks exist in the hollows in rounded nodules and in masses, the weight of which sometimes amounts to upwards of 1 cwt.; after the rock was pounded, and the coarser emery extracted, the last deposit of the washing would yield a substance capable of supplying the place of the red oxide of iron, for the last polish given to metals and even glass. By repeating the washings, this powder may be reduced to any degree of fineness. See the *Journal des Mines*, No. 111, page 201.

A new machine, called the Pyreolophorus, which is wrought by the force of air suddenly expanded by heat, has been invented by Messrs Lenieps, and approved by the class of the Sciences of the National Institute of France. This machine is said to have carried up the Soane, with a velocity of double that of the stream, a boat loaded with five quintals, and presenting to the water a prow of the area of six square feet. In another experiment, the pressure exerted on a piston of three square inches was in equilibrio with one ounce, while the fuel consumed was only six grains. It appears from another part of the description, that the stroke of the piston takes up five seconds, so that the six grains were the fuel consumed in that time.

We have in our possession a drawing of a machine of this kind, which was invented by an ingenious artisan of this country before any account of Messrs Lenieps' invention was received here. The air is driven by a forcing pump into a vessel analogous to the boiler of a steam-engine, where it is heated and discharged into a steam-cylinder. The heated air forces up the piston, and operates exactly like steam, with this difference only, that the air, after having spent its force, is allowed to escape through a pipe carried up the chimney. The ingenious author of this contrivance has constructed a small working model of the machine; but it affords us no ground for believing that it will ever be substituted for the steam-engine, except in cases where water cannot be obtained. We should not be surprised to see the explosive force of gun-powder employed as the first mover of machinery.

A method of purifying camphor, by means of potash, has been lately proposed and successfully practised. Two drams of camphor, with considerable empyreumatic smell and dirty, were mixed with one of olive oil and eight of sand, after which 20 grains of pure potash were added, and heat applied; but though it was greater than was necessary for its sublimation, the product was perfectly free from empyreumatic smell, and a little whiter than it generally is.

A guage or measure for standing timber has been invented by Mr James Broad of Downing-street. The instrument is composed of two straight pieces of well-seasoned deal, about 13 feet long, joined together by a pin going through them. A little way from the larger end, is a brass arch, called the index, on which are engraven figures, denoting the quarter girth in feet and inches. In using this instrument, it is only necessary to take hold of the large end, and apply the other to that part of the tree where the girth is required, the instrument being opened so wide as just to touch at the same time both sides of the tree without straining it; the girth will be shewn after allowing for the bark, by the inner edge of the brass on the right-hand leg. A drawing and description of this instrument will be found in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, vol. xxv.

An improvement on tram-plates for carriages on rail-roads has been invented by Mr Charles le Caan. As we cannot easily convey to our readers an account of this invention, we must refer them to the Transactions of the Society of Arts, vol. xxv.

A method of rendering common alum as good for dyeing as Roman alum, has been discovered by M. Seguin, corresponding member of the National Institute. In order to free

it from the iron which it contains, he dissolves 16 parts of common alum, and 24 parts of water, crystallises, and thus obtains 14 parts of alum equal to the Roman, and two nearly equal to that of Liege. This process might be employed in the manufacture of the alum, so as to obtain at first an alum worth one-third more than in its impure state.

A new method of measuring a ship's rate of sailing has been proposed by James Burney, Esq. A line towing astern of a vessel which is passing through the water, will evidently pull against her head-way, and as the ship's way increases or decreases, the pull of the line will also increase or decrease. Mr Burney therefore proposes, that a line of about 20 fathoms should be passed through a pully, so as to go clear out at the stern-port or cabin window, while the inner end of the line is fastened to a loose chain of sufficient weight, on the deck under the pully, or to a number of small weights made consecutive by short intervals of line. Hence, when the ship sails, the chain or weights will be drawn up more or less according to the ship's velocity. It appeared from a trial made with about 20 fathoms of line rather larger than log line, the inner end of which was fastened to a spring steel-yard, that the strength of the pull varied with the rate of sailing. When the boat moved at about 2½ and 5 knots an hour, the pull of the line upon the steel-yard was observed to be equal from 2½ to 5¼ lbs., a variation sufficient for the construction of a scale. Instead of measuring the variable resistance of the water by the compression of a spring, it would certainly be preferable to attach the inner end of the line to a long cylinder immersed almost wholly in a vertical tube filled with water. When the velocity of the vessel increases, this cylindrical weight will rise from the fluid till the additional weight which it thus gains becomes a balance to the increasing resistance of the water. In this case, the length of the scale may be evidently varied at pleasure by employing different weights.

M. Le Normand has invented a method of making excellent copal varnish without colour. In order to select the copal, each piece must be tried by letting fall on it a single drop of very pure essential oil of rosemary, not altered by keeping. Those pieces which soften at the part that imbibes the oil are fit for making the varnish, and the others are to be rejected. The pieces of copal are then to be powdered, and the powder sifted through a fine hair-sieve, and put into a glass, on the bottom of which it must not lie more than half an inch thick. Essence of rosemary being poured upon it to the height of half an inch, and the whole stirred together with a stick for a few minutes, the copal will dissolve into a viscous substance, and the whole will form a very thick fluid. Let it now stand for a couple of hours, after which pour on gently two or three drops of very pure alcohol, which you will distribute over the oily mass, by inclining the glass in different directions with a very gentle motion. In this way their incorporation will be effected. Repeat this operation by little and little, till the varnish is reduced to a proper degree of fluidity. The first drops of alcohol are the most difficult, and require the longest time to incorporate; but the difficulty diminishes as each successive addition is incorporated, or as the mass approaches the state of saturation. When the var-

nish has attained the suitable degree of fluidity, it is suffered to stand a few days, and when it has become very clear, the varnish is to be decanted off.

This varnish is made without heat, is very clear and colourless, may be applied with equal success on pasteboard, wood, and metals, and may be worked and polished with care, indeed better than any known varnish. It may be used on paintings, and singularly heightens their beauty.

A new process for making a beautiful lake colour has been discovered by a German chemist. On a quantity of cochineal pour twice its weight of alcohol, and as much distilled water. The mixture being infused for some days near a gentle fire, and then filtered, add a few drops of solution of tin, and a red precipitate will be formed. Continue two hours to add a little solution of tin till the whole of the colouring matter is precipitated, and then edulcorate the precipitate by washing it in a large quantity of distilled water. When the precipitate is dry, it is then ready for use.

The aloe, which has hitherto been considered only as a medical plant, has been recently applied to many useful purposes. In the East Indies its juice has been employed as a varnish to preserve wood, and even the skins of living animals, from the attacks of worms and insects. An aquatic solution of hepatic aloes has been found of great service to naturalists in preserving young plants from insects, and dead animals and vegetables from putrefaction. According to Perner, a simple decoction of aloes communicates to wood a fine brown colour. M. Fabroni of Florence has extracted a beautiful violet colour from the juice of the fresh leaves of the aloe: exposed by degrees to the air, this colour resists the acids and the alkalies. At first the liquid becomes red, and at the end of a certain period turns to a beautiful purple violet, which adheres to silk by simple immersion without the aid of acids.

M. Degen, a watch-maker of Vienna, is said to have invented a machine by which a person may rise in the air. This contrivance consists of two parachutes of taffeta, which may be folded up or extended at pleasure, and the person who guides them is placed in the centre. M. Dagen is said to have risen by means of this machine to the height of 54 feet, in presence of numerous spectators in Vienna. This invention has directed the attention of some of our own countrymen to the construction of a machine for the same purpose. An account of their labours will be found in our next volume for 1810.

An instrument for throwing light into the interior of the animal body is announced in several of the foreign journals, as the invention of M. Bozzini. It is said to be composed of a recipient, containing the light of tubes for conveying the rays to the cavities which are to be enlightened, and of reflecting tubes for the purpose of transmitting the luminous rays to the eye of the observer. We are disposed to think, that if such a machine has been constructed, it cannot possibly answer the object of its inventor.

A new method of preparing the extract of opium, without any of that smell for which it is distinguished, has been successfully employed by M. Parmentier. Twenty-four ounces of opium being macerated for five days in rain water, boil it for a quarter of an hour with 2lbs. of pulverised charcoal, and after it is strain-

ed and clarified with the white of an egg, 12 ounces of extract will be obtained after suitable evaporation.

A new travelling carriage, which forms a complete habitation, has been invented by M. Franconi. It consists of a body 15 feet long, 7½ wide, and 6 high, elevated 3 feet from the ground upon the wheels of a common curricle. Racks are placed upon the four sides capable of feeding 16 or 20 horses, and the canvas which covers the carriage when in motion may be raised as a pavilion for the purpose of sheltering the horses. The interior of the machine is divided by a partition into two apartments, and there is a gallery in front, to which the traveller can go without alighting. Four horses are only necessary for travelling post with this carriage.

A new and simple method of filtering water has been applied on a large scale by M. Alexandre, for purifying the waters of the Garonne. It consists in merely conveying the fluid through the capillary tubes of a piece of half-worn-out cotton, which will allow the fluid to pass in a state of extreme limpidity.

The pyrolignous acid obtained from the distillation of wood has been applied, by M. Vitalis, to the dyeing of thread and cotton, and the process has been introduced into all the manufactories of Rouen, where black cottons for mourning, which were formerly procured from Holland, are now dyed in a cheap and substantial manner. The colour lasts very long, and is not liable, like common blacks, to turn rusty.

A new method of dividing astronomical and other instruments has been lately carried to great perfection by Mr Edward Troughton of London, one of the most celebrated opticians of the present age. The division of the instrument is accomplished by ocular inspection. The usual tools for graduating are not employed, and the whole operation is so contrived that no error can take place, but what is chargeable to vision, when aided by the best optical instruments for viewing and measuring the most minute quantities. As we cannot convey to our readers a proper idea of this valuable invention, we must refer them to the *Philos. Trans. for* 1809, in which it is fully explained by its author.

A very simple, though a very great improvement in the construction of forcing frames for hot-beds has been made by T. A. Knight, Esq. In the common method the surface of the bed is made horizontal, but, to give some degree of elevation to the glass, the north end of the frame is made nearly twice as deep as the other, so that if the mould was, as it ought to be, of the same depth over the whole bed, the plant would be too far removed from the glass at one end of the frame, and want room at the other end. To remove this inconvenience, Mr Knight proposes to place the hot-bed on an inclined plane of earth raised about 15 degrees, making the surface of the dung and mould parallel with it, and accommodating the shape of the frame to the surface of the bed. By this means, the plants on the mould of the hot-bed are more exposed to the rays of the sun, while the expence of the forcing frame is diminished. Mr Knight has used with great success a hot-bed of this description for forcing grapes. He places the bed three feet from the wall, to which the vines are trained, and introduces their branches into the frame through holes made at the

north end of it, as soon as the first violent heat of the bed has subsided. By this means a most abundant crop may be obtained.

Mr Martin Furnass has invented a new air-tight door hinge, of which an account will be found in the *Trans. of the Society of Arts.*

An improved method of constructing muffles for chemical purposes has been invented by Mr Edmund Turrell. When formed in this new way, muffles are said to be both cheaper and stronger than when manufactured in the common way. See *Trans. of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts.*

A machine for closing boots and shoes in a standing posture has been invented by Mr A. Stass. A drawing and description of it will be found in the *Trans. of the Society of Arts.*

N. B. *Well authenticated Facts for this branch of our Work will be thankfully received, and it is requested that Communications may be addressed under cover to the Publishers of the Register, at No.* 48, *Hanover Street, Edinburgh.*

LIST

OF

PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS, &c.

TAKEN OUT IN THE YEAR 1809.

Jan. 17. For a process of setting blue lead, for corroding the same into white lead. To John Brierly, of River Bank, in the county of Flint. See *Repertory of Arts*, June 1809, p. 11.

Jan. 23. For manufacturing a certain description of wooden boxes, called chip boxes, or pill boxes, of all the various sizes and shapes hitherto made. To James Goddart of Newman street, gent. See *Repertory of Arts*, July 1810, p. 73.

Jan. 23. For an improved method of hanging the bodies, and of constructing the perches of four-wheeled carriages, by which such carriages are rendered less liable to be overturned; and of constructing perch-bolts and collar-braces. To Edward Stracy, of Parliament street, Westminster, Esq. See *Repertory of Arts*, April 1809, p. 289.

Jan. 23. Machine for casting printing types, by which three motions out of five, made in the ordinary method, are saved. To John Peek, of Charlotte row, Fort Place, Bermondsey, Surrey, mill-wright.

Jan. 23. A method for the application of stamps, dies, and piercing tools, to the manufacturing of ears, handles, and bewels for culinary articles of every description, whether in wood, iron, brass, copper, tin, silver, or any mixed metals. To Samuel Whitfield, of Church street, Birmingham, brazier and scale-beam maker.

Jan. 26. For a transcendant ordnance, or improved cannon, for either marine, fort, or field service. To Michael Logan, of Rotherhithe, civil engineer.

Jan. 28. For a method of casting metallic and other bodies, together or separately, in moulds, in the state of fluidity or softness, in order that the said bodies may preserve the figures thus obtained, when they shall afterwards become solid or consistent by cooling, or by any chemical or other change which shall or may take place

or be produced in the nature, order, or proportions, or quantities of the component parts or ingredients of the same. To Anthony George Eckhardt, of Berwick street, Soho.

Jan. 29. Improvements on patent machinery, for cutting and placing paper; also certain machinery for the manufacture of paper by a new method. To John Dickinson, of Ludgate Hill, London, stationer.

Feb. 4. For certain methods of manufacturing various kinds of metal laces, so as to imitate gold and silver laces; and also of manufacturing gold and silver open laces. To George Finch, jun., of King street, Soho, orris weaver. See *Repertory of Arts*, July 1809, p. 65.

Feb. 4. For a new process of freeing tarred ropes from the tar, and rendering them fit for the use of the manufacturer. To Thomas Potts, of Hackney.

Feb. 7. For certain improvements upon a patent open stove, or apparatus for carbonising all sorts of raw fuel and combustibles, and reducing them into superior fuel or coke and charcoal, as well as for extracting and saving during the same process, the oil, tar, pyroligneous vegetable acid and ammoniacal coal liquors; and for extracting and refining all the inflammable air or gas, so as to deprive it of all disagreeable odour during combustion, and rendering the gas itself salutary for human respiration when properly diluted with atmospheric air. To Frederick Albert Winsor, of Pall-mall, Esq. See *Repertory of Arts*, Dec. 1810, p. 6.

Feb. 7. For a mode of construction or arrangement for any building, so as to afford security against fire, with other advantages. To William Congreve, of Cecil street, Strand, Esq. See *Repertory of Arts*, Sept. 1810, p. 981.

Feb. 7. Certain improvements on machines applicable to various kinds of spinning. To Archibald Thomson, of Manchester, engineer.

Feb. 7. For certain improvements in the manufacture of soap, to wash with sea water, with hard water, and with soft water. To William Everhard, Baron Doornik, of Old Lisle street, Leicester Square. See *Repertory of Arts*, Nov. 1810, p. 321.

Feb. 9. For a method of manufacturing cards which are employed in the carding and spinning of flax, tow, wool, cotton, and silk, so as to combine the quality of a fine card with the strength of a coarse one. To John Stead, card manufacturer, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

Feb. 13. For a peculiar construction for the purpose of burning coke and lime, whereby the superfluous heat of the fire used in burning the coke is applied to burning the lime, and also whereby much fire may be rendered perpetual, and which is denominated the "Union and perpetual Kiln." To James Grellier, of Aldborough Hatch, in the county of Essex, Esq. See *Repertory of Arts*, Oct. 1809, p. 259.

Feb. 13. For a thermometer, or machine for ascertaining the heat of bakers' ovens and various other purposes. To Stephen Hooper, of Walworth, in the county of Surrey, gent. See *Repertory of Arts*, Nov. 1810, p. 324.

Feb. 21. For a new method of manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, and other articles, by means of a substitute for thread made of hemp, flax, or other yarns. To David Meade Randolph, a citizen of Virginia, in the United States of America, but at present residing near Golden Square, in the county of Middlesex, merchant, who, in consequence of a communition made to him from his friend and

correspondent residing within the said United States, has become possessed of this method.

Feb. 21. Method of producing fast greens on cotton and various other articles. To Joseph Ilett, of Stratford, in the county of Essex, calico printer. *Repertory of Arts*, July 1809, p. 75.

March 1. Certain improvements in the construction of umbrellas and parasols. To Leger Didot, of Two Waters, in the county of Hertford.

March 1. For a machine by which is counterbalanced the weight of any volume of water, or other fluid, required to be lifted by any steam or water engine, or other machinery, either worked by animals or men, which gains a very considerable power over any machine now in use. To Richard Scantlebury, of Redrath, in the county of Cornwall, brazier. *Repertory of Arts*, Aug. 1809, p. 130.

March 1. For a new method, directed by machinery, of using the screw, by which its mechanical power or its motion is increased. To Edward Steers, of the Inner Temple, Esq. See *Repertory of Arts*, May 1809, p. 361.

March 1. For a new improved hook, for bearing up the heads of horses in drawing carriages. To Abraham Seward, of Lancaster, tinplate worker. See *Repertory of Arts*, June 1809, p. 14.

March 1. For an improved construction of shears for shearing sheep. To Thomas Clatworthy, of Winsford, in the county of Somerset, sheep-shears maker, and John Clatworthy of the same place, sheep-shears maker, his son. *Repertory of Arts*, June 1809, p. 16.

March 4. For a certain machine, instrument, or pen, calculated to promote facility in writing, and also a certain black writing ink or composition, the durability whereof is not to be affected by time or change of climate. To Frederick Bartholomew Folch, of Oxford street, and William Howard, of Bedford street, Lockfields, in the county of Surrey. See *Repertory of Arts*, Sept. 1809, p. 206.

March 9. For improved methods of raising or supplying tubes or lamps with oil, so as to remove away the shade of the vessel containing the oil, and in form and use equal to any mould or wax candle, which is denominated Proctor's Spiral Argand and Candle Lamp. To William Proctor, of Sheffield, optician. *Repertory of Arts*, Aug. 1809, p. 132.

March 20. For a machine for the making and manufacturing of bobbin lace, or lace nearly resembling foreign lace. To John Heathcoat, of Laughborough, in the county of Leicester, lace manufacturer.

March 20. For an improvement in the construction of tables, chairs, and stools, for domestic, military, and naval service, and in the packing of the same. To James Hakewell, of Beaumont street, in the parish of St Mary-le-bone.

March 20. For a machine or machinery for raising, lowering, drawing, driving, forcing, impressing, or moving bodies, substances, materials, fluids, articles, or commodities. To Simeon Thompson, of Maddon street, Hanover square.

March 20. For a new mode of ornamenting and painting all kinds of japanned and varnished wares, of metal, wood, paper, or any other composition, and various other articles. To Charles Valentine, of the parish of St James, Clerkenwell, japanner. See *Repertory of Arts*, May 1810, p. 323.

March 28. For a machine or instrument to be applied to stoves or grates, for preventing accidents by fire, and whereby the fires in stoves or grates may be put out and extinguished with safety and facility. To James Yonnie, of Theobald's Row, Middlesex, smith.

March 29. For a new street and hall lamp, and the necessary apparatus for expediting the trimming, lighting, and cleansing the said street and hall lamp. To Elizabeth Perryman, of Greek street, Soho, Middlesex.

April 3. For sundry apparatus or machinery for accelerating the manufacturing of felt or stuff hats, and for cutting and removing by machinery the furs of beavers, rabbits, and the whole variety of skins, the furs or wool of which are used for the purpose of hat-making. To Richard Willcox, of the parish of St Mary, Lambeth, Surrey, mechanist.

April 3. For certain machinery for facilitating the manufacture of stuff, wool, and other hats and bonnets felted. To Richard Willcox, of the parish of St Mary, Lambeth, Surrey.

April 3. For an improved mode of constructing buildings, by which great expence, labour, and time is saved, and the buildings secured from dry rot, with other advantages. To John Thomas Groves, of Great Scotland Yard, Whitehall, Middlesex, Esq. See *Repertory of Arts*, July 1810, p. 8.

April 18. For a method of converting salt or sea water into fresh water, both on land and on board of ship at sea. To John Frederick Archbold, of Great Charlotte street, Surrey, gent. See *Repertory of Arts*, April 1810, p. 262.

April 19. For a self-mover, or machine which can keep itself in motion. To William Pleasants the elder, of Abbey street, in the city of Dublin, Bachelor of Arts.

April 19. For certain new and improved methods or processes of manufacturing, refining, and purifying muriate of soda, or common salt. To John Phillips London the elder, and Phillips London the younger, of the parish of St Luke, Chelsea, Middlesex, gents. See *Repertory of Arts*, April 1809, p. 327.

April 19. For improvements in the making of umbrellas and parasols. To Phillis Bawn Thomson, wife of Edward Thomson, of Birmingham, manufacturer. See *Repertory of Arts*, June 1810, p. 5.

April 20. For a compound substance or cake for the feeding of horses and other animals. To Matthias Wilks, of Brabant court, in the city of London, merchant.

April 25. For a machine for raising weights or water with greater facility and at less expence than any at present used. To John Barton, of the town of Tunbridge, in the county of Kent, gent.

April 29. For certain inventions calculated to improve naval architecture and navigation, and to contribute to the comfort and better subsistence of mariners. To Richard Trevithick, of Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, engineer, and Robert Dickinson, of Great Queen street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

May 4. For a new mode of preparing soda and other mineral waters, spirituous, acetous, saccharine, aromatic liquors, and sundry improvements relative thereto. To William Hamilton, of Lower Mount street, in the city of Dublin. *Repertory of Arts*, Dec. 1809, p. 1.

May 4. For improvements on guns, pistols, and other similar fire-arms,

which improvements are applicable to cannon and other large guns. To Thomas Noon, of Burton upon Trent, in the county of Stafford. *Repertory of Arts*, July 1809, p. 74.

May 9. For a new plan of improving and erecting lime-kilns, by means of which a very considerable saving is made on fuel, while the lime is in a short time perfectly burnt. To Nugent Booker, of Lenie Hill, in the county of Dublin.

May 9. For improvements on certain machines, pens, or instruments calculated to promote facility in writing. To Bartholomew Totch of Oxford street, county of Middlesex. See *Repertory of Arts*, January 1810, p. 65.

May 18. For a new and improved process by which fluids are heated for the purposes of art and manufacture. To William Johnstone of Blackheath, in the county of Kent, gent.

May 30. For a plough upon an entire new construction. To Edward Manly of Uffculm, in the county of Devon. See *Repertory of Arts*, February 1809, p. 129.

May 30. For a night and day telegraph. To John Lindsay of Grove House, Edgware, in the county of Middlesex, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st regiment.

June 8. For certain new modes of improvement in the making and preparing of salt. To Edward Cragg of Hertford, in the county of Chester, carpenter, and William Cragg of Old Ford, in the county of Middlesex, builders' agent.

June 8. For an improvement in the system of distillation, rectification, and brewing. To John Frederick Archbold of Great Charlotte street, in the county of Surrey, gent.

June 8. For a method of making and constructing barrel cocks and water cocks. To Thomas Wells of Erdington, in the county of Warwick, cock-founder. See *Repertory of Arts*, August 1809, p. 129.

June 8. For an improved plough for under-draining land. To Mark Dobits of Kirtling, in the county of Cambridge, farmer. See *Repertory of Arts*, November 1809, p. 329.

June 15. For certain improvements in the construction and working of steam and atmospheric engines, by which they may be more advantageously worked than hitherto. To John Philip Fesenmeyer, of the parish of St Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, gent.

June 15. For a piece of machinery or instrument for cutting the wick of a lighted candle, and keeping the same in perfect trim and of a proper length. To George Alexander Thompson, of Great Charlotte street, in the county of Surrey, gent.

June 20. For certain improvements in the construction of houses and other buildings, whereby a considerable expence will be saved in the erection thereof, and the same rendered more durable and secure from fire. To Charles Norton of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, builder.

July 26. From a residence of eight years on the continent, a method has been discovered and found out of the manner of designing and making, and forming mosaics and ornaments in the Arabian style and manner, and which it is proposed to apply to divers arts and manufactures. To James Cavanah Murphy, of Edward street, Cavendish square, in the county of Middlesex, architect.

July 26. For a rotative engine, the piston of which makes a complete revolution at a distance from the re-

volving axis, shaft, or cylinder. To Samuel Clegg of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, engineer. See *Repertory of Arts*, November 1809, p. 321.

July 26. For a method of constructing an iron or metal roof for houses or other buildings. To Thomas Batfield of Hopton court, in the county of Salop.

July 26. For an improved method of forming pipes, and sundry other articles, in lead, pewter, or tin, or metals of that nature. To Richard Hesps of Holywell street, in the parish of St Leonard, Shoreditch, and county of Middlesex, mill-lead and patent pipe manufacturer.

July 26. For certain improvements in the musical scale of keyed instruments with fixed tones, such as pianos, organs, &c. To David Loeschman, of Newman street, in the county of Middlesex, piano forte maker.

July 26. For a new and improved street lamp and burner, and lantern head, for street and other lamps and lanterns. To Charles Seward, of Lancaster, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, tin-plate manufacturer. See *Repertory of Arts*, October 1809, p. 263.

July 31. For a method of making sickles and reaping-hooks with iron or steel backs, fixed upon the blades thereof, whether such blades be forged, rolled, cast, hammered, or otherwise manufactured. To William Hutton of Sheffield, in the county of York, merchant. See *Repertory of Arts*, February 1810, p. 145.

Aug. 3. For a fixed telegraphic light-house, and also a moveable telegraphic light-house, for signals and intelligence, to serve by night and by day, in rain, storm, and darkness, in any required direction, and from any given centre. To Frederick Albert Winsor of Pall-Mall, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Aug. 4. For a substitute, the produce of this country, for Peruvian bark. To Ferdinand Smyth Stewart, of Billericay, in the county of Essex, Esq.

Aug. 8. For a new method of preparing hemp, flax, hurds, short tow, and clearings, and other inferior parts of hemp and flax, either alone or mixed with cotton wool, for the purpose of spinning the same into yarn or thread, and also certain improvements in the mode of spinning the same. To Thomas Dickin of Abreware mills, in the county of Stafford, cotton manufacturer, and Henry Bradley of the same place, cotton-spinner.

Aug. 9. For an improved rotative machine or engine to be worked by the power of steam, for raising water, grinding corn, and various other useful purposes. To Edward Lane of Shelton, in the parish of Stoke upon Trent, in the county of Stafford, schoolmaster.

Aug. 12. For a machine for hackling or dressing hemp, flax, and other materials. To John Hives of Holbeck, in the parish of Leeds, in the county of York, linen manufacturer.

Aug. 21. For an improved machine for shearing woollen and other clothes. To Isaac Kellogg, late of Connecticut, in North America, but at present residing in Addle street, in the city of London, gent.

Sept. 4. For certain improvements on horizontal windmills. To Samuel Long of the town of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, gent.

Sept. 23. For a method of making and constructing pens for writing. To Joseph Bramah, of Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, engineer.

Sept. 23. For certain improve-

ments in the process of refining sugars. To George Vaughan, of Purim place, Whitechapel road, in the county of Middlesex, gent.

Sept. 26. For a method or process by which one is enabled to give the statues and other ornamental works in plaster, (commonly called Plaster of Paris,) an appearance nearly resembling the finest statuary marble; at the same time rendering them more hard and durable, less liable to be soiled, and easier to be cleaned. To John Penwarne, of the parish of St Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, gent. See *Repertory of Arts*, July 1810, p. 78.

Sept. 26. For certain improvements in the processes of brewing. To Randolph Tschiffeli de Roche, of Great Pulteney street, in the county of Middlesex, gent. See *Repertory of Arts*, April 1810, p. 264.

Sept. 26. For methods of combining and disposing machinery, and applying the different powers of wind, water, and cattle thereto, so as to effect improvements on mills. To William Watts, of the city of Bath, gent. See *Repertory of Arts*, December 1810, p. 15.

Sept. 26. For certain improvements in ships' binnacles and compasses, and in the mode of lighting the same. To Egerton Smith, of Liverpool, optician, and Michael Harris, of the same place, mechanic.

Sept. 26. For a new metal nave, axle, and box, for wheeled carriages, by means of which the danger of overturning, and the concussion arising from carriages coming in contact at the nave is considerably lessened, the nave much stronger, and gives more lightness of appearance to the carriages, than those now in general use; the oiling of the wheels, which need not be taken off for that purpose, is performed with greater ease and facility, and the oil is effectually prevented from communicating to the spoke of the wheels. To Benjamin Flight, of St Martin's lane, in the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, organ-builder. See *Repertory of Arts*, August 1810, p. 141.

Sept. 28. For certain improvements in the manufacture of skelps for fire arms. To John Jones, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, gun-lock and barrel maker. See *Repertory of Arts*, March 1810, p. 215.

Sept. 28. For a method of heading pins. To William Bundy, of Camden town, in the county of Middlesex, mathematical instrument maker.

Sept. 29. For a certain substance which is capable of being converted into statues, artificial stone, melting-pots, bricks, tiles, sugar-bakers' pans, chimney-pots, garden-pots, and every description of pottery. To John White the younger, of Whitehall wharf, in the parish of St Margaret, Westminster, gent.

Nov. 2. For certain improvements in the constructing and making of wheels for all kinds of carriages; and also a new method of locking and sliding the wheels of carriages when passing down steep declining hills. To Joseph Bramah, Pimlico, engineer.

Nov. 2. For a certain instrument, machine, or manufacture, applicable in mechanics as a balance or equipoise. To John Isaac Hawkins, of Tichfield street, machinist.

Nov. 2. For an improved lamp of a new construction, acting upon the natural unerring principle of the difference of gravity between two fluids, which produces a constant sup-

ply of oil or other combustible fluid to feed the wick or burner thereof, by a fountain in a perpendicular direction from a reservoir beneath the flame, having the quality of burning or consuming the whole of the oil or other combustible fluid applied thereto. To John Barton, of Argyle street, Westminster, gent. See *Repertory of Arts*, February 1810, p. 131.

Nov. 6. For certain improvements in the construction of wheel carriages of every description. To David Meade Randolph, a citizen of Virginia, in the United States of America, but now residing in Warwick court, Holborn, merchant. See *Repertory of Arts*, March 1810, p. 192.

Nov. 9. To Edward Griffith of Birmingham, optician, for his new-invented air-tight agitable lamp.

Nov. 14. For a method of making and manufacturing shives or shivers, and pulley wheels of every description, and various other articles, from certain materials or compositions of earths and minerals, which render the said articles more durable than such as are made in wood or metal. To James Hall, of Newbold, Astbury, in the county of Chester, bookbinder. See *Repertory of Arts*, Sept. 1810, p. 217.

Nov. 21. For certain improvements in the construction of hafts or handles for razors. To Robert Wass, of Sheffield, cutler.

Nov. 21. For certain improvements in the casting of iron roofs for houses, warehouses, and other buildings, and in covering them with slate. To John Cragg, of Liverpool, Esq.

Nov. 21. For various improvements in the construction of machines, for making cards for carding wool, cotton, flax, silk, and all substances capable of being carded. To John Towel Ruff, of Basinghall street, London, John Tretton, of St Andrew's Hill, and John Webb, of Clapton, in the county of Middlesex.

Nov. 28. For certain improvements on a machine or press for letter press printing, and also for printing various ornaments and figures, part of which improvements may be applied to presses now in use. To John Brown, of Mile-End town, in the county of Middlesex, stationer.

Nov. 28. For a method whereby heated water, steam, or air, can be rendered serviceable, and more serviceable for new purposes, and every purpose for which they have ever been applied, with less expence of fuel than is now used, especially for the purpose of working the steam-engine, and of warming and heating buildings and stoves, and also vessels and coppers for all purposes, by which water, steam, and air (heated) may be applied to many purposes hitherto unknown. To William Cornelius English, of Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Nov. 28. For a rotative pump or engine for raising and forcing air, water, and other fluids. To Thomas Herbert, officer of the customs at the port of Malden, in the county of Essex.

Dec. 5. For improvements on the apparatus used for rollers for window-blinds, maps, and other similar objects. To James Barren, of Well street, in the county of Middlesex, brass-founder. See *Repertory of Arts*, March 1810, p. 211.

Dec. 5. For apparatus and machinery for the support and excercise of the human frame, and for the pre-

vention of bodily deformity. To George Ware of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, gent.

Dec. 9. For a botanical or medicinal preparation, being a remedy for gravel and stony concretions, which is denominated *mucilage of marsh-mallows*. To Samuel Felton, of Berwick street, Soho, in the county of Middlesex, botanist.

Dec. 9. For a new sort of instrument or machine for preparing and cutting cotton and linen candle-wicks. To John Jones of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, cotton-spinner.

Dec. 11. For an improved lock for guns and pistols. To John Manton, of Dover street, in the county of Middlesex, gun-maker. See *Repertory of Arts*, March 1810, p. 217.

Dec. 14. For a portable stove or furnace, which may be made of cast iron, forged or plate iron, or of other metals or materials, by which a current of air is heated and discharged, so as to distribute the heat more equally than by stoves such as are in common use, and avoid the unpleasant smell which they produce; and which air, if necessary, may be brought from the external atmosphere, so as to produce ventilation as well as warmth. A stove of this construction may be usefully applied in warming and ventilating churches, public rooms, halls, stair-cases, and, by means of tubes connected with it, the apartments of houses; and will also be useful for ventilating and heating ships and manufactories, drying different articles of manufacture, ventilating mines, and for other purposes. To John Murray, of Nicholson's street, Edinburgh, Esq., and Adam Anderson, of South Bridge street, Edinburgh, tin-plate worker.

Dec. 14. For an invention communicated to him by a foreigner, of snuffers on a new and improved construction. To John Duff, of Great Pulteney street, in the county of Middlesex, cutler. See *Repertory of Arts*, February 1810, p. 145.

Dec. 14. For an improvement on chain and hand pumps, and a new-invented fire-extinguishing engine and steam engine. To Mark Noble, of the parish of Battersea, in the county of Surrey, Esq. engine-maker.

Dec. 20. For an improvement in the manufacture of woollen stocking-pieces, by raising and producing on his improved manufacture a nap or pile in resemblance of kerseymere and broad clothes; and also an improvement on the manufacture of kerseymere and broad cloths, by means of transverse elasticity given to his manufacture, equal in use from its ease in the woollen manufactures. To Charles Frederick Davis, of the parish of Ilchcombe, in the county of Glocester, clothier.

HISTORY OF THE ATMOSPHERE

FOR 1809.

THERE is perhaps no branch of natural science which has been cultivated with less ardour and success than that of Meteorology. The imperfect nature of the instruments employed to measure the variation in the gravity, temperature, and dryness of the air, and the inattention of observers to many of the more important, though perhaps the less obvious phenomena of the atmosphere, are two of the leading causes of the slow progress of Meteorological Science. The observations on the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer, at stated times of the day, are by no means fitted to exhibit the changes which are so frequently going on in the atmosphere, and therefore afford us a very trifling assistance in discovering their cause. The most correct meteorological journals indeed do not even contain data for determining the mean state of the atmosphere; nor could we place any confidence in the average results, though the observations were greatly multiplied, and repeated after the shortest intervals. Hence it is an important desideratum in meteorology to have an instrument which shall record, as it were, at every instant, the changes in the atmosphere; and point out, at the end of any required period, the sum of all the changes, or the mean state of the air, during the period which is fixed for this purpose. We expected to have had it in our power to lay before our readers an instrument of this kind, but as it has not yet obtained the sanction of experience, we must reserve the description of it for our next volume.

In measuring the quantity of rain which falls upon the earth, no attention has yet been paid to the different heights above the level of the sea at which the guage is placed, though it is a curious fact, that the higher we ascend, the quantity of rain diminishes. A great degree of attention should likewise be paid to the size of the drops at different altitudes;—to the angle at which they fall;—to the force and direction of the wind at different heights in the atmosphere;—to the nature and the certainty of mists and fogs, one species of which obstructs the passage of the most refrangible rays, while another transmits the light in its natural state;—to the transparency of the atmosphere, and to the undulations and changes in its refractive power, which often produce optical illusions of the most singular kind. The height and the nature of the clouds when the moon is surrounded with halos and luminous rings, ought also to be carefully marked, together with

the height of meteors and the state of the atmosphere when such phenomena are seen.

Though accurate and multiplied observations on the various subjects which we have mentioned are absolutely necessary to the formation of a theory that pretends to account for the numerous phenomena of the atmosphere, yet we can scarcely hope to find any private individual who has both time and abilities to execute such a task; and if such a plan is ever carried into effect, it must be done in some national establishment, furnished with the most delicate instruments, and conducted by the most able observers.

In the following Meteorological Tables we have endeavoured to present our readers with an accurate account of the changes in the atmosphere at Edinburgh and London during the year 1809.

The Meteorological Journal for Edinburgh, which is the most valuable and correct that has yet been made in Scotland, was kept in the house and under the superintendance of a philosopher of distinguished eminence, to whom the writer of the present article is indebted for the liberty of making it public. It contains the height of the barometer to the thousandth part of an inch at 9 o'clock in the morning;—the state of the thermometer attached to the barometer at the same instant;—the height of the mercury in the thermometer at 8 o'clock in the morning, 12 o'clock noon, and 10 o'clock in the evening;—the force and the direction of the wind; and the state of the weather, both in the forenoon and in the evening of each day.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNALS

KEPT

AT EDINBURGH AND LONDON

DURING THE YEAR 1809.

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

JANUARY.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.780	45.0	36.0	38.0	35.0
2	29.732	44.0	34.0	35.0	32.0
3	29.728	42.0	32.0	32.0	33.0
4	29.978	43.0	32.0	31.½	31.0
5	29.878	42.0	31.0	31.0	30.¼
6	29.414	42.0	33.0	35.0	37.0
7	29.080	44.0	37.0	41.0	40.¼
8	28.768	44.½	36.¼	41.¼	40.0
9	29.122	45.0	38.0	42.0	39.0
10	29.100	44.0	37.¼	43.0	39.0
11	29.404	45.0	37.0	40.0	37.0
12	29.644	44.0	34.0	35.0	34.0
13	29.834	42.0	31.0	34.0	32.0
14	29.984	44.0	24.0	31.0	25.½
15	29.940	38.0	26.0	29.0	26.¼
16	30.066	37.0	24.0	30.0	21.0
17	30.000	36.0	23.0	29.0	28.0
18	29.862	38.0	27.½	29.0	19.½
19	29.740	34.0	20.½	28.¼	27.½
20	29.550	36.0	28.0	35.0	29.¼
21	29.542	35.0	29.¼	32.0	21.0
22	29.344	34.0	15.½	21.0	16.¼
23	29.600	27.0	17.0	23.0	19.0
24	29.650	33.0	24.0	31.¾	30.¼
25	29.718	35.0	31.½	34.0	31.0
26	29.072	38.0	32.0	34.0	31.¼
27	29.274	49.0	35.0	44.0	43.0
28	29.150	44.½	44.½	50.0	44.0
29	28.914	49.0	45.0	42.0	39.¾
30	29.146	48.0	39.¼	49.0	36.0
31	29.570	46.0	36.½	47.0	34.0

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

JANUARY.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; evening do., snow.
2	Moderate S. E.,	snow; ev. clear, cold, 2 N. E.
3	Moderate E.,	snow; ev. cloudy.
4	Moderate E.,	snow; ev. 2 S. E., cloudy.
5	Brisk E.,	snow; ev. ½ E., snow.
6	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy, mild.
7	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy, mild; ev. rainy.
8	Moderate W.,	cloudy, mild; ev. rainy; night clear, mild, 1 S.W.
9	Gentle W.,	clear, mild; ev. cloudy, do.
10	Gentle S. W.,	heavy rain; ev. do.
11	Calm,	rainy; ev. do.
12	Gentle W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
13	Gentle E.,	cloudy; ev. a slight shower of snow.
14	Gentle N. E.,	clear; ev. 1 E., snow shower.
15	Moderate N. E.,	light snow showers; ev. cloudy.
16	Gentle E.,	cloudy; ev. clear, very cold.
17	Calm,	cloudy; ev. do.
18	Gentle S. W.,	clear; ev. N. E., clear, very cold.
19	Moderate S. E.,	clear; ev. do.
20	Gentle S. E.,	clear; ev. cloudy; night snow.
21	Gentle E.,	cloudy; ev. clear. Therm. in Queen street, 10° in the night.
22	Moderate N. W.,	clear, intense cold; ev. do.
23	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy; ev. clear.
24	Calm,	cloudy; ev. do.
25	Gentle S. E.,	snow; ev. cloudy.
26	Brisk N. E.,	snow; ev. cloudy. Mail arrived at 2 o'clock, p. m.
27	High S. E.,	thaw; ev. do., clear.
28	High S. W.,	heavy rain; ev. cloudy.
29	Brisk S. W.,	showery; ev. high S. W., cloudy.
30	Brisk S. W.,	heavy rain; ev. cloudy.
31	Gentle N. W.,	clear; ev. do.

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

FEBRUARY.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.474	48.0	38.½	47.0	45.0
2	29.130	49.0	42.0	44.0	43.0
3	28.970	47.0	38.0	39.0	34.0
4	29.350	46.0	32.¼	38.0	34.0
5	29.474	43.0	34.0	34.0	33.½
6	29.450	43.¼	34.0	38.0	32.½
7	30.092	43.0	30.¼	38.0	30.0
8	30.116	42.0	29.0	30.½	31.0
9	29.512	44.0	32.0	34.0	38.0
10	28.980	43.0	37.0	44.0	36.0
11	28.936	45.0	38.0	49.0	39.0
12	28.580	46.0	37.0	44.0	37.0
13	28.562	47.0	38.0	39.0	37.¼
14	29.110	48.0	39.0	42.0	41.0
15	29.376	52.0	42.0	53.0	48.½
16	29.324	53.0	45.0	49.0	44.
17	29.394	51.0	43.0	47.0	42.¼
18	29.350	50.0	50.½	48.0	39.0
19	30.230	54.0	43.0	49.0	48.½
20	29.634	52.0	47.0	51.0	39.0
21	30.200	50.0	32.0	39.0	33.0
22	30.150	47.0	38.0	49.0	42.0
23	30.168	49.0	43.0	48.0	42.0
24	30.116	51.0	43.0	48.0	43.0
25	30.146	51.0	43.0	49.0	39.0
26	30.350	50.0	41.0	49.0	42.0
27	30.414	52.0	42.0	49.¼	39.0
28	30.274	51.0	39.0	48.0	43.0

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

FEBRUARY.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Moderate S. W.,	rainy; evening high S., cloudy.
2	Brisk S.	cloudy; ev. 3 S. W., heavy rain.
3	High N. E.,	heavy rain; ev. heavy sleet, cold.
4	Brisk N. E.,	sleet; ev. do. do.
5	High N. E.,	very heavy sleet; ev. 2 N. E., slight showers of sleet and snow.
6	Brisk N. E.,	sleet; ev. snow showers, cold.
7	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy; cold, ev. do.
8	Brisk N. E.,	cloudy; ev. 1 N. E., cloudy, heavy snow in the night.
9	High N. E.,	heavy snow; ev. 2 S. E., rain, thaw.
10	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; ev. do. mild.
11	Moderate S. E.	cloudy; ev. showery.
12	Calm,	showers; ev. clear, mild.
13	Gentle E.,	rainy; ev. cloudy, calm.
14	Gentle S. W.,	rainy; ev. cloudy, mild.
15	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy; ev. 3 W., clear, warm.
16	High S. W.,	cloudy; ev. 1 S. W., cloudy.
17	Moderate S.,	cloudy; ev. 2 S., clear.
18	Tempest S. W.	cloudy; ev. 1 W., clear.
19	High S.,	clear; ev. S. W., cloudy.
20	Tempest S.,	cloudy; ev. 2 N. W., clear.
21	Moderate N. W.	clear; ev. do.
22	Moderate N. W.	cloudy; ev. do.
23	Gentle W.,	cloudy; ev. calm, clear.
24	Moderate W.,	cloudy; ev. clear.
25	Gentle S. W.,	clear, warm; ev. do., fine.
26	Moderate N. W.	cloudy; ev. calm, clear, mild.
27	Gentle N.,	clear; ev. do., cold.
28	Gentle N. W.,	clear; ev. do.

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

MARCH.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'ClockNoon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	30.250	53.0	40.½	45.0	40.0
2	30.420	51.0	40.½	46.0	41.0
3	30.478	49.0	36.¼	45.0	34.½
4	30.144	48.0	31.½	43.0	40.0
5	30.236	49.0	37.0	45.0	39.0
6	30.350	47.0	36.½	43.0	37.0
7	30.170	49.0	42.½	49.¼	41.0
8	30.212	53.0	48.¼	49.½	49.0
9	30.212	54.0	48.¾	60.0	46.½
10	30.336	54.0	46.¼	56.0	45.0
11	30.350	54.0	46.½	54.0	44.0
12	30.358	52.0	42.0	43.0	41.½
13	30.378	51.0	42.0	44.0	41.0
14	30.450	50.0	42.½	43.0	39.0
15	30.350	52.0	42.½	48.½	47.½
16	30.058	52.0	46.½	51.½	46.0
17	30.086	53.0	42.¼	47.0	40.0
18	30.100	53.0	43.0	48.0	39.0
19	30.072	54.0	41.½	46.0	42.0
20	30.050	53.0	40.0	46.0	44.0
21	30.100	54.0	42.0	56.0	49.0
22	29.824	57.0	47.0	57.0	47.0
23	29.850	56.0	47.¼	56.0	47.0
24	29.550	54.0	48.0	49.0	39.0
25	29.238	52.0	39.½	45.0	39.0
26	29.188	51.0	44.0	44.0	38.¾
27	29.326	51.0	41.0	45.0	38.½
28	29.662	51.½	38.½	41.0	39.0
29	29.910	47.0	36.¼	39.0	35.0
30	30.122	46.0	36.0	37.½	38.¼
31	30.122	45.0	39.¼	43.0	37.0

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

MARCH.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; ev. cloudy, drizzling rain, hazy.
2	Calm,	cloudy; ev. do.
3	Calm,	clear; ev. do., very hazy and damp.
4	Calm,	cloudy; ev. clear.
5	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy; ev. do.
6	Gentle S.,	clear; ev. do.
7	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
8	Brisk S. W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
9	Brisk S. W.,	clear, very mild; ev. do., cloudy.
10	Gentle S. W.,	clear; ev. foggy.
11	Gentle S.,	cloudy; ev. clear, mild.
12	Gentle S. E.,	hazy; ev. calm, cloudy,
13	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy; ev. calm, do.
14	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy; ev. do.
15	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
16	Brisk S. W.,	cloudy; ev. do., do,
17	Moderate S. W.,	clear; ev. do., fine.
18	Gentle W.,	clear; ev. do.
19	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; ev. do,
20	Gentle N. W.,	clear; ev. cloudy.
21	Moderate S. E.	cloudy; ev. do.
22	Brisk S. W.	clear; ev. do.
23	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
24	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; ev. rainy.
25	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy, showery; ev. fine.
26	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy; ev. rainy.
27	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy; ev. drizzling.
28	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy; ev. hail.
29	Moderate N. E.,	rainy; ev. do., cold.
30	Brisk N. E.,	cloudy, hail; ev. cloudy.
31	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; ev. clear.

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

APRIL.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.900	48.0	39.0	42.0	37.0
2	29.950	49.0	40.0	42.0	33.0
3	29.988	48.0	33.¼	41.0	32.¼
4	30.386	47.0	36.½	39.0	30.0
5	30.350	46.0	34.0	45.0	39.0
6	30.060	52.0	45.½	52.0	41.0
7	30.300	51.0	42.0	55.0	45.¼
8	30.250	54.0	48.0	59.0	49.0
9	29.934	63.0	52.0	51.0	42.0
10	29.728	54.0	44.0	58.0	45.0
11	29.500	52.0	36.0	43.0	37.0
12	29.820	54.0	40.¼	44.0	39.½
13	28.958	52.0	44.0	44.0	40.0
14	28.938	52.0	42.0	45.0	37.0
15	29.526	54.0	40.½	45.0	41.0
16	29.400	51.0	35.0	37.½	35.0
17	29.528	49.½	39.½		33.0
18	29.932	52.½	36.0		35.0
19	29.890	53.0	38.0	41.½	35.0
20	29.742	54.¼	40.½	45.0	35.0
21	29.740	50.0	37.½	45.0	40.0
22	30.000	51.0	42.0	47.0	43.0
23	30.400	61.0	44.0	46.0	37.0
24	30.616	52.0	42.½	55.0	45.0
25	30.250	57.0	47.0	54.0	49.0
26	29.874	55.0	44.½	45.0	39.0
27	29.820	54.0	42.0	45.0	40.½
28	29.632	54.¼	44.½	44.½	35.½
29	29.950	49.0	39.½	43.0	41.0
30	29.628	57.0	52.0	53.0	42.0

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

APRIL.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Brisk N. E.,	clear, very cold ; evening do.
2	Moderate N.,	cloudy ; ev. clear.
3	Moderate N. E.,	clear ; ev. cloudy.
4	Gentle N.,	clear ; ev. do.
5	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy ; ev. showers.
6	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. do., mild.
7	Gentle S. W.,	clear ; ev. cloudy.
8	Gentle S. W.,	clear ; ev. do.
9	Moderate E.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
10	Moderate S. W.,	showery ; ev. cloudy.
11	Moderate E.,	snow ; ev. cloudy.
12	Moderate S. E.,	snowy ; ev. cloudy.
13	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy, hail and rain ; ev. cloudy.
14	Moderate E.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
15		
16	Brisk N. E.,	cloudy, showers of snow and sleet, with high wind.
17	1/2 N. E.,	1/2 clear, night calm.
18	Moderate N. E. & N.,	1/2 clear ; night, cloudy.
19	Moderate E. N. E.,	clear ; ev. showers of snow, cloudy.
20	Gentle E.,	cloudy, showers ; ev. fine, cold.
21	Gentle N.,	cloudy ; ev. clear.
22	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy ; ev. clear.
23	Gentle N. E.,	clear ; ev. hazy.
24	Gentle N.,	clear, mild ; ev. cloudy, do.
25	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy, rain ; ev. clear, mild.
26	Moderate N. E.,	rainy ; ev. do., cold.
27	Moderate E.,	rainy ; ev. clear.
28	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy, cold ; ev. calm, clear, cold.
29	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy ; ev. do., moon eclipsed, 40′ after 10, visible, but clouds prevented observation.
30	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy, showers ; ev. do.

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

MAY.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.090	57.0	46.½	54.½	40.0
2	29.418	56.0	45.¼	48.0	36.0
3	29.750	54.0	43.¼	50.½	39.0
4	29.724	54.0	48.0	54.0	42.½
5	29.910	57.0	46.0	51.0	43.0
6	30.052	62.0	48.0	61.0	49.0
7	30.320	64.0	56.0	61.0	51.½
8	30.126	61.0	56.0	66.0	45.0
9	30.100	62.0	55.0	63.0	52.0
10	30.100	63.0	56.0	65.0	54.0
11	29.980	64.0	55.0	72.0	55.0
12	30.000	65.0	57.0	68.0	59.0
13	29.934	66.0	55.0	67.0	53.½
14	30.010	67.0	62.0	66.0	57.0
15	29.936	66.0	58.0	75.½	59.0
16	29.950	64.0	55.0	55.0	49.0
17	29.984	61.0	52.0	58.0	49.0
18	29.906	60.0	55.0	61.0	53.0
19	29.692	62.0	54.0	56.0	51.0
20	29.714	64.0	55.0	66.0	53.0
21	29.800	62.0	55.0	68.0	52.0
22	30.072	60.0	59.0	65.0	55.0
23	30.350	64.0	62.0	67.0	57.0
24	30.376	67.0	54.0	62.0	53.0
25	30.150	64.0	57.0	60.0	51.0
26	29.846	63.0	53.0	63.0	49.0
27	29.825	62.0	52.0	61.0	49.¼
28	29.492	63.0	61.0	63.0	51.0
29	29.514	60.¼	62.0	45.0	38.0
30	29.744	60.0	42.0	46.0	39.0
31	29.730	60.0	41.0	52.0	43.0

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

MAY.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy, a hail shower ; ev. cloudy.
2	Gentle N. W.,	hail shower ; ev. cloudy, very cold.
3	Gentle N.,	cloudy, very cold ; ev. do.
4	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy ; ev. clear.
5	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
6	Brisk W.,	cloudy ; ev. clear.
7	Moderate N. W.,	clear ; ev. cloudy.
8	Moderate W.,	clear ; ev. do.
9	Gentle S. W.,	clear ; ev. do.
10	Moderate S. W.,	clear ; ev. do.
11	Gentle S. W.,	clear, very warm ; ev. do.
12	Moderate S.,	clear ; ev. do.
13	Gentle S. W.,	clear ; ev. do.
14	Moderate S.,	clear.
15	Gentle S. W.,	clear ; ev. do.
16	Moderate S. E.,	misty, cool.
17	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
18	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy, cold.
19	Gentle S. E.,	rainy, cold ; ev. do.
20	Moderate S. W.,	clear, mild ; ev. do.
21	Gentle S. W.,	heavy showers, thunder ; ev. cloudy
22	Gentle S. W.,	very heavy rain ; ev. cloudy, wet.
23	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
24	Gentle W.,	clear ; ev. do.
25	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. heavy rain.
26	Gentle W.,	heavy rain.
27	Moderate N. W.,	heavy rain.
28	Gentle S. W.,	fine ; ev. rainy.
29	Moderate N. E.,	heavy rain, very cold.
30	Moderate E.,	heavy rain, snow ; ev. rainy, at 12 Therm. 38°.
31	Moderate N. E.,	heavy rain, snow ; ev. rain.

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

JUNE.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.576	53.0	41.½	41.0	43.0
2	29.024	51.0	48.0	56.0	42.0
3	29.257	51.0	46.0	58.0	42.0
4	29.304	50.0	47.0	54.0	41.0
5	29.326	50.0	48.0	60.0	49.0
6	29.200	57.0	54.0	65.0	53.0
7	29.232	57.½	59.0	64.0	51.0
8	29.232	55.0	56.0	63.0	50.0
9	29.516	57.0	55.0	65.0	52.0
10	29.550	57.0	56.0	59.0	52.0
11	29.938	58.0	58.0	56.½	50.0
12	29.984	61.0	60.0	62.0	55.0
13	29.884	60.0	62.0	64.0	57.0
14	29.688	63.0	56.0	61.0	49.½
15	29.760	62.0	52.0	60.0	47.0
16	29.788	63.0	54.0	63.0	49.0
17	29.462	64.0	56.0	60.0	50.0
18	29.764	63.0	58.0	64.0	50.½
19	29.924	63.0	59.½	68.0	54.0
20	29.924	64.0	62.½	67.0	56.0
21	30.300	66.0	63.0	71.½	56.0
22	30.400	67.0	62.½	67.0	54.0
23	30.386	66.0	61.0	75.0	62.0
24	30.412	62.0	60.0	70.0	55.0
25	30.584	64.0	65.0	61.½	52.0
26	30.518	63.0	57.0	60.0	54.0
27	30.314	64.0	59.0	63.0	54.½
28	30.194	62.0	58.½	60.0	52.0
29	30.124	61.0	56.0	60.0	54.0
30	29.900	61.0	56.0	63.0	57.0

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

JUNE.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Moderate N. E.,	heavy rain incessantly; evening do.
2	Gentle N. E.,	showery; ev. cloudy.
3	Gentle N. E.,	showery; ev. do.
4	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
5	Gentle N. E.,	hazy all day; ev. rainy.
6	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; ev. do., mild.
7	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
8	Moderate S. W.,	heavy showers; ev. cloudy.
9	Gentle S. W.,	showers; ev. do.
10	Gentle S. W.,	rainy; ev. ½ S. E., cold; night, N. W., milder.
11	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
12	Gentle W.,	rain; ev. cloudy.
13	Gentle S. W.,	clear; ev. do.
14	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; ev. heavy rain.
15	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy, showers, ev. clear.
16	Gentle W.,	showery; ev. cloudy.
17	Moderate N. W.,	cold, wet; ev. do.
18	Gentle W.,	rainy; ev. do.
19	Moderate S.,	showers; ev. cloudy.
20	Gentle S.,	cloudy; ev. do.
21	Gentle S. W.,	fine; clear.
22	Gentle W.,	clear; ev. do.
23	Gentle W.,	clear; ev. do.
24	Calm,	clear; ev. do.
25	Gentle W.,	clear; ev. 1 E. cloudy.
26	Gentle N. W.,	clear; ev. 1 N. E., cloudy.
27	Gentle E.,	clear; ev. do., cool.
28	Gentle E.,	clear; ev. do.
29	Gentle E.,	clear; ev. do.
30	Gentle W.,	cloudy.

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

JULY.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec:	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.734	64.0	61.0	65.0	60.0
2	29.628	65.0	59.0	64.0	52.0
3	29.600	62.0	50.0	54.0	49.0
4	29.594	63.0	52.0	56.0	54.0
5	29.826	63.0	53.0	57.0	52.0
6	29.846	63.0	52.0	58.0	54.0
7	29.900	63.0	54.0	61.0	55.0
8	30.160	64.0	54.½	60.0	53.0
9	30.148	64.0	55.0	62.0	55.¼
10	30.200	63.0	52.0	59.0	54.0
11	30.126	64.0	65.0	70.0	63.0
12	30.138	65.0	62.0	68.0	60.0
13	30.124	67.0	64.0	69.0	59.0
14	29.968	65.0	65.0	65.0	58.0
15	29.968	64.0	63.0	66.½	53.0
16	29.826	66.0	62.0	66.0	56.0
17	29.700	63.0	56.0	63.0	47.0
18	29.912	66.0	57.0	60.½	49.0
19	29.904	63.0	59.0	67.0	54.½
20	29.964		62.0	72.½	61.0
21	30.250	65.0	68.0	72.½	63.0
22	30.248	64.0	62.½	63.0	52.0
23	30.000	65.0	52.0	60.0	58.0
24	29.978	64.0	58.0	60.0	53.½
25	30.000	65.0	57.0	59.½	56.0
26	29.842	64.0	54.0	60.½	56.0
27	29.756	65.¼	57.0	62.0	57.½
28	29.500	67.0	63.0	68.0	54.0
29	29.484	65.0	68.0	66.0	55.½
30	29,426	63.0	61.½	64.0	56.½
31	29.428	63.¼	61.½	66.0	55.0

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

JULY.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy ; evening do.
2	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy ; ev. wet.
3	Moderate N. E.,	rainy, cold ; ev. do.
4	Gentle N.,	cloudy ; ev. showery, cold.
5	Gentle N.,	cloudy ; ev. clear.
6	Gentle N. W.,	clear ; ev. hazy.
7	Moderate E.,	clear, warm ; ev. cloudy.
8	Moderate N.,	clear ; ev. do.
9	Moderate N.,	clear ; ev. do.
10	Gentle E.,	clear ; ev. do.
11	Gentle N. E.,	clear.
12	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy ; ev. heavy showers.
13	Gentle N. W.,	clear ; ev. 1 S. W., cloudy.
14	Gentle N. W.,	clear.
15	Moderate S. W.,	clear.
16	Moderate S. W.,	clear, fine ; ev. cloudy.
17	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy ; ev. clear, cold.
18	Gentle N. W.,	clear ; ev. cloudy.
19	Gentle N. W.,	clear ; ev. do.
20	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy.
21	Gentle W.,	cloudy ; ev. N., clear.
22	Moderate N. E.,	clear, mild ; ev. cloudy, hazy.
23	Gentle S. E.,	heavy rain ; ev. fine.
24	Gentle S. E.,	clear ; ev. cloudy.
25	Gentle S.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
26	Gentle E.,	heavy showers ; ev. cloudy.
27	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
28	Gentle S.,	cloudy ; ev. cloudy, cool.
29	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. calm, cloudy.
30	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
31	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy ; ev. clear.

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

AUGUST.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.500	64.0	61.½	68.0	52.½
2	29.550	63.0	62.½	63.0	52.0
3	29.250	64.0	61.½	64.0	55.0
4	29.294	62.0	52.0	60.0	51.½
5	29.686	62.0	52.½	60.0	52.0
6	29.548	63.0	52.0	55.0	52.0
7	29.684	63.0	52.0	64.0	54.½
8	29.700	63.½	54.0	66.0	58.0
9	29.788	63.0	64.0	69.0	61.½
10	29.900	63.0	64.0	69.0	56.0
11	29.650	64.0	64.0	66.½	57.½
12	29.492	64.0	64.½	65.0	54.½
13	29.728	66.0	59.½	64.0	54.½
14	29.646	65.0	62.½	63.½	56.0
15	29.568	63.0	60.0	65.0	56.½
16	29.840	64.0	59.½	66.0	59.¼
17	29.816	63.0	60.0	59.0	55.0
18	29.716	62.0	57.½	58.0	55.0
19	29.568	63.0	56.½	66.0	56.¾
20	29.816	64.0	62.½	68.0	57.0
21	29.518	66.0	62.0	64.0	53.½
22	29.562	67.0	59.0	65.0	54.0
23	29.332	68.0	55.0	62.0	52.0
24	29.454	65.0	56.0	58.0	51.0
25	29.400	66.0	54.0	64.0	52.0
26	29.722	64.0	59.0	59.0	55.0
27	29.622	64.0	49.0	65.0	53.½
28	29.878	66.0	58.0	65.½	61.½
29	29.846	64.0	56.0	68.0	60.¼
30	29.690	64.0	60.0	68.0	54.¼
31	29.912	66.0	59.0	65.0	56.0

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

AUGUST.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh:	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy, a heavy shower; evening cloudy.
2	Gentle W.,	cloudy; ev. wet.
3	Gentle N. W.,	heavy showers, thunder and lightning.
4	Gentle S. W.,	heavy rain; ev. cloudy.
5	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; ev. do., ½ S., cold.
6	Gentle S. W.,	constant rain; ev. cloudy.
7	Gentle W.,	cloudy, fine; ev. cloudy.
8	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
9	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; ev. wet.
10	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; ev. rain.
11	Gentle S. W.,	rainy; ev. clear, fine.
12	Gentle S. W.,	rainy; ev. cloudy.
13	Gentle S. W.,	heavy rain, much thunder and lightning; ev. cloudy.
14	Gentle S. W.,	heavy rain; ev. cloudy, mild.
15	Gentle S. W.,	showers; ev. clear.
16	Gentle S.,	clear; ev. cloudy.
17	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy; ev. drizzling, hazy.
18	Calm,	showers; ev. cloudy, cold.
19	Gentle W.,	heavy showers; ev. cloudy.
20	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy, a heavy shower; ev. cloudy.
21	Moderate W.,	cloudy, heavy showers; ev. cloudy, ½ N. W.
22	Brisk W.,	cloudy, showers; ev. do., do.
23	Brisk W. S. W.,	clear, flying clouds, showers.
24	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy, heavy showers; ev. light clouds.
25	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy, shower; ev. clear.
26	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy, a shower; ev. cloudy.
27	Gentle W.,	cloudy; ev. a shower, cloudy.
28	Moderate W. S. W.,	cloudy, a shower; ev. cloudy.
29	Brisk W. S. W.,	cloudy, flying; ev. do. cloudy.
30	Moderate,	showery; ev. 1 N. W., cloudy, cold.
31	Gentle N. E.,	clear, fine; ev. cloudy.

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

SEPTEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.824	64.0	60.0	65.0	56.0
2	29.806	64.¼	59.0	65.0	54.¾
3	29.794	62.0	56.0	59.0	53.0
4	29.762	61.½	54.½	58.0	54.¾
5	29.550	62.0	55.0	60.0	56.0
6	29.500	61.0	57.½	69.0	54.¾
7	29.416	62.0	55.0	60.0	56.0
8	29.438	62.0	55.0	58.0	56.0
9	29.686	62.0	56.0	64.0	58.0
10	29.676	64.0	62.0	60.½	55.0
11	29.660	64.0	54.0	64.0	53.½
12	29.794	67.0	52.0	64.0	51.¼
13	29.780	61.0	54.0	59.½	54.¼
14	29.820	61.0	56.½	63.0	55.0
15	30.156	61.0	58.0	64.0	57.¾
16	29.862	62.0	59.¾	58.½	52.0
17	29.782	59.0	52.0	61.0	49.0
18	29.740	57.0	51.0	56.0	48.0
19	29.644	57.0	52.¼	60.0	48.0
20	29.220	57.0	51.0	54.0	50.¼
21	29.610	62.0	54.0	60.0	52.0
22	29.820	64.0	57.0	61.½	52.¼
23	29.196	62.0	54.	59.½	44.¾
24	29.764	59.0	45.0		44.½
25	29.574	59.0	47.½		39.0
26	29.790	60.0	47.0	57.0	50.0
27	28.950	58.0	55.0	48.¼	39.½
28	29.736	56.0	44.¾		42.¾
29	29.976	57.0	43.0	52.0	44.½
30	30.750	57.0	47.0		46.0

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

SEPTEMBER.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Moderate N. E.,	fine, warm, a shower; ev. N. E., clear, mild.
2	Moderate E.,	clear; ev. do., sharp.
3	Brisk E.,	drizzling rain; ev. do. do., cold.
4	Moderate S. E.,	thick fog all day; ev. drizzling rain, cloudy.
5	Gentle N. E.,	thick fog, a shower; ev. hazy, mild.
6	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy, forenoon fine; ev. calm, thick fog.
7	Gentle S. E.,	foggy; ev. drizzling rain and mist.
8	Gentle E.,	heavy rain; ev. showers, fog.
9	Gentle E.,	cloudy, warm; ev. do., do.
10	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy, a shower; ev. ½ N. W., clear, cold.
11	Gentle N. W.,	clear, fine; ev. do., do.
12	Gentle W.,	clear; ev. do.
13	Gentle E.,	cloudy; ev. dark, cloudy.
14	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy, a slight shower; ev. cloudy, sharp.
15	Gentle S. W.,	clear; ev. cloudy, a shower, rainy night.
16	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy, a shower; ev. 2 W., cloudy, cold.
17	Moderate W.,	cloudy, a shower; ev. ½ W., clear, cold.
18	Moderate N. E.,	heavy rain; ev. 2 N. W., do.
19	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy; ev. ½ W., clear, cold.
20	Moderate S. E.,	drizzling rain; ev. cloudy, cold.
21	Moderate N. W.,	clear; ev. ½ N. W., clear, cold.
22	Brisk N. W.,	cloudy; ev. ¼ N. W., heavy rain.
23	Brisk N. W.,	clear; ev. 1 N. W., clear, cold.
24	Moderate N. W.,	clear; ev. a heavy shower, 1 N. W., clear.
25	Moderate N. W.,	clear; ev. ½ do., very cold, clear.
26	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy; ev. a shower, 1 S. W.
27	Brisk N. E.,	heavy rain; ev. ½ N. W., clear, cold.
28	Gentle N. W.,	clear; ev. do., do.
29	Gentle N. W.,	clear; ev. do. do., cold, rain in the night.
30	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy; ev. clear, mild.

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

OCTOBER.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	30.140	57.0	51.¼	57.0	56.¼
2	30.112	59.0	62.0	64.0	60.0
3	30.200	64.0	63.0	61.0	56.0
4	30.246	60.0	50.½	50.½	50.½
5	30.246	61.0	50.½	54.0	51.½
6	30.182	62.0	50.0	57.0	50.½
7	30.112	60.0	50.¾	57.¼	49.¾
8	30.292	59.0	53.½	54.0	49.0
9	30.190	57.0	47.½	53.0	49.0
10	30.264	57.0	44.½	48.0	41.½
11	30.260	56.0	40.0	49.0	39.¼
12	30.246	54.0	41.0	52.0	43.0
13	30.284	57.0	41.¼	48.0	40.½
14	30.300	57.0	43.0	50.0	43.0
15	30.150	49.0	48.0	54.0	45.0
16	29.950	52.0	52.0	58.0	50.0
17	29.860	55.0	53.0	59.0	50.0
18	29.986	56.0	51.½	58.0	50.½
19	29.980	57.0	55.0	59.0	52.0
20	30.100	58.0	57.0	61.0	51.0
21	29.962	57.0	55.½	60.0	50.½
22	29.828	57.0	53.0	59.0	49.0
23	29.900	58.0	51.½	55.0	52.0
24	29.812	57.0	48.½	52.0	48.0
25	30.036	58.0	51.0	56.0	47.0
26	30.226	59.0	53.0	57.0	49.0
27	30.230	57.0	51.¼	56.0	48.0
28	30.250	56.0	51.½	57.0	52.0
29	30.234	58.0	52.0	54.0	50.0
30	30.100	57.0	52.½	62.0	51.0
31	30.030	57.0	52.0	62.0	50.0

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

OCTOBER.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Gentle W.,	cloudy ; evening mild, do.
2	Gentle W.,	cloudy ; ev. do., drops of rain.
3	Moderate W.,	cloudy ; ev. do., a shower.
4	Gentle N. E.,	rain ; ev. do., do., cold.
5	Gentle N.,	cloudy ; ev. drizzling rain.
6	Gentle N. W.,	rainy ; ev. cloudy.
7	Gentle W.,	cloudy, fine ; ev. do.
8	Gentle N. E.,	fog ; ev. do., calm.
9	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy ; ev. do., do.
10	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy, 1 S. E, do. ; ev. ½ do., clear.
11	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. E., cloudy.
12	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy, showers ; ev. do., do.
13	Gentle N. E.,	clear, fine ; ev. do., do., cold.
14	Moderate N. E.,	clear ; ev. do., cold.
15	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy ; ev. shower.
16	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy ; ev. rainy.
17	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy, warm ; ev. do., do.
18	Moderate S.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
19	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. wet.
20	Moderate S.,	cloudy ; ev. do., warm.
21	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
22	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. do., fine.
23	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy, fine ; ev. do.
24	Moderate S. W.,	clear.
25		
26		
27	Gentle S.,	cloudy ; ev. ½ S. E, fog.
28	Gentle S.,	calm ; ev. do., night fog.
29	Moderate S.,	cloudy, damp ; ev. clear, fine.
30	Gentle S.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
31	Gentle S.,	cloudy, fine ; ev. do., night heavy showers.

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

NOVEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	30.250	54.0	49.0	55.0	45.0
2	30.316	52.0	38.0	45.0	39.0
3	30.296	53.0	42.0	48.0	44.0
4	30.212	49.0	46.½	50.0	49.0
5	29.958	51.0	48.0	53.0	48.0
6	29.912	50.0	46.0	50.0	44.0
7	30.186	50.0	42.0	48.0	43.0
8	30.360	52.0	51.0	55.0	45.0
9	30.476	50.0	50.0	56.0	46.0
10	30.406	51.0	51.0	55.0	48.0
11	30.248	50.0	44.0	46.0	44.0
12	29.964	53.0	45.0	47.0	42.0
13	29.832	51.0	46.0	49.0	43.0
14	29.830	48.0	42.½	48.0	39.0
15	29.740	45.0	35.0	40.0	33.0
16	29.800	44.0	34.0	38.0	35.0
17	29.375	44.0	39.0	42.0	
18	30.002	41.0	36.0	40.0	
19	30.386	39.0	28.0	32.0	36.0
20	30.216	39.0	33.0	40.0	38.0
21	30.364	42.0	35.0	41.0	42.0
22	29.850	46.0	45.0	48.0	42.0
23	29.840	47.0	40.0	44.0	40.0
24	29.368	46.0	42.0	48.0	44.0
25	29.366	47.0	42.0	49.0	39.½
26	29.032	45.0	38.½	43.0	40.0
27	29.850	48.0	40.¼	60.0	40.0
28	29.600	44.0	39.0		
29					
30					

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

NOVEMBER.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Gentle N. W.,	clear; evening do.
2	Gentle N.,	cloudy; ev. do.
3	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy; ev. do.
4	Moderate E.,	heavy rain; ev. do.
5	Brisk E.,	heavy rain; ev. do.
6	Moderate E.,	rainy; ev. clear, cold.
7	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
8	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; ev. clear.
9	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; ev. do., warm.
10	Moderate S. W.,	fine; ev. do.
11	Gentle S. E.,	rainy; ev. do.
12	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy; ev. rainy.
13	Moderate S. E.,	rainy; ev. do. do.
14	Gentle E.,	clear, fine; ev. do. 1 N. E., cold.
15	Moderate N. W.,	piercing cold; ev. do.
16	Moderate N.,	very cold; ev. do., clouds.
17	Moderate N. E.,	clear, cold; ev. do.
18	Moderate N.,	clear, cold; ev. do., intense cold.
19	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
20	Gentle W.,	cloudy; ev. rain.
21	Moderate W.,	clear; ev. do., windy.
22	Moderate W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
23	Moderate W.,	cloudy; ev. clear.
24	Moderate W.,	cloudy; ev. do.
25	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy; ev. do., cold.
26	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy; ev. do.
27	Gentle S. E.,	rainy; ev. cloudy.
28		
29		
30		

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

DECEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'ClockNoon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1					
2					
3	29.526	44.0	47.0	42.0	42.0
4	29.508	48.0	46.½	41.0	39.0
5	29.776	51.0	45.0	35.0	48.0
6	29.600	45.0	58.0	51.0	47.0
7	29.368	46.0	51.0	48.0	43.0
8	29.914	47.0		39.0	
9	29.010	44.0	44.½	45.0	
10	28.626	47.0	43.0	40.0	39.0
11	29.064	40.0	36.0	34.0	35.0
12	28.600	40.0	39.0	37.0	36.0
13	28.926	41.0	38.0	34.0	35.0
14	29.080	42.0	40.0	34.½	34.0
15	29.042	41.0	41.0	36.0	35.0
16	28.444	40.0	39.0	35.0	33.¼
17	28.762	41.0	36.0	31.½	34.0
18	28.700	42.0	39.0	35.0	33.0
19	28.680	43.0	44.0	38.0	35.0
20	29.444	45.0	42.0	39.0	40.¾
21	29.448	44.0	45.0	38.0	37.0
22	29.432	45.0	42.0	36.½	38.0
23	29.736	42.0	39.0	35.0	37.0
24	29.886	43.0	41.0	35.0	38.0
25	29.878	41.0	41.0	35.0	37.0
26	29.850	40.0	44.0	40.0	40.0
27	29.752	42.0	41.0	36.0	37.0
28	29.950	41.0	38.0	34.0	40.0
29	29.842	43.0	44.0	41.0	36.0
30	29.284	44.0	41.0	37.0	40.0
31	29.562	43.0	49.0	47.0	44.0

Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

DECEMBER.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1		
2		
3	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy ; evening do.
4	Gentle S. E.,	clear ; ev. do.
5	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
6	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. clear.
7	Brisk N. W.,	cloudy, showers ; ev. cloudy, do.
8	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy, rain ; ev. do.
9	Brisk S. W.,	heavy rain ; ev. cloudy.
10	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
11	Brisk S. W.,	snow ; ev. clear, fresh.
12	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. snow.
13	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
14	Gentle S.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
15	Calm,	clear ; ev. do.
16	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
17	Gentle S. E.,	clear ; ev. do.
18	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy, ; ev. rain.
19	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
20	Gentle E.,	clear ; ev. do., a heavy shower.
21	Moderate E.,	clear ; ev. do.
22	Gentle S. E.,	clear ; ev. do.
23	Gentle S.,	clear ; ev. do.
24	Gentle S.,	clear ; ev. do., a heavy shower.
25	Gentle S.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
26	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy ; ev. do.
27	Moderate S.,	cloudy ; ev. do., rainy.
28	Gentle S.,	clear ; ev. do.
29	Moderate N. E.,	clear ; ev. do.
30	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy ; ev. rainy.
31	Brisk S. W.,	cloudy ; ev. do.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRECEDING JOURNAL.

In recording the state of the wind on the different days of the year, the words *Gentle*, *Moderate*, *Brisk*, and *High* have been uniformly employed to denote the different degrees of intensity. The relative degrees of force expressed by these terms may be represented thus:—

Gentle	½
Moderate	1
Brisk	2
Strong	2½
High	3
Tempest	4

When any of these numbers are placed before the direction of the wind, in the state of the weather for the evening, they indicate the force of the wind at that time.

Meteorological Journal kept at London.

JANUARY.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	
1	38	36	38	37	38	40	35	29.60	29.57	0	Rain.
2	38	37	40	36	33	39	38	29.47	.42	5	Cloudy.
3	31	31	32	30	30	32	28	29.33	.35	0	Snow.
4	30	30	33	32	32	33	32	29.63	.65	0	Small rain.
5	33	37	33	43	33	44	42	29.67	.65	5	Cloudy.
6	39	42	46	42	44	44	38	29.50	.50	4	Ditto.
7	44	40	44	39	42	44	36	29.32	.15	0	Rain.
8	44	40	44	40	41	42	36	28.82	28.50	0	Ditto.
9	41	40	43	40	42	44	34	29.37	29.20	0	Ditto.
10	43	38	46	39	37	43	36	29.20	.14	8	Cloudy.
11	38	38	45	33	41	40	33	29.38	.40	8	Fair.
12	38	35	40	32	35	36	31	29.49	.50	12	Cloudy.
13	34	33	38	34	37	38	28	29.49	.68	0	Rain.
14	31	30	33	32	30	36	28	29.78	.80	16	Fair.
15	28	30	29	28	29	30	26	29.75	.75	0	Snow.
16	28	28	30	27	27	30	27	30.03	30.05	25	Cloudy.
17	28	28	28	27	25	28	21	30.06	.01	27	Fair.
18	21	23	26	23	22	27	20	29.38	29.85	25	Cloudy.
19	22	24	28	29	31	30	29	29.72	.58	0	Cloudy; afternoon a storm of rain and sleet.
20	31	28	32	30	32	32	25	29.48	.44	0	Cloudy.
21	32	32	34	32	33	33	29	29.46	.50	0	Ditto.
22	32	32	34	32	33	33	21	29.12	.04	0	Snow.
23	22	22	30	31	31	33	30	29.67	.70	4	Fair.
24	33	32	35	33	40	40	33	29.40	.45	0	Rain.
25	42	36	36	33	37	39	32	29.43	.75	24	Cloudy.
26	42	44	48	43	45	46	40	29.22	.20	0	Stormy.
27	45	48	51	48	48	46	46	29.51	.20	10	Ditto.
28	49	48	54	48	47	50	46	29.59	.50	41	Fair.
29	49	46	53	47	45	48	45	29.26	28.98	10	Stormy.
30	48	45	48	46	44	48	43	29.32	.95	0	Ditto.
31	37	42	47	42	40	44	40	29.76	29.85	32	Fair.

Meteorological Journal kept at London.

FEBRUARY.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	
1	46	46	52	50	47	52	48	29.77	29.62	21	Cloudy.
2	51	48	51	49	48	51	47	29.51	.50	25	Ditto.
3	51	50	54	45	46	52	42	29.21	.20	24	Ditto.
4	46	44	49	43	42	46	42	29.45	.45	30	Fair.
5	46	43	49	43	44	46	42	29.38	.35	15	Stormy.
6	45	44	49	46	40	48	36	29.42	.40	18	Cloudy.
7	33	38	39	35	34	40	31	29.89	.90	15	Ditto.
8	33	32	33	33	36	34	33	29.90	.79	8	Ditto.
9	40	42	51	48	47	50	44	29.39	.35	7	Ditto.
10	46	47	53	47	46	50	44	29.28	.16	8	Showery.
11	46	44	52	46	47	48	41	29.21	28.75	0	Rain.
12	46	44	51	48	45	49	40	28.83	.82	9	Showery.
13	46	44	52	46	46	49	42	28.81	.97	51	Ditto.
14	47	45	51	47	46	49	42	29.26	29.30	30	Ditto.
15	46	46	52	46	44	51	41	29.70	.58	0	Rain.
16	45	44	53	47	46	49	45	29.83	.58	39	Fair.
17	46	46	54	49	47	53	44	29.58	.69	58	Ditto.
18	50	48	53	40	44	55	38	29.80	30.34	27	Cloudy.
19	37	42	51	46	46	48	44	29.46	.40	36	Fair.
20	46	46	52	40	47	50	34	29.27	29.98	37	Ditto.
21	39	38	42	33	36	42	32	29.97	30.05	47	Ditto.
22	33	34	43	38	41	46	33	30.33	.26	47	Ditto.
23	45	44	52	42	40	50	39	30.10	.12	45	Ditto.
24	42	42	47	42	41	46	38	30.31	.30	31	Ditto.
25	40	42	47	34	42	45	30	30.26	30.26	36	Ditto.
26	33	34	47	40	43	44	34	30.44	.42	35	Ditto.
27	40	42	51	42	40	49	34	30.38	.35	37	Ditto.
28	33	38	53	42	46	48	38	30.35	.38	38	Ditto.

Meteorological Journal kept at London.

MARCH.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.
	8 o Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o Clock Morning.	1 o Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	
1	46	43	47	41	40	48	39	30.26	30.25	0	Rain.
2	40	42	45	38	34	46	32	30.36	.40	25	Cloudy.
3	33	34	44	40	42	42	38	30.39	.33	37	Fair.
4	41	42	43	43	40	46	38	30.16	.16	20	Showery.
5	39	41	42	38	35	43	33	30.19	.18	7	Small rain.
6	33	34	39	36	33	40	34	30.26	.29	9	Cloudy.
7	33	34	39	36	35	39	33	30.36	.38	5	Ditto.
8	35	34	43	37	39	42	33	30.47	.47	15	Fair.
9	33	40	54	48	50	51	42	30.33	.25	29	Cloudy.
10	42	42	48	36	36	50	32	30.23	.24	30	Fair.
11	33	34	45	38	40	48	32	30.26	.19	33	Ditto.
12	40	36	48	38	36	48	34	30.09	.09	57	Ditto.
13	33	36	45	40	35	44	37	30.21	.20	51	Ditto.
14	41	40	45	40	36	44	38	30.24	.26	35	Ditto.
15	36	38	44	42	41	46	34	30.44	.40	35	Ditto.
16	37	40	51	44	45	50	34	30.26	.17	41	Cloudy.
17	42	46	53	50	42	53	44	30.19	.18	35	Ditto.
18	39	48	53	46	41	52	40	30.16	.05	39	Fair.
19	40	44	51	46	44	50	42	30.05	29.99	32	Cloudy.
20	41	44	49	45	41	50	41	29.97	30.00	30	Ditto.
21	40	42	48	46	44	50	42	30.24	.14	15	Ditto.
22	44	46	58	50	44	58	43	30.09	.02	52	Fair.
23	44	47	59	52	51	59	46	29.76	29.88	44	Ditto.
24	47	46	56	45	48	55	42	29.70	.62	55	Ditto.
25	44	44	49	43	42	50	38	29.34	.30	54	Ditto.
26	44	42	53	44	40	48	38	29.17	.17	35	Cloudy.
27	37	44	55	46	43	52	40	29.30	29.32	52	Ditto.
28	43	45	49	42	42	50	39	29.45	.50	0	Rain.
29	42	42	45	40	40	45	35	29.72	.76	30	Cloudy.
30	37	38	44	42	41	44	38	29.83	.79	34	Ditto.
31	43	42	45	40	39	49	36	29.79	.72	30	Ditto.

Meteorological Journal kept at London.

APRIL.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	
1	37	40	44	39	35	45	31	29.73	29.76	51	Cloudy.
2	36	38	44	36	32	43	29	29.80	.80	52	Shower of sleet.
3	33	34	43	37	32	43	28	29.90	.86	54	Ditto.
4	31	35	40	28	30	40	32	30.05	30.05	30	Ditto.
5	30	34	42	36	32	42	30	30.26	.25	41	Ditto.
6	33	36	46	36	40	44	30	30.27	.14	38	Cloudy.
7	40	38	46	39	39	46	28	30.16	.20	34	Ditto.
8	39	40	51	42	43	50	37	30.33	.30	48	Fair.
9	43	42	53	46	44	52	44	30.14	.03	35	Cloudy.
10	44	46	56	50	47	56	45	29.91	29.72	51	Ditto.
11	47	48	47	42	35	53	32	29.56	.38	25	Showery.
12	36	40	49	43	42	48	40	29.80	.75	27	Fair.
13	43	42	52	44	40	52	38	29.32	.21	37	Showery.
14	42	42	49	45	40	46	40	29.09	.09	0	Thunder with hail.
15	40	43	49	46	42	50	40	29.47	.56	41	Cloudy.
16	48	46	54	47	41	53	41	29.08	.06	47	Showery.
17	40	41	41	40	33	43	34	29.13	.22	0	Rain.
18	33	36	43	37	32	42	32	29.57	.60	31	Storms of sleet.
19	32	34	45	39	38	43	35	29.77	.72	51	Fair.
20	33	40	44	38	33	42	35	29.73	.	36	Storms of sleet; a great fall of snow during the night.
21	33	38	47	40	45	42	39	29.58	.55	30	Cloudy.
22	44	44	47	46	43	47	45	29.67	.70	28	Ditto.
23	43	43	46	41	42	46	40	30.01	30.05	21	Ditto.
24	40	41	47	43	39	48	38	29.28	.30	25	Ditto.
25	39	40	47	43	46	48	41	30.32	.25	26	Ditto.
26	46	45	49	44	46	51	43	29.92	29.82	0	Rain.
27	49	48	52	48	47	53	46	29.71	.60	39	Cloudy.
28	48	49	55	47	40	52	40	29.41	.46	10	Rain.
29	40	42	45	41	38	46	35	29.67	.82	51	Cloudy.
30	42	41	52	45	48	50	40	29.75	.69	55	Fair.

Meteorological Journal kept at London.

MAY.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at 8 o'Clock Morning.	Thermometer at 9 o'Clock Morning.	Thermometer at Noon.	Thermometer at 9 o'Clock Night.	Thermometer at 11 o'Clock Night.	Thermometer at Highest in the Day.	Thermometer at Lowest in the Night.	Barometer at 9 o'Clock Morning.	Barometer at 1 o'Clock After-noon.	Hygrometer. Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Weather.
1	47	42	52	42	44	50	38	29.35	29.27	10	Rain.
2	42	43	51	48	40	49	37	29.46	.53	14	Showery with thunder.
3	40	42	52	45	42	52	41	29.80	.80	60	Fair.
4	45	46	56	44	49	52	42	29.93	.90	10	Cloudy.
5	49	48	55	48	43	55	40	29.96	30.02	80	Fair.
6	45	50	59	53	49	57	50	29.22	.28	65	Ditto.
7	51	53	65	58	57	64	50	30.32	.34	65	Ditto.
8	57	54	65	58	51	64	48	30.30	.29	75	Ditto.
9	54	55	66	59	51	65	49	30.22	.14	76	Ditto.
10	53	57	67	59	54	67	52	30.08	.05	81	Ditto.
11	57	59	62	61	57	70	56	30.00	29.99	95	Ditto.
12	57	62	72	64	57	72	55	30.00	30.00	82	Ditto.
13	58	64	73	63	60	71	56	30.00	29.91	79	Ditto.
14	61	64	74	62	62	72	56	29.96	.89	70	Ditto.
15	61	66	64	58	56	68	55	29.86	.80	40	Showery.
16	60	65	73	64	61	70	57	29.79	.78	78	Fair.
17	63	64	73	65	62	73	60	29.86	.85	80	Ditto.
18	66	65	75	70	63	72	63	29.82	.75	75	Ditto.
19	67	65	75	68	55	72	55	29.60	.52	46	Showery with thunder.
20	58	58	65	58	54	61	51	29.79	.78	36	Cloudy.
21	55	55	59	57	51	61	50	29.93	.90	39	Ditto.
22	53	54	66	54	56	63	53	30.18	30.13	67	Fair.
23	55	58	75	55	51	66	50	30.24	.17	63	Ditto.
24	51	56	67	55	50	65	51	30.21	.16	75	Ditto.
25	50	53	41	53	52	62	51	30.09	.02	44	Cloudy.
26	51	54	66	51	55	43		29.90	29.82	34	Ditto.
27	60	56	69	58	54	62	57	29.60	.64	70	Fair.
28	62	58	71	57	53	61	53	29.63	.45	62	Ditto.
29	60	57	70	58	52	65	47	29.56	.50	64	Showery.
30	50	51	61	51	50	61	53	29.82	.89	80	Fair.
31	50	49	63	56	55	60	51	29.78	.75	51	Ditto.

Meteorological Journal kept at London.

JUNE.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	
1	54	60	73	58	50	72	50	29.50	29.42	85	Fair.
2	52	51	57	51	47	58	50	29.36	.52	46	Stormy.
3	56	51	63	56	55	62	46	30.02	.99	80	Fair.
4	55	58	66	57	55	71	53	29.68	.69	51	Showery.
5	53	57	63	53	51	62	51	29.33	.34	47	Rain.
6	52	56	66	55	52	60	50	29.61	.56	48	Showery.
7	52	54	64	55	51	60	50	29.73	.79	62	Ditto.
8	53	55	63	56	51	60	51	29.78	.65	32	Rain.
9	49	55	59	56	50	60	51	29.55	.59	30	Ditto.
10	50	55	60	56	52	60	49	29.57	.59	33	Showery.
11	52	54	59	55	55	57	50	29.73	.86	47	Cloudy.
12	59	58	69	56	56	61	50	30.08	30.10	56	Fair.
13	60	58	69	57	54	62	55	30.00	.01	61	Ditto.
14	61	59	68	58	55	67	56	29.97	29.93	58	Ditto.
15	58	58	66	58	54	64	52	29.88	.90	81	Cloudy.
16	56	59	68	58	55	66	54	29.95	.95	85	Fair.
17	57	58	69	59	52	69	54	29.82	.78	62	Ditto.
18	55	58	67	56	54	63	49	29.82	.85	59	Ditto.
19	56	58	66	62	56	67	57	29.90	.91	82	Ditto.
20	62	62	76	67	62	73	58	30.02	30.10	91	Ditto.
21	63	62	73	65	63	72	59	30.22	.26	85	Ditto.
22	64	63	69	63	64	64	57	30.30	.35	59	Cloudy.
23	66	64	76	64	62	73	58	30.31	.31	78	Fair.
24	66	64	74	64	60	72	58	30.33	.36	96	Ditto.
25	56	61	65	58	49	68	50	30.43	.45	71	Ditto.
26	52	57	65	58	50	65	51	30.42	.38	75	Ditto.
27	52	58	69	59	55	67	52	30.22	30.15	82	Ditto.
28	54	57	63	56	50	62	50	30.08	.08	35	Cloudy.
29	51	56	60	57	54	61	51	30.01	29.98	41	Ditto.
30	52	57	67	56	57	62	54	29.95	.89	51	Ditto.

Meteorological Journal kept at London.

JULY.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	
1	57	56	70	63	55	67	58	29.83	29.84	52	Fair.
2	52	63	64	58	51	62	51	29.79	.75	0	Rain.
3	52	53	57	51	49	63	49	29.53	.50	25	Cloudy.
4	52	49	55	52	56	55	49	29.48	.48	5	Thunder with Rain.
5	51	52	60	53	55	55	53	29.52	.57	15	Showery.
6	60	58	61	58	57	60	57	29.70	.72	5	Rain.
7	56	62	68	61	60	65	60	29.81	.84	35	Cloudy.
8	57	61	70	59	57	66	52	29.82	.86	55	Fair.
9	50	53	56	52	50	56	52	29.88	.85	29	Rain.
10	52	52	58	53	51	57	50	29.88	.92	15	Ditto.
11	53	53	68	54	61	64	58	30.03	30.05	52	Fair.
12	59	61	73	65	62	68	62	30.09	.10	52	Ditto.
13	61	62	69	62	55	68	55	30.09	.15	72	Ditto.
14	62	62	71	62	64	69	60	30.18	.20	62	Ditto.
15	64	63	72	63	63	68	60	30.09	.05	63	Ditto.
16	65	63	73	64	60	72	59	30.00	29.98	60	Ditto.
17	63	62	70	59	50	67	53	29.76	.75	64	Ditto.
18	51	58	63	55	53	60	50	29.90	.94	61	Ditto.
19	55	56	68	62	58	65	57	30.03	30.04	69	Ditto.
20	59	60	70	62	56	66	55	30.12	.18	64	Ditto.
21	57	60	70	61	57	65	55	30.20	.19	72	Ditto.
22	57	61	65	62	60	63	56	30.05	.61	42	Cloudy.
23	59	59	72	61	60	69	60	29.89	29.94	47	Fair.
24	58	60	70	61	60	69	60	29.86	.85	41	Ditto.
25	61	62	77	65	61	74	61	29.78	.76	50	Ditto.
26	62	62	72	64	62	70	61	29.75	.75	39	Cloudy.
27	62	63	72	66	61	69	61	29.73	.75	25	Fair.
28	63	62	69	59	55	65	55	29.64	.65	31	Showery.
29	56	59	66	58	56	64	58	29.73	.75	22	Ditto.
30	64	60	69	59	57	64	56	29.60	.61	39	Cloudy.
31	56	58	69	58	58	66	57	29.55	.55	42	Fair.

Meteorological Journal kept at London.

AUGUST.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	
1	59	61	68	62	59	66	57	29.66	29.70	50	Fair.
2	58	60	68	62	56	66	60	29.72	.65	53	Ditto.
3	57	60	68	57	53	62	51	29.40	.39	51	Showery.
4	55	53	59	55	52	59	51	29.41	.54	0	Rain.
5	55	53	63	58	57	61	57	29.76	.75	6	Showery.
6	60	61	68	59	55	63	55	29.38	.39	31	Ditto.
7	57	58	67	59	60	64	56	29.65	.77	52	Cloudy.
8	63	63	69	64	59	68	58	29.94	.98	58	Fair.
9	60	64	72	65	61	71	58	29.94	.90	61	Ditto.
10	64	62	76	70	68	74	60	29.89	.85	67	Fair, thunder in the night.
11	67	61	76	61	60	73	60	29.68	.75	61	Fair.
12	57	63	62	57	56	68	59	29.67	.69	25	Showery.
13	58	64	65	63	55	68	60	29.79	.80	24	Ditto.
14	57	64	66	63	57	69	58	29.80	.80	42	Ditto.
15	58	61	68	61	60	63	58	29.75	.79	30	Cloudy.
16	60	61	71	63	60	67	60	29.88	.92	30	Ditto.
17	64	63	75	64	60	76	58	29.84	.83	66	Fair.
18	59	60	76	61	59	71	59	29.78	.78	35	Fair, rain in the morning.
19	62	63	69	61	57	68	57	29.80	.75	51	Rain.
20	60	61	68	61	56	66	56	29.96	.98	41	Showery.
21	60	60	65	58	54	64	52	29.84	.80	10	Rain.
22	55	58	66	57	57	67	52	29.84	.80	51	Fair.
23	56	59	66	57	55	67	50	29.62	.56	57	Ditto.
24	55	58	66	56	50	64	48	29.49	.48	45	Showery with thunder.
25	54	55	61	50	49	63	48	29.43	.49	30	Ditto.
26	54	58	62	60	54	62	52	29.80	.79	22	Ditto.
27	55	57	64	61	55	63	54	29.75	.76	26	Showery.
28	56	59	66	61	60	67	55	30.00	30.04	72	Fair.
29	60	62	72	65	63	71	62	30.08	.08	76	Ditto.
30	65	66	76	68	66	73	62	29.89	29.85	32	Ditto.
31	60	63	66	62	59	66	58	29.85	.85	19	Cloudy.

Meteorological Journal kept at London.

SEPTEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at								Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.		9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	
1	60	60	63	62	56	64	57		29.80	29.80	20	Cloudy.
2	60	60	70	64	57	69	60		29.68	.65	32	Fair.
3	61	64	72	65	61	71	59		29.60	.62	44	Showery.
4	63	64	69	64	61	69	58		29.62	.60	18	Stormy.
5	61	63	70	62	60	68	58		29.54	.54	31	Fair.
6	60	64	70	62	61	68	57		29.52	.52	35	Ditto.
7	60	62	66	60	56	67	54		29.27	.29	29	Showery.
8	55	57	61	59	55	65	52		29.34	.42	20	Ditto.
9	55	59	66	61	54	67	53		29.58	.65	52	Fair.
10	54	60	64	60	53	64	50		29.67	.67	15	Showery.
11	54	57	63	56	52	64	48		29.70	.72	52	Fair.
12	53	56	64	56	49	64	47		29.78	.80	46	Ditto.
13	49	54	62	56	56	64	53		29.85	.84	28	Showery.
14	57	58	62	58	56	62	54		29.68	.69	21	Ditto.
15	56	60	65	58	52	63	49		29.98	30.05	48	Fair.
16	51	57	64	59	60	63	49		30.14	.10	18	Cloudy.
17	56	55	65	58	55	64	52		30.00	.01	31	Ditto.
18	58	58	64	56	58	64	51		29.90	29.80	10	Rain.
19	54	55	62	55	50	64	50		29.72	.75	60	Fair.
20	53	55	66	56	55	65	49		29.47	.36	41	Rain.
21	52	55	64	56	55	65	52		29.64	.80	55	Fair.
22	54	58	69	62	57	66	54		29.60	.68	47	Showery.
23	63	61	65	56	54	65	50		29.64	.70	52	Ditto.
24	53	56	58	50	48	58	48		29.85	.85	25	Ditto.
25	56	53	49	48	45	53	40		29.70	.74	0	Rain.
26	43	43		50		53	47		30.00	30.00	51	Fair.
27	57	54	61	48	42	53	40		29.50	29.40	15	Stormy.
28	42	46	55	46	40	53	38		29.82	.82	10	Ditto.
29	40	43	54	47	43	53	42		29.96	.95	41	Fair.
30	44	48	57	56	50	50	45		29.93	.85	0	Rain.

Meteorological Journal kept at London.

OCTOBER.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	
1	50	51	58	52	53	56	49	30.14	30.15	43	Fair.
2	52	56	61	58	57	60	55	30.28	.30	5	Small Rain.
3	58	56	63	53	58	61	55	30.32	.34	10	Cloudy.
4	56	57	62	54	51	62	47	30.21	.16	40	Fair.
5	48	54	60	53	55	60	51	30.10	.09	42	Ditto.
6	54	56	61	53	50	60	50	30.09	.09	46	Ditto.
7	49	55	60	51	45	59	43	30.08	.10	38	Ditto.
8	46	50	55	47	42	55	42	30.10	.11	39	Ditto.
9	44	47	50	45	40	51	40	30.10	.08	36	Ditto.
10	40	45	49	45	44	49	41	30.04	.01	44	Ditto.
11	45	47	51	45	41	50	41	30.02	.01	40	Ditto.
12	40	44	49	40	38	48	36	30.10	.05	31	Ditto.
13	34	40	49	39	36	46	37	30.19	.15	43	Ditto.
14	32	39	51	44	37	49	35	30.26	.22	29	Ditto.
15	35	37	48	44	40	48	40	30.32	.28	27	Ditto.
16	46	47	56	53	53	55	41	30.14	.08	15	Cloudy.
17	53	54	59	55	55	58	52	30.11	.07	15	Ditto.
18	53	54	59	56	56	58	54	30.09	.07	10	Ditto.
19	55	55	59	57	56	59	52	30.17	.11	6	Ditto.
20	52	53	54	53	52	55	51	30.18	.11	8	Ditto.
21	52	52	57	53	50	55	50	30.15	.08	15	Ditto.
22	51	53	56	52	51	55	50	30.10	.03	17	Ditto.
23	53	53	56	53	54	56	48	30.00	29.92	21	Ditto.
24	50	51	60	54	51	58	49	29.91	.82	19	Fair.
25	49	51	56	53	52	55	50	30.17	30.22	26	Ditto.
26	52	53	63	56	56	61	48	30.28	.30	21	Ditto.
27	50	50	56	50	51	52	47	30.28	.28	16	Foggy.
28	47	48	52	50	48	53	46	30.28	.28	14	Ditto.
29	46	47	49	49	48	51	46	30.26	.25	6	Ditto.
30	49	48	52	49	49	52	46	30.22	.16	3	Ditto.
31	46	48	52	46	44	50	41	30.11	.02	10	Fair.

Meteorological Journal kept at London.

NOVEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	
1	46	49	51	44	44	52	42	30.16	30.11	7	Cloudy.
2	45	45	50	47	45	49	39	30.20	.20	29	Ditto.
3	39	44	48	45	44	47	40	30.14	.08	10	Showery.
4	45	44	45	45	42	46	40	29.93	29.75	0	Rain.
5	42	42	43	42	40	45	37	29.84	.84	0	Ditto.
6	40	41	44	43	40	46	37	29.92	.84	10	Fair.
7	41	42	49	45	41	47	40	30.06	30.10	15	Ditto.
8	40	42	45	43	40	46	40	30.39	.40	5	Ditto.
9	44	43	49	46	46	47	40	30.42	.38	12	Cloudy.
10	46	47	50	47	42	50	43	30.29	.30	10	Ditto.
11	42	44	43	43	43	50	49	30.15	.09	7	Ditto.
12	43	44	44	44	42	46	41	29.91	29.85	6	Ditto.
13	41	43	47	44	40	46	36	29.74	.75	7	Ditto.
14	35	38	45	46	38	47	34	29.72	.62	5	Cloudy, with rain at night.
15	35	36	36	35	31	39	29	29.70	.65	15	Fair.
16	29	31	35	34	31	37	32	29.71	.69	10	Ditto.
17	37	39	43	36	30	45	30	29.48	.45	30	Stormy.
18	27	34	37	36	31	38	30	29.73	.72	10	Storms of snow.
19	29	33	34	30	30	37	26	30.23	30.28	15	Fair.
20	24	28	34	34	34	37	36	30.43	.38	15	Ditto.
21	37	38	40	35	31	41	36	30.28	.28	10	Ditto.
22	37	39	49	45	47	49	41	30.16	.05	12	Ditto.
23	39	43	48	47	46	49	40	30.03	29.95	5	Showery.
24	40	42	44	43	47	47	39	29.39	.40	0	Rain.
25	40	38	42	40	40	42	37	29.78	.65	10	Fair.
26	40	42	45	38	35	43	32	29.10	.11	15	Ditto.
27	32	42	41	38	35	43	32	29.63	.75	5	Cloudy.
28	35	34	39	30	35	41	32	29.94	.87	0	Small rain.
29	35	31	40	36	36	41	31	29.88	.84	0	Ditto.
30	32	33	42	43	39	44	41	29.87	.75	5	Cloudy.

Meteorological Journal kept at London.

DECEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	
1	41	42	43	38	36	45	32	29.30	29.31	21	Fair.
2	32	37	41	37	33	43	33	29.69	.72	18	Ditto.
3	37	38	43	47	43	47	43	29.92	.56	15	Ditto.
4	43	44	58	41	37	47	37	29.50	.41	20	Ditto.
5	35	38	43	43	37	44	42	29.88	.95	26	Ditto.
6	46	47	49	52	47	53	50	30.02	.92	6	Cloudy.
7	47	54	49	44	40	54	37	29.84	.95	10	Stormy.
8	40	39	44	45	41	47	42	30.24	30.02	24	Fair.
9	46	45	49	52	46	52	44	29.66	29.40	7	Showery.
10	46	45	48	41	44	46	36	29.18	.19	16	Fair.
11	40	38	43	40	39	45	37	29.37	.45	24	Ditto.
12	42	46	47	41	39	46	36	28.96	28.95	10	Stormy.
13	38	40	42	36	39	42	32	29.20	29.18	7	Ditto.
14	33	34	39	36	41	42	36	29.40	.41	10	Fair, violent storm at night.
15	40	40	42	36	36	43	33	28.76	28.80	5	Showery.
16	33	35	38	41	38	43	38	28.83	.80	5	Fair.
17	38	34	39	42	40	44	39	28.68	.31	0	Small rain.
18	40	40	40	44	40	44	37	28.32	.50	0	Rain.
19	40	41	44	42	40	43	37	29.28	29.30	15	Cloudy.
20	39	39	44	42	38	44	35	29.75	.70	18	Fair.
21	38	36	43	40	38	43	37	29.75	.78	18	Ditto.
22	38	39	43	41	40	44	37	29.95	.90	5	Ditto.
23	35	38	39	39	36	41	32	29.90	.89	6	Foggy.
24	35	34	39	35	39	38	31	29.83	.79	0	Small fall of snow.
25	35	37	41	44	40	44	36	30.00	.90	5	Cloudy.
26	39	39	40	41	40	42	36	29.76	.82	0	Rain.
27	43	40	39	41	38	43	35	29.80	.82	0	Ditto.
28	35	37	38	38	38	45	35	30.07	30.05	10	Fair.
29	43	44	47	46	43	48	39	29.75	29.53	0	Rain.
30	43	42	46	47	44	48	43	29.74	.70	15	Cloudy.
31	47	48	50	47	46	50	44	29.94	.90	12	Ditto.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRECEDING JOURNAL.

THE observations in the preceding journal were made by two celebrated opticians, Mr John Carey and Mr Robert Bancks. To the first of these gentlemen we owe the observations contained in col. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12; and to the second, the observations recorded in col. 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11. The journal kept by Mr Carey is the first in which the dryness of the air has been determined by Mr Leslie's hygrometer, the only instrument of the kind in which any confidence can be placed. It is much to be regretted that this valuable instrument is not more universally used in meteorological observations, as well as for various other purposes to which it is applicable. But, even among men of science, there is a prejudice against new inventions, which nothing but time and necessity can overcome. The instruments which are at present in use for ascertaining the humidity of the atmosphere, are completely fallacious, and ought long ago to have been superseded by the ingenious instrument with which Mr Leslie has enriched philosophy and the arts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, &c.

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

JANUARY.

On the morning of Wednesday the 18th of January, the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Alloa, in Scotland, and the noise and tremulous motion were very perceptible along the base of the Ochil Hills.

Sunday the 22d of this month was one of the coldest days in the memory of the present generation. At 8 o'clock in the morning, the thermometer in Edinburgh stood at 11°. At a short distance from town, the mercury stood so low as 8°; and in Queen street, which faces the north, it was observed at 8°. In the evening, it was perceived as low as 5° at Foxhall, about 8 miles west of Edinburgh. The large wet dock at Leith, though filled with salt water, was so completely frozen over, that the sailors went upon the ice from one ship to another. On the 22d, the thermometer in London fell to 21°, which was its lowest position in the month of January. The intense cold began to abate on the 26th. On the 27th, the mercury in the thermometer rose 15° above the freezing point, and heavy showers of rain having fallen on the 29th, the snow was so rapidly dissolved, that all the level parts of the country were laid under water. The devastation committed in the south of England by this sudden thaw was unusually great. The views upon the Thames from Henley to London were the most interesting that could possibly be seen. To the writer of this article, who was then travelling from Oxford to London, the whole course of the river had the appearance of a succession of the finest lakes, arranged in the most picturesque manner.

On the last day of this month, and on the 1st of February, the shocks of an earthquake were distinctly felt in the West Highlands, particularly at Arisaig and Moidart.

On the 30th of January, at 2 o'clock p. m., there was a fall of meteoric stones in Caswell county, New Connecticut. Their descent was distinctly perceived for a considerable distance round, and two reports were heard at Hillsborough, a distance of 30 miles. A fragment, weighing a pound and three-quarters, struck a tree where some wood-cutters were at work: They immediately ran home,

but, being encouraged by a woman to examine the place, they returned with her, and brought away the stone, which was still hot. It was ferruginous, porous, and of a dark-brown colour.

February.

Very high winds prevailed from the 16th to the 20th of this month, blowing from the west and from the south-west.

On the 19th at London, the moon was encircled with a beautiful halo.

March.

On the 1st of March, the moon was encircled with a very fine halo.

Vegetation was about six weeks earlier in the beginning of March, than it was in the year 1808.

On the 30th of the month the hawthorn hedges had begun to put out their buds.

April.

Vegetation, which was advancing with such rapidity, received a severe shock from the sharp frosts between the 3d and 5th of this month. On the 27th, snow fell in a considerable quantity, and the continuance of the nocturnal frosts through the greater part of the month destroyed the blossoms of several fruit-trees, and gave a shrivelled appearance to the young leaves of many shrubs and flowers.

On the evening of the 13th of April, at 9 o'clock, there was a good deal of lightening observed in London. Next morning, at half an hour past 6 o'clock, there was a good deal of thunder, and at 1 o'clock of the same day hail and lightening came on. Towards the end of the month there were several great falls of snow.

May.

On the 9th of this month, swallows were observed near Edinburgh, and swifts and martins on the 16th. On the 17th, explosions of thunder were heard at Edinburgh for the first time this season, and they were repeated on the 21st.

On the 2d of May there was a good deal of hail in London in the forenoon, which was followed by lightening and thunder. On the evening of the 14th, at 11 o'clock, lightening was again observed; and on the evening of the 17th, the lightening at London was accompanied with a high wind, and with a sultry heat. On the afternoon of the 19th, there was at London a tremendous storm of thunder, lightening, and heavy rain.

On the afternoon of the 28th of May, a very sudden diminution of temperature was experienced in Edinburgh. On the 29th, a heavy fall of snow and hail commenced, and continued at intervals on the 30th and 31st, so as to cover the ground to the depth of a foot and a half in some places.

June.

Violent rains and strong easterly winds succeeded the late storm of hail and snow, and produced great havock in the gardens.

July.

There was a storm of thunder, lightening, and heavy rain, at London, at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 4th, the thermometer retiring 4°. A similar storm took place on the 9th, at 11 o'clock at night, and also on the evenings of the 25th and 26th.

August.

On the 3d of this month, at half

past 7 o'clock in the evening, a severe thunder storm passed over Edinburgh and Leith, at the last of which places the lightening killed a boy.

On the 10th of August, during the night, there was a good deal of thunder, lightening, and rain at London. During this storm, about half past one o'clock in the morning, the whole of the sky appeared to be covered with one unbroken mass of black pitchy cloud, in which no break was visible, even during the vivid flashes of lightening, which seemed to come from an inferior region of the sky. Over, or rather below this dark surface, were spread light and flocky clouds, broken into larger fleeces, and apparently luminous throughout. They seemed full of little dazzling and dancing specks of light, that sometimes shone as stars through a misty cloud. Some of those increased gradually, and then died away; but one of them increased to such a degree as to equal Venus in size and lustre. This luminous body moved with considerable rapidity round the edge of that mass in which it appeared. Another brilliant meteor of the same kind appeared in a similar cloud at a considerable distance. It was distinctly observed by Mr Staveley, to whom we are indebted for an account of the preceding phenomena, that no lightening broke from the luminous clouds, but that they emitted a light of a pale phosphoric colour.

On the 11th, at half past nine o'clock in the evening, a meteor appeared at Edinburgh in the north-west. It was seen at the same time in Glasgow.

On the 12th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there was at Edinburgh a great storm of thunder and lightening, accompanied with torrents of rain.

On the 13th, at 1 o'clock p. m., there was another storm of thunder and lightening, with heavy showers of rain and half-melted hail.

On the 17th, lightening appeared at London in the east in a dark and lurid sky.

On the 25th, at 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a good deal of thunder was heard at London.

On the 30th, in the evening, lightening appeared at London in the east.

September.

During the greater part of this month, the weather was very variable, and by no means favourable for the operations of the harvest in this part of the kingdom.

On the 4th, at 1 o'clock p. m., there was thunder in London.

On the 19th of this month, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, appeared a meteor in the south, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the small commune of Breziau, in France. Those who observed this meteor assert, that it was about a quarter of an hour in collecting, and that after it was completely formed, it began to move in a northerly direction, and was accompanied with a frightful noise like the rolling of a chariot, or the noise of rain driven violently by the wind, and was afterwards attended with thunder and lightening. After moving for some time in the same direction, the meteor was suddenly changed into a column of fire, which, with the fog that accompanied it, appeared to rise to the heavens. It continued about a quarter of an hour in this state, at a short distance from the forest of Beaulieu, and at last sunk a little, and disappeared, leaving behind it a thick fog without any smell.

October.

This month was one of the finest in the year. Even on the 30th the ash trees had not lost their foliage, and the bat was still flying about in the evening.

November.

The weather was so open and mild that several jarganelle trees were covered with a second shew of blossom, and full-blown roses were gathered in the second week of this month.

A pretty hard frost began on the 18th, and on the 19th the mercury was so low as 22° ; but on the 20th, the weather again became mild.

December.

The whole of this month was uncommonly mild, without any storms of snow.

On the 4th of this month a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at the Cape of Good Hope. On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of December, the weather was extremely hot and oppressive. On the evening of the 3d of December the wind suddenly veered about from N. W. to S. E., accompanied with a thick and obscure atmosphere, and during a considerable portion of the evening dead calms prevailed. On the 4th, at noon, the thermometer was at 76, and the wind S. E. and moderate; but increasing towards the evening, when it degenerated into a perfect calm. At half past ten o'clock the first violent shock took place, and lasted about two minutes, accompanied with loud subterraneous noises, and after the interval of a minute, a still more violent concussion took place, lasting about two or three minutes, and attended with a still louder sound, proceeding, apparently, like the first, from the centre of the Ward or Devil's Mountain. Before three o'clock in the morning, no fewer than 13 shocks took place, running always in the same direction, but gradually diminishing in power. On the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of December small shocks were distinctly felt. During the severe concussions on the 4th and 5th, the watches and clocks lost a good deal of time ; a fire-ball was observed over the mountains in the west ; various shooting stars appeared ; the firmament was completely free of clouds, and the barometer, which was 29.80, fell gradually.

TABLE, *shewing the Quantity of Rain that fell at Edinburgh during the Year* 1809.

Days of the Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.
1	. .	0.05	0.02	. .	0.02	1.005	0.01	0.03	. .	. .	0.02	0.05
2	0.03	0.15	. .	0.02	0.01	. .	. .	0.01	. .	0.01		
3	0.02	1.8	. .	0.01	. .	. .	0.02	0.72				
4	0.03	0.6	. .	0.03	0.03	. .	0.05	0.75	0.02	0.93	0.03	
5	0.02	0.05	. .	0.31	0.01	0.08	1.15	. .	0.04	. .	0.05	0.04
6	. .	0.02	. .	. .	0.05	0.05	. .	0.31	. .	. .	. .	0.03
7	. .	0.02	. .	. .	. .	0.03	. .	. .	0.02	. .	. .	0.65
8	. .	0.03	. .	. .	. .	0.02	. .	. .	1.2	. .	. .	0.04
9	. .	0.2	. .	. .	. .	0.03	. .	0.02	. .	. .	. .	0.03
10	1.59	. .	. .	0.01	. .	0.035	. .	0.03	0.05	. .	. .	0.15
11	. .	. .	. .	0.05	. .	0.8	. .	0.3	. .	. .	. .	0.95
12	. .	0.1	. .	0.01	. .	. .	0.02	1.14	. .	. .	0.05	
13	. .	0.05	. .	0.01	. .	. .	. .	0.23	. .	. .	0.45	0.25
14	. .	. .	. .	0.05	. .	0.65	. .	0.51	0.02			
15	. .	0.05	. .	0.011	. .	0.24	. .	0.05	. .	0.01	. .	0.12
16	. .	0.02	. .	0.56	. .	0.03	. .	. .	0.01	0.02		
17	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.01	. .	. .	0.28				
18	. .	0.01	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.36	1.4			
19	. .	. .	. .	0.2	0.005	0.02	. .	0.3	. .	0.22		
20	. .	. .	. .	0.04	. .	. .	. .	0.05	0.04	. .	0.05	0.21
21	0.04	. .	. .	. .	0.2	. .	. .	0.051	. .	. .	. .	0.04
22	. .	0.01	. .	. .	0.02	. .	. .	0.02	0.06			
23	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.05	0.04	0.02	. .	0.02	
24	. .	. .	0.01	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.16				
25	. .	. .	0.13	0.02	. .	. .	. .	0.15				
26	0.95	. .	0.05	0.5	0.3	. .	0.05	. .	. .	. .	0.06	0.2
27	0.01	. .	. .	0.02	0.5	0.02	. .	. .	0.05	. .	0.08	
28	. .	. .	. .	0.15	. .	. .	0.95					
29	0.05	. .	. .	. .	0.85	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.05
30	0.02	. .	. .	0.01	0.1	0.011	0.03	0.05	0.01	. .	0.06	0.43
31	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.03	. .	0.03					
Total	2.76	3.16	0.21	2.011	2.135	3.021	2.39	5.561	2.94	1.19	0.87	3.24

TABLE, *shewing the Monthly Results of a Meteorological Journal kept at Nottingham by Dr Clarke.*

1809.	Thermometer.				Barometer.				Weather.		Winds.			
Months.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	No. of Fair Days.	No. of Wet Days.	N. and N. E.	E. and S. E.	S. and S. W.	W. and N. W.
January,	53°	17°	35.29	14	30.05	28.65	29.44	1.13	18	13	14	18		5
February,	54	30	43.00	14	30.33	28.68	29.62	0.74	18	10	2	3	33	16
March,	62	30	44.00	10	30.38	29.00	29.99	0.40	26	5	22	6	9	15
April,	56	28	42.76	13	30.36	28.97	29.73	0.54	13	17	16	1	14	18
May,	77	38	57.61	9	30.26	29.23	29.84	0.43	24	7	10	13	19	13
June,	74	45	57.71	18	30.45	29.27	29.84	0.62	21	9	11	7	15	14
July,	78	46	59.64	10	30.12	29.39	29.88	0.24	17	14	24	4	10	18
August,	76	48	60.69	8	29.97	29.23	29.64	0.45	12	19	3	8	31	8
Sept.	72	34	50.46	12	29.87	29.05	29.46	0.63	25	5	2	5	11	17
Oct.	67	30	52.00	10	30.25	29.77	30.09	0.38	25	6	13	6	17	4
Nov.	64	26	42.10	11	30.41	29.03	29.89	0.77	18	12	12	2	6	22
Dec.	53	33	40.12	13	30.00	28.25	29.45	0.90	7	14	1	6	23	1
Total									234	131	130	79	197	165

ANNUAL RESULTS.

THERMOMETER.		Wind.
Highest Observation, July 27th,	78°.	S.
Lowest Observation, Jan. 22d,	17°.	N.
Greatest Variation in 24 hours, June 1st and 2d,	18°.	
Annual Mean,	48°. 78.	

BAROMETER.		Wind.
Highest Observation, June 25th,	30.45	N. E.
Lowest Observation, Dec. 17th,	28.25	W.
Greatest Variation in 24 hours, Jan. 30th and 31st,	1.13	
Annual Mean,	29.74	

TABLE, *shewing the Quantity of Rain that fell in different Parts of England and Scotland in the Year* 1809.

	England.											Scotland.					
1809.	London.	Chichester.	Chatsworth, Derbyshire.	Horncastle, Lincolnshire.	Ferriby, Kingston upon Hull.	Heath, near Wakefield, Yorkshire.	Manchester.	Lancaster.	Dalton, Lancashire.	West Brigford, Notts.	Nottingham.	Edinburgh.	Dalkeith.	Bothwell Castle.	Glasgow.	Largs.	Gordon Castle.
Jan.	2.91	8.44	5.22	3.50	1.57	3.98	2.67	4.66	6.58	0.77	1.80	2.76	2.085	1.560	1.435	2.121	1.22
Feb.	1.86	4.31	3.29	2.59	2.94	2.58	1.96	3.11	4.53		1.69	3.16	3.204	2.865	2.820	4.697	1.25
March,	0.94	0.00	0.44	0.82	0.48	0.43	0.35	0.53	1.13	0.72	0.75	0.21	0.694	0.339	0.360	2.981	0.86
April,	3.46	3.95	1.70	2.10	3.05	2.11	0.96	4.59	2.20	2.30	2.15	2.01	1.240	0.785	0.386	1.751	2.23
May,	0.86	1.07	1.83	1.59	0.45	2.96	3.42	3.39	3.85		1.80	2.14	2.076	2.935	2.379	2.806	1.44
June,	1.20	2.38	2.06	2.24	3.24	2.01	2.45	3.10	4.26	2.45	2.45	3.02	2.525	1.846	2.379	2.956	2.40
July,	3.58	3.45	2.00	2.87	2.38	2.28	1.79	4.00	3.45	1.44	1.44	2.39	2.324	1.545	2.245	1.829	2.83
Aug.	2.64	3.70	4.38	4.53	5.88	4.61	3.85	6.12	7.25	3.75	4.50	5.56	6.502	4.470	5.283	6.298	3.92
Sept.	2.90	3.34	4.13	3.90	3.10	4.29	4.22	4.75	5.57	2.60	3.13	2.94	3.476	2.788	2.825	2.025	2.34
Oct	0.22	0.60	0.28	0.75	0.56	1.41	0.61	0.87	1.66	0.35	0.31	1.19	0.406	0.950	1.442	2.220	1.21
Nov.	1.38	1.30	1.91	1.70	1.90	2.25	2.14	3.87	2.80	1.33	1.18	0.87	1.445	1.175	0.925	2.410	1.67
Dec.	3.00	5.53	2.67	1.79	2.42	2.74	4.68	5.74	7.08	1.84	1.81	3.24	2.575	3.190	3.153	6.535	3.11
Total,	24.95	38.07	29.91	28.38	27.97	31.65	29.10	41.73	50.36	17.55	23.01	29.49	28.552	24.440	25.132	40.624	24.48

GENERAL RESULTS.

			Inches.
London,	greatest quantity of rain fell in	*July*,	3.58
Chichester,	Ditto	*January*,	8.44
Chatsworth,	Ditto	*January*,	5.22
Horncastle,	Ditto	*August*,	4.53
Ferriby,	Ditto	*August*,	5.88
Heath,	Ditto	*August*,	4.61
Manchester,	Ditto	*December*,	4.68
Lancaster,	Ditto	*August*,	6.12
Dalton,	Ditto	*August*,	7.25
West Bridgford,	Ditto	*August*,	3.75
Nottingham,	Ditto	*August*,	4.50
Edinburgh,	Ditto	*August*,	5.56
Dalkeith,	Ditto	*August*,	6.502
Bothwell Castle,	Ditto	*August*,	4.470
Glasgow,	Ditto	*August*,	5.283
Largs,	Ditto	*December*,	6.535
Gordon Castle,	Ditto	*August*,	3.92

SOME ACCOUNT

Of an Attempt made by Mr Balman a Hanoverian, and Mr Francis Huger an American, to liberate M. de la Fayette from his Confinement in the Castle of Olmutz, 1794.

[This interesting narrative was drawn up by the writer from personal communications with Mr Huger. We pledge ourselves for its authenticity. The brief account, contained in the Appendix to Segur's History of Frederick William II., is very inaccurate.]

AMONGST the many extraordinary characters which the eventful times we live in have produced to the notice of the world, no man has undergone greater vicissitudes of fortune than La Fayette. At one time we behold him tearing himself from the fascinations of the most licentious court in Europe, braving the elements in search of the bubble reputation, and combating for the cause of liberty under the banners of Washington; at another, sowing the seeds of confusion in his native country, idolized by an enthusiastic populace, and raised to the chief command of his emancipated countrymen; then proscribed and hunted by those associates who no longer stood in need of his assistance; a fugitive in a foreign land, obliged to seek an asylum amongst his enemies; and lastly, seized as a traitor, and delivered up to the Emperor of Germany; who, regarding him as one of the chief instruments of the insulting degradation and subsequent death of the royal family of France, ordered him into close confinement in the castle at Olmutz. Compassion for his fate drew petitions from all quarters for his release. The emperor was inexorable, and Fayette had dragged on two miserable years in his solitary prison, when a stranger and a foreigner stepped forwards from pure motives of compassion, and an anxious wish to be of service to a man who had so signalized himself in the cause of liberty. Balman was a Hanoverian by birth, young, active, intrepid, and intelligent. He repaired alone and on foot to Olmutz to gain such information as might enable him to judge

of the best means to execute the purpose he had in view, to assist Fayette in making his escape from the power of Austria. He soon found that, without an able coadjutor, the difficulties which presented themselves were insurmountable. He was forced, therefore, for the present to abandon his design until he should be so fortunate as to find a man equally zealous with himself, and with ability sufficient to execute the hazardous plan he had formed. Accident threw in his way the person in the world best suited to the enterprize by nature and education. At Vienna, he entered into the society of young Americans, whom he thought most likely, from their veneration for the character of Fayette, to dare such an undertaking. He soon singled out one, to whom, after proper precautions, he imparted his secret. Huger entered into and adopted his schemes with all the keenness of youth, and that enthusiastic enterprize peculiar to the inhabitants of the new world.

Francis Huger was the son of Colonel Huger of Charlestown, South Carolina, who lost his life in the service of his country against the British troops on the walls of the town, when besieged by General Prevost. The year before his death, he had retired to a small island off the Charlestown bar, with his family, for the benefit of sea-bathing.—There happened one evening a violent storm, the report of cannon was heard at a distance; concluding the firing came from British ships, then cruising in those seas, it was necessary to avoid giving suspicion that the island was inhabited. About midnight a knocking at the door of the cottage obliged Colonel Huger to open it. Two persons appeared, who, in a foreign accent, informed him that their ship had been driven on shore by the violence of the wind, and the crew had dispersed themselves over the island in search of assistance. They were hospitably received, and provided with such necessaries as they most stood in need of. When the strangers were made acquainted with the quality of their host, and his political principles, they made themselves and the object of their voyage known to him. The one was the Marquis de la Fayette, then about eighteen, and the other an elderly gentleman, a Chevalier de St Louis, who, like another Mentor, had followed the fortunes of the young Telemachus. "They beheld," they said, "with indignation, the tyranny the inhabitants of North America laboured under from the mother country; and, animated with the true spirit of liberty, they were resolved to espouse the cause of the Congress, and either partake with them the happiness of emancipation, or perish with them in the glorious effort." Colonel Huger quitted the island with his guests, and, repairing to head quarters, introduced them to General Washington, who gave each of them a command in the continental army. Francis Huger was only four years old when this happened, but the adventure remained deeply impressed on his memory; and though he had never seen Fayette since, yet he felt the greatest attachment to his person, and the highest admiration of his actions; with ardour, therefore, he participated in Balman's scheme for the release of his favourite hero.

Thus agreed, they began their operations. It was necessary to conduct themselves with caution, for the Austrian police was vigilant, and particularly jealous of strangers. Huger pretended ill health, and Balman gave himself out for a physician, who on

that account travelled with him. They bought three of the best horses they could find, and with one servant set forwards on a tour. After travelling many weeks, staying some time at different places, the better to conceal their purpose, and to confirm the idea that curiosity was the motive of their journey, they at length reached Olmutz. After viewing every thing in the town, they walked into the castle to see the fortifications, made themselves acquainted with the jailor, and having desired permission to walk within the castle the next day, they returned to their lodging. They repeated their visits frequently, each time conversing familiarly with the jailor, and sometimes making him little presents. By degrees they gained his confidence, and one day, as if by accident, asked him what prisoners he had under his care. He mentioned the name of Fayette; without discovering any surprise, they expressed a curiosity to know how he passed his time, and what indulgences he enjoyed: They were informed that he was strictly confined, but was permitted to take exercise without the walls with proper attendants, and, besides, was allowed the use of books, and pen, ink, and paper. They said, that, as they had some new publications with them, it might add to his amusement if they were to lend them to him, and desired to know if they might make the offer. The jailor said he thought there could be no objection, provided the books were delivered open to him (the jailor,) so that he might see there was nothing improper in their contents. With this caution they complied, and the same evening sent a book and a note to the jailor, addressed to Fayette, written in French; who, though he did not understand that language (as it afterwards appeared,) yet did not suspect any treachery where every thing was conducted so openly. The note contained apologies for the liberty they had taken; but, as they wished in any way to contribute to his happiness, they hoped he would attentively read the book they had sent, and if any passages in it particularly engaged his notice, they begged he would let them know his opinion. He received the note, and finding it was not expressed in the usual mode of complimentary letters, conceived that more was meant than met the eye. He therefore carefully perused the book, and found in certain places words written with a pencil, which, being put together, acquainted him with the names, qualities, and designs of the writers, and requiring his sentiments before they should proceed any further. He returned the book, and with it an open note, thanking them, and adding, that he highly approved of, and was much charmed with, its contents.

Having thus begun a correspondence, seldom a day passed but open notes passed between them, some of which the jailor shewed to persons who could read them; but, as nothing appeared that could create any suspicion, the correspondence was permitted.

Their plan being at length arranged, the particulars were written with lemon juice, and on the other side of the paper a letter of inquiries after Fayette's health, concluding with these words: Quand vous aurez lu ce billet, mettez le *au* feu (instead of *dans le* feu.) By holding the paper to the fire, the letters appeared, and he was made acquainted with every arrangement they had made. The day following was fixed upon to put the plan in execution. The city of Olmutz

is situated about 30 miles from the frontiers of Silesia, in the midst of a plain, which, taking the town as its centre, extends three miles each way. The plain is bounded by rising ground, covered with bushes and broken rocks; so that a man standing on the walls might distinctly see every thing that passed on the plain. Sentinels were placed for the purpose of giving an alarm when any prisoner was attempting to escape, and all people were ordered to assist in retaking him: great rewards were likewise due to the person who arrested a prisoner. It seemed therefore scarcely possible to succeed in such an attempt. Aware of these difficulties, Balman and Huger were not intimidated, but took their measures with the greater caution.

Under pretence that his health required air and exercise, Fayette had obtained permission to ride out upon the plain every day in an open cabriolet, accompanied by an officer, and attended by an armed soldier, who mounted behind by way of guard. During these excursions he had gained the confidence of the officer so far, that when the carriage was at a distance from the walls they used to quit it, and walk together.

The plan determined upon was this; Balman and Huger were to ride out of town on horseback, the latter leading a third horse; as neither of them knew Fayette, a signal was agreed upon at their meeting. Fayette was to endeavour to gain as great a distance as possible from the town, and, as usual, to quit the carriage with the officer, and draw him imperceptibly as far from it as he could without exciting his suspicions. The two friends were then to approach, and, if necessary, to overpower the officer, mount Fayette upon the horse Huger led, and ride away full speed to Bautropp, 15 miles distant, where a chaise and horses awaited to convey them to Trappaw, the nearest town within the Prussian dominions, about 30 miles from Olmutz, where they would be safe from pursuit. In the morning Huger sent his trusty servant to endeavour to learn the precise time that Fayette left the castle. After a tedious delay, he returned, and told them that the carriage had just past the gates. With agitated hearts they set out; having gained the plain, they could perceive no carriage; they rode slowly on till they had nearly reached the woody country, but still no carriage appeared. Alarmed lest some unforeseen accident should have led to a discovery, they hesitated; but, recollecting that their motions might be distinctly seen from the walls, they retraced their steps, and had arrived at a short distance from the town when they beheld the long-wished-for cabriolet pass through the gates, with two persons in it, one in the Austrian uniform, and a musqueteer mounted behind. On passing, they gave the preconcerted signal, which was returned, and the carriage moved on. They continued their ride towards the town, then turned, and slowly followed the carriage. They loitered, in order to give Fayette time to execute his part of the agreement. They observed the two gentlemen descend from the carriage, and walk from it arm in arm. They approached gradually, and perceiving that Fayette and the officer appeared to be engaged in earnest conversation about the officer's sword, which Fayette had at the time in his hand, they thought this the favorable moment, and put spurs to their horses. The noise of their approach alarmed the officer, who, turning round, and seeing

two horsemen coming up full gallop, he hastened to join the cabriolet, pulling Fayette with him; finding resistance, he endeavoured to get possession of his sword, and a struggle ensued. Huger arrived at this moment; "You are free, said he; seize this horse, and fortune be our guide." He had scarce spoken when the gleam of the sun upon the blade of the sword startled the horse, he broke his bridle, and fled precipitately over the plain. Balman rode after to endeavour to take him. Meantime Huger, with a gallantry and generosity seldom equalled, but never excelled, insisted on Fayette's mounting his horse, and making all speed to the place of rendezvous: "Lose no time, the alarm is given, the peasants are assembling, save yourself." Fayette mounted his horse, left Huger on foot, and was soon out of sight. Balman had in vain pursued the frightened horse, and perceiving he had taken the road to the town, gave up the chase, and returned to Huger, who got up behind him, and they gallopped away together. They had not gone far when the horse, unequal to such a burthen, stumbled and fell, and Balman was so bruised with the fall, that with difficulty he could rise from the ground. The gallant Huger assisted his friend upon the horse, and again forgetting all selfish considerations, desired him to follow and assist Fayette, and leave him to make his escape on foot, which he said he could easily do, as he was a good runner, and the woody country was close at hand. Balman with reluctance consented. Upon the approach of the horsemen, the soldier who had remained with the cabriolet, instead of coming to the assistance of the officer, ran back to the town; but long before he arrived the alarm was given; for the whole of the transaction had been observed from the walls,—the cannon fired, and the country was raised. Balman easily evaded his pursuers, by telling them he was himself in pursuit. Huger was not so fortunate; he had been marked by a party, who never lost sight of him; yet his hunters being on foot like himself, he might have reached his covert, had they not been joined by others who were fresh in the chase: they gained ground upon him, and at the moment he had reached a place where he hoped he might rest awhile, quite exhausted with fatigue and breathless he sunk to the earth, and a peasant came up—he offered him his purse to assist his escape; the Austrian snatched the money with one hand, and seized him with the other, calling to his companions to come to his help. Resistance was vain, and the intrepid Huger was conveyed back to Olmutz in triumph, inwardly consoling himself with the glorious idea, that he had been the cause of rescuing from tyranny and misery a man he esteemed one of the first characters upon earth.—He was shut up in a dungeon of the castle as a state prisoner.

Meanwhile Fayette took the road he was directed, and arrived without any obstacle at a small town about 10 miles from Olmutz: here the road divided; that leading to Trappaw lay to the right, unfortunately he took the left. He had scarce left the town, when perceiving the road turning too much to the left, he suspected he had mistaken his way, and inquired of a person he met the way to Bautropp. The man, eyeing him with a look of curiosity, at length told him he had missed his way, but directed him to take another, which he said would soon lead him right. This man, from

Fayette's appearance, his horse in a foam, his foreign accent, and the inquiries he made, suspected him to be a prisoner making his escape; he therefore directed him a road which by a circuit led him back to the town, ran himself to the magistrate, and told him his suspicions; so that when Fayette thought himself upon the point of regaining the road which would soon secure his retreat, he found himself surrounded by a guard of armed men, who, regardless of his protestations, conveyed him to the magistrate. He was however so collected, that he gave the most plausible answers to the interrogations that were put to him: he said he was an officer of excise belonging to Trappaw, and that having friends at Olmutz, he had been there upon a visit; had been detained there by indisposition longer than he intended, and, as his time of leave of absence was expired, he was hastening back, and begged he might not be detained, for if he did not reach Trappaw that day, he was afraid his absence might be noticed, and he should lose his office. The magistrate was so much prepossessed in his favour by this account, and by the readiness of his answers to every question, that he expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and was going to dismiss him, when the door of an inner room opened, and a young man entered with papers for the magistrate to sign. While this was doing the young man fixed his eyes upon Fayette, and immediately whispered the magistrate: "Who do you say he is?" "The General la Fayette." "How do you know him?" "I was present when the General was delivered up by the Prussians to the Austrians at ———; this is the man, I cannot be mistaken."

Fayette entreated to be heard. The magistrate told him it was useless for him to speak; he must consent immediately to be conveyed to Olmutz, and his identity would then be ascertained. Dismayed and confounded, he submitted to his hard fate, was carried back to Olmutz, and the same day which rose to him with the fairest prospects of happiness and liberty, beheld him at the close of it plunged in still deeper misery and imprisonment. Balman, having eluded the search of his pursuers, arrived at the place where the chaise had been ordered to wait their coming. Finding it still there, and yet no appearance of Fayette, he foreboded mischief. With as much patience as he could command, he remained till evening, not yet giving up all hopes of a fortunate issue to their adventure. He dismissed the chaise, however, and made a circuitous journey, in hopes his friends might have escaped by a different route; but could gain no information whatever, till, on the third day, a rumour of Fayette having been retaken in attempting his escape, dissipated his hopes; and, anxious to learn the truth, he took the road to Olmutz. He soon was told the melancholy tale, with the addition, that his friend Huger had shared a similar fate. In despair at having been the primary cause of his misfortune, and determining to share it with him, he voluntarily surrendered himself, and was committed a prisoner to the castle.

Thus, by a train of most untoward accidents, which no prudence could foresee or guard against, failed a plan so long meditated, and so skilfully projected. The reader's attention must now be confined chiefly to Huger, the detail of whose sufferings the writer is better acquainted with than those of Balman, having been inform-

ed of them by himself. The day after his entrance into the castle, Huger received notice from the jailor to prepare for an examination before the chief magistrate of the city. As he was not conscious of having committed any very heinous crime, he was under no apprehensions for his life; but expected that, after he had told his story, and declared the motive of his actions, his judge might subject him to some slight punishment, perhaps a short imprisonment; what then was his amazement, when he heard himself accused of having entered into a conspiracy against the Austrian government.

The examination was carried on by means of an interpreter, a young man of a benign aspect, who seemed to compassionate his situation, and who, when he gave such answers as he thought might tend to hurt his cause, made him repeat his answers, softening their import, assuring him that he knew he did not exactly express himself in proper terms, and desiring him to recollect whether he did not mean to answer in such and such a manner. Huger saw his good intentions, and determined to rely on his judgment, especially after he had heard him say, in a low voice, "I am your friend." After this, and many subsequent examinations, the magistrates informed him he must not expect pardon, but advised him to prepare for the worst. This exhortation, so often repeated, began to have some effect upon him, and, considering he was in the power of an absolute monarch, whose will was superior to law, he could not shake off some melancholy presages. His place of confinement was a loathsome dungeon, without light; he was fed with the coarsest food, chained to the floor during the night; his own clothes taken from him, and others sent him that had already been worn by many an unfortunate prisoner. Thus he dragged on the first three months of his confinement. After that time he was removed to a better room, into which glimmered a borrowed light; better clothes and more wholesome food were given him, and his circumstances in every respect improved. But still he was uncertain as to his fate, and the jailor was the only human being who visited him. One day he was surprised with the appearance of his young friend the interpreter, Mr W——*. Nothing could exceed his joy at once more beholding a kindly human face. He informed Huger that the court of Austria had believed that all the garrison of Olmutz had been engaged in the conspiracy; that many people had been arrested upon suspicion; for it could not be believed that two such young men as he and Balman could have formed and executed so daring a plan without the aid of others; but as no proofs had hitherto appeared, it was determined to bring them shortly to trial, and for that purpose lawyers were to be sent from Vienna to assist the magistrates of the city. Huger now for the first time learned the complete failure of their scheme, and that Balman was under the same roof with him. However sad the reflection was, that his friend's sufferings equalled his own, yet he could not express the joy he felt at being so near him. Soon after he discovered that he inhabited the room above him. Thenceforward his treatment was much less rigorous; even the jailor, who till lately had observed a profound silence, relaxed his caution, and came frequently to visit him; and though a man of few words, yet

* The initials only of this excellent man's name are given, for necessary and obvious reasons.

as his presence broke the dreary solitude, he felt happy whenever he made his appearance. Many were the experiments he tried to hold a communication with Balman, and at length he succeeded.

He discovered that the window which threw a borrowed light into his cell served likewise to throw light into that of Balman. He picked a piece of lime from the wall, and with it scratched a few words upon a black silk handkerchief he wore about his neck;* then fixing it upon a stick, he climbed up the side of the room, and raised the stick as near the common window as he could, till it had attracted the attention of Balman, who, after many efforts, made himself master of it, and returned an answer by the same method. Delighted with having overcome this difficulty, they never suffered a day to pass without some communication. To W—— they were indebted for the means of rendering their situation still more comfortable, by engaging the jailor's wife in their interest; a few presents, and now and then a small piece of money, induced her secretly to bring them books, food, wine, and warmer clothes; and at length to procure a meeting between the two friends, at first short, but by degrees become more hardy, they were permitted to pass some part of every day together. The following is an extract of a letter written by Huger to a near friend and relation, which, as it describes his situation and feelings in a forcible manner, ought not to be omitted:

"I am equally ignorant how this affair may have been represented, or what may be thought in these times of an attempt to deliver M. de la Fayette. The motives which, however, induced me to engage in it cannot be judged by those who examine all similar enterprises according to their success or failure; believe me, it was neither unreasonably undertaken, nor rashly executed, but failed from accidents which prudence could not foresee. To the mortification of a failure were added the miseries of a prison, which, in Austria, exceed any thing known in England. In a small room, just long enough for my bed of straw, with eight-pence a day for my support; at night chained to the ground, and without books or light, I passed the first three months of my captivity. After this time my situation became gradually better; but I was not allowed to write to my friends, to be delivered from my chains, or permitted the smallest intercourse with the world, till a fortnight before my release.

"In such a situation, the consciousness alone of having done nothing dishonest or dishonourable could afford that internal satisfaction, and inspire that stern patience, necessary to support calmly so sudden and severe a reverse of fortune; but it has convinced me that a mind at peace with itself can in no situation be unhappy. Daily habit also soon removed the unpleasant sensations excited by disagreeable and unaccustomed objects, and the mind, which no power can restrain, will always derive consolation from hope, and rarely want some subject to be actively employed upon. My friend and companion, Mr Balman, was in the same house, and our efforts to establish some communication, or to procure a momentary

* There is a difficulty attending the mode of communication here described, for which we do not pretend to account. The writer of the article seems in this instance to have taken down Mr Huger's relation inaccurately.—EDITOR.

interview, afforded exercise for invention; and, in proportion to the difficulty of effecting our wishes, the smallest success rewarded days of projects and expectation. I once also found means to disengage myself from my chains, and felt an emotion beyond the power of words to describe. The slave, liberated by the bounty of his master, experiences nothing similar to it; he feels obligation for a favour conferred; but a person formerly free, breaking the chain of tyranny and oppression, has the double enjoyment of overcoming his enemy, and regaining his liberty by his own exertions. Mine was but ideal, for I was still surrounded with walls and sentinels; it was an event which might be of such consequence that I did not permit the reality to interrupt the happiness it afforded me: and I probably felt more enjoyment at that moment, than in general one half of the world ever experienced in their lives, even those possessing freedom, wealth, and friends. My long captivity has not then been wholly miserable, nor without some pleasure."

At length, at the end of seven months, they were informed that the crown lawyers were arrived. The government by this time was satisfied that the attempt to liberate Fayette was planned independently by two adventurers, and that it was not a plot laid by the secret agents of France, in which the garrison of Olmutz at least was concerned, if it were not more widely extended; and upon their trial, the sole fact of having attempted to rescue a state prisoner was alleged against them.

This fact being proved, they were remanded to their prison, to await the sentence which was to be pronounced against them by the supreme magistrate. They were now, however, permitted every indulgence but liberty. It was some days before they heard from W——, and when he came, they were astonished and confounded to hear from him that their punishment was intended to be imprisonment for life. He however consoled them by hinting, that if they could by any means procure money, this sentence might be changed to one much less severe, as it remained with the magistrate to pass what sentence he thought proper, or even to release them entirely. Balman had no fortune, and as Huger had no credit in Austria, it would be a long time before he could receive a remittance from London. W——, their guardian angel, promised to do all he could for them.

In the vicinity of Olmutz resided a Russian nobleman, of most polished manners, joined to the greatest benevolence of heart. With him W—— enjoyed a perfect intimacy and friendship; they were congenial souls. W—— had made him acquainted with the whole of their story; through him he had been able to administer so frequently to their comfort; and he now nobly offered to advance them whatever money they might want to accomplish their release, and to defray their expences to Hamburgh. Having thus removed the greatest difficulty, his next care was to sound the sentiments of the magistrate. This he could easily effect, as, in the capacity of interpreter, he had constant communication with him. He soon discerned that the magistrate was not averse to his speaking in their favour; and when he artfully insinuated that a large reward would certainly attend his declaring himself inclined to pardon, he found he was listened to with more attention. Having gained this

point, he very soon came to an eclaircissement. The magistrate made an exorbitant demand; W—— said it was useless for him to go to the prisoners with such terms, and, as he knew exactly the state of their finances, he could at once mention what they had to give, and therefore the utmost he could expect. This sum was fifty pieces. He refused to comply for less than a hundred. In answer to this, W—— desired him to consider, that if he delayed his determination he might lose his prize altogether, for that great interest was making at Vienna for the release of the prisoners, which he had no doubt would succeed, as, amongst others, the English and American ambassadors had exerted themselves in their favour. This *upright* magistrate at last yielded to the impulse of avarice, and agreed that, if the prisoners would send him the money before they left the prison, they should be released the next day. To this he answered, that they were so distrustful of all about them, that he was certain they would rather await the result of the petition at Vienna, than part with their little stock of money at an uncertainty, but added, that he himself would become their security, and be answerable to him for the money in case they did not pay it. To this he agreed, and W—— was authorised to negociate with the prisoners. All matters being soon settled, the term of their imprisonment was first fixed at fourteen years, then shortened to seven, soon after to one, then to a month, and lastly to a week; at the expiration of which they were released from prison. They immediately repaired to the house of the magistrate to return him thanks for the many indulgences he had allowed them, and upon shaking hands with him at parting, the stipulated sum was put into his hands. It is not to be supposed they made a long stay at Olmutz; no longer than was necessary to pour out their grateful acknowledgements to the Russian nobleman, and, above all, to the noble-minded, generous W——, to whose kindness they owed all the comforts they had experienced in prison, and to whose friendly and humane exertions they were ultimately indebted for their liberation. M. de la Fayette, the unfortunate cause of their distresses, remained in confinement till the close of the year 1797, when, upon a peace taking place between Austria and France, he was released at the request of the French General Buonaparte.

Since the above was written, a letter has been received by Mr Huger from M. de La Fayette, of which the following is a translation, which forms a very proper supplement to the above account. *

"My dear Huger,—Here is the friend whom you had so generously undertaken, so humanely attempted to rescue from captivity, and whose panting heart, at the moment of our restoration to liberty and life, hastens to offer you the tribute of an inexpressible and boundless gratitude. What you have done for me, the manner in which you have done it, bind me to you by everlasting ties of admiration and love; your sufferings, and your dangers, supported with so much fortitude and intrepidity of soul, did not find in me a steadiness

* No date appears to this letter, in the copy transmitted to us for publication.—Editor.

equal to yours; and amidst the horrors of an anxiety, which it had been forbidden to alleviate, I was, from the day of your confinement to that of your delivery, so cruelly tortured, that I very nearly came to the point of losing my life; it was probably saved by the blessed news of your having been set at liberty, which I had the good fortune to hear in spite of the infamous orders to prevent me. In vain would I endeavour to describe what I felt at the happy intelligence. How barbarously they have treated you, my admirable friend! I am much afraid your sufferings during that period may have had an effect upon your health; I entreat you to let me hear all the particulars of your welfare, for which I feel so deeply interested. I wish I might be allowed to talk over with you many details of our enterprise, and with heartfelt admiration and gratitude acknowledge the generous, gallant, and self-forgetting part you had in it. To get away before I saw you on horseback was impossible, nor could I help returning towards you, when, by your not coming up, I suspected an accident. I then thought, that while I had turned back in search of you, you had gone forwards, and although it would have been better for me to have been out of the Austrian dominions, in order to exchange myself for my former captive deliverers, yet, had I known your fate, I should not have been able to proceed farther, and when I did know it, I could not regret my being retaken. You know that, after twelve months from that time, my wife and daughters became the partners of my captivity; by them I had the consolation to hear of you. They supposed that there could be no objection to their writing to you from Olmutz, and I hoped that the homage of my gratitude could be through them offered to you and Balman; how great this disappointment was I need not tell you, as you have probably heard that the only lines from the mother to her son, which she hazarded to join to a receipt to the American consul, were stopped at Vienna and sent back to her. My two friends, Latour Maubourg and Puzy, entreat me to present you with the tributes of affection and respect, which to the last moment of their lives their hearts will be happy and proud to pay you.

"It was on the 19th of September, five months after the cessation of hostilities, that we were set at liberty. It had been demanded by France the first day of the conferences at Recolin, and promises were made but not executed; to repeated applications repeated evasions were opposed. At last Louis Rouing, formerly my aid-de-camp, was sent to Vienna by Buonaparte and Clerke, in order to put an end to this delay; and although we lately had refused certain conditions proposed to us, it was agreed we should be conducted to this place, there to be put into American hands, from whom a previous engagement had been insisted upon, to exert their influence to persuade us not to remain more than ten days within the limits of the German empire. But as my wife's health precludes every idea of embarking at this late season of the year, we are going to settle for the winter in the Danish territory, probably in Holstein, which, although a German province, belongs to the King of Denmark, a friend to the French commonwealth, and a very independent power. My health is better than I could have expected; and though I

am as yet weak and emaciated, I shall by and by do very well. My two friends, Puzy in particular, are worse than I am, but will, I hope, soon recruit themselves. Of our servants, one only is in a dangerous way; the others have suffered much, but will soon regain their health. My daughters are pretty well; my wife has for more than fifteen months been in a most deplorable state of health. Fresh air and a little exercise out of the prison might have ensured her life; but these indulgencies were constantly denied. She is emaciated and weak. Her arms have been a prey to the ravages of disease, the effects of which are now chiefly fixed in her leg, where she has a swelling and painful wound. Fortunately the internal parts have not been affected, except for a short time, and the disease has caused itself to attack the extremities. The doctors have unanimously said, that it would be madness in us to cross the Atlantic until she has a little recovered. We are therefore going to form an hospital in a retired place, and there employ ourselves wholly to refit our constitutions. You see, my dear friend, that I set you the example to be very minute, and I hope you will mention every particular relating to my hero and beloved benefactor. I need not tell you, that on my emerging from captivity, my joy has been much embittered by the unexpected and affecting accounts of the difference between the United States and the French republic. The particulars are as yet unknown to me. This I certainly do know, that nothing can be more impolitic for both, and that my warmest wishes are to see these disputes amicably settled, which ought never to have taken place. I hope it will be the case; would to God I might be able to contribute to it!

"Adieu, my dear Huger. Present my compliments to all friends in your part of the United States. When can I hope for the delightful pleasure to meet with you again, to talk over the circumstances so honourable to you, so precious to me, of your noble, kind, and admirable conduct, in the most generous attempt that I ever heard of; to express to you at least a part of the veneration and gratitude which your personal character, your magnanimous friendship, your heroic exertions in my behalf, have so highly deserved, and by which I am happy to be for ever bound to you by all the sentiments that can attach the heart of your grateful and affectionate

"La Fayette."

CURSORY REMARKS

UPON

THE FRENCH ORDER OF BATTLE,

PARTICULARLY IN

THE CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE.

> But see the haughty household troops advance!
> The dread of Europe, and the pride of France.
> The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
> And with a general's love of conquest glows;
> Proudly he marches on, and, void of fear,
> Laughs at the shaking of the British spear;
> Vain insolence! with native freedom brave,
> The meanest Briton scorns the highest slave.
>
> ADDISON'S CAMPAIGN.

THE unparalleled success of the French arms under their present military ruler, has thrown a glare over the causes in which it originated, peculiarly unfavourable to cool investigation. To account for the overthrow of ancient states, for the annihilation, not only of whole armies, but of the entire military power of kingdoms in a single engagement, imagination demands causes adequate in importance and in splendour to these dazzling consequences, and naturally figures forth a demi-god at the head of an army of invincible heroes. Were these victories, and the melancholy events which have followed them, matter of remote history, this romantic delusion would be of as little consequence as if its luminous yet delusive halo invested the brows of Cæsar or of Alexander; but our safety as a nation is unfortunately deeply implicated in the judgement which we may form of the French armies, the genius of their leader, and the causes of their success. One part of the spell flung around

them has been fortunately dissipated by repeated practical experiment. No one for a moment is now tempted to doubt, that, man to man, and regiment to regiment, the French soldiers are, both in a moral and physical point of view, so decidedly inferior to the British, that the ancient romantic proportion of two to one has in some instances scarcely put them upon an equality. Still, however, another part of the charm hovers around us. The general is invested with a double portion of that merit which he formerly divided with his armies, and we now hear of nothing but the commanding genius of Buonaparte, which, supplying all deficiencies, making up for all disasters, conquering all obstacles, gathers victorious laurels on the very fields from which every other general, ancient or modern, must have retired with defeat and dishonour. With this is combined a fearful and inaccurate apprehension, or rather a superstitious terror, of some new-discovered and irresistible system of tactics, devised and acted upon by this irresistible leader. Such opinions, were they generally entertained, would form a bad omen for a nation forced into collision, for all that they hold dear, with the very person of whose irresistible skill in arms such an ineffable idea is held forth. We are not however very apprehensive of this dispiriting creed becoming general among those whose opinion in such subjects is of most consequence,—among the victors of Alexandria, Maida, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco and Barrosa. The doctrine of French invincibility requires no confutation among those who retreated with Moore, or are now advancing with Wellington; nor is it to them that, like the ancient pedant in presence of Alexander, we presume to read our lecture on the art of war. But we humbly dedicate our few and desultory observations on the French tactics in the field of battle, to every desponding statesman out of place, who seeks the character of wisdom by the presaging notes of a screech-owl, and to all those worthy common-council men and burgesses, throughout the united kingdoms, whose digestion is impaired by reflecting upon the military skill of Buonaparte. When we shall have stripped that skill of all exaggeration, enough will remain for reasonable apprehension, enough to recommend caution, and to discourage presumption on the part of his opponents; but, if our researches have been correct, his system will be found a simple one, neither implying any transcendant genius in the discoverer, nor necessarily conferring upon the general employing it, that decided superiority which has been falsely apprehended.

It is scarcely necessary to say, that our observations only respect the French principle of distributing their forces upon the day of battle. Other advantages, of a great and important nature, arise from the combination of the various corps of their invading armies, maintaining their *liaison*, or correspondence, by means of the *etats-majors*, or staff-establishments attached to every division, whose communication with each other, and with the head-quarters of the emperor, is preserved at all risks, and with a consummate degree of accuracy and address. Thus orders are circulated, and combined movements achieved in consequence of these orders, with the same ease and facility through various *corps-d'-armée*, occupying positions or moving upon lines of march an hundred

leagues asunder, as in other services through a single brigade. It is unnecessary to notice the unity, firmness, and consistency which this regularity and facility of intelligence communicates to the whole plan of invasion. Another cause of success, which may be shortly noticed, is their attention to the commissariat and its dependencies. Every French general is qualified to provide for the subsistence of his army; every French soldier is accustomed to lighten the general's labour, by looking out for himself and his messmates; and it must be owned, that if the united efforts of the general and soldier prove unsuccessful, the latter can sustain hunger and privation with great patience and firmness. None of these considerations are embraced in our present inquiry; neither do we mean to investigate the still more powerful causes of success, which the French well name *les grands moyens*, which embrace *espionage*, bribery, political intrigue, and so forth. Our present subject is limited to the consideration of Buonaparte and his troops arrived on the field of battle, and preparing for conflict. To estimate the extent of his genius, it is necessary to see what discoveries he has made in his profession, what improvements upon those of his predecessors. This requires a momentary glance at the history of the art of war.

In ancient times, when missile weapons were neither frequent nor formidable, the natural arrangement of armies was into masses, which might best support the shock of closing with pikes or swords. Such was the Macedonian phalanx; and such, though more pliant and extended, and capable of subdivision, was the close array of the legions. Against those nations among whom archery was cultivated to a degree which enabled them to maintain a distant but constant and effectual discharge of arrows upon these solid bodies, this was the worst order of battle that could be imagined. Hence the success of the Parthians against the Romans. In the feudal armies, the archery of England maintained the same superiority over the solid array of the French and Scottish, which presented a fair and slow-moving mark to their arrows, and which its own weight prevented from avenging the injuries it sustained. The general introduction of fire-arms (a still more unerring and destructive species of missile) necessarily changed the order of battle from depth to extension, or from the mass to the line. See No. 1. of the annexed diagram.

It was obvious, that, without some improvement upon the art, the long-extended line could not be easily moved without confusion; and before such improvement was discovered, armies acting on the defensive usually took up some position, which they neither did nor could attempt to alter, during a general engagement, without hazard of utter ruin. This ancient order may therefore be represented by a line without intervals, as that in No. 1.; not that there were not actually intervals in the ancient order, but because it was not subdivided for the purpose of facilitating motion. In like manner, we must be understood as speaking abstractedly and generally when we talk of the line being stationary. The wings and centre were moved in retreat or advance according to the vicissitudes of battle; but it was without principle or combination, which are necessarily implied in a modern military movement. They advanced, if vic-

torious, or retired, if discomfited; but they did not attempt such manœuvres for the purpose of achieving conquest or avoiding defeat.

The genius of Frederick of Prussia brought into practical use an improvement upon this order of battle, the effect of which, whether applied to attack or defence, was to give the general the power of changing his array, and executing such movements, even during the heat of action, as must be decisive of the event, unless the same activity, pliability of disposition, and military talent, were displayed to counteract his purpose, as he brought to its execution. This grand step in the art military consisted in subdividing the long line (No. 1.) into a number of brigades, (No. 2.) each of which could be easily moved and manœuvred without the risk of confusion or interference. By this simple principle of subdivision, to which his troops and his officers were heedfully and regularly trained, the King of Prussia, instead of making his dispositions before the action, and then trusting the event to fortune and the valour of his troops, was enabled totally to change his arrangement in the very moment of advance, nay, even in the battle itself, and to gain such positions as must ensure the defeat of the enemy, who found themselves pressed probably on the very point, which, at the commencement of the action, was least menaced, and which was proportionally ill provided for defence. This is the guiding principle of the Prussian tactics, to facilitate which all their discipline tended, and which repeatedly gave Frederick conquest when employed against the most formidable armies; which, however brave, numerous, and skilful, did not possess the principle of activity thus maintained by the Prussians. In a word, the method of subdividing extensive lines with a view to facilitate their movements, the principles and machinery by which these subdivisions, and consequently the whole order of battle, can be accurately moved and reunited upon new ground, either in the former, or in any new relation, were brought to perfection, if not in a great measure invented, by Frederick the Second.

The Prussian tactics were transferred to France by the writings of Guibert; and although modified, as we shall presently see, to the circumstances of their own armies, do at present form the leading principle of all their movements. So little do those know of the modern art of war, who are daily exclaiming against the sluggish and heavy tactics of Frederick, as incompatible with, and supplanted by, the vivacious movements and new discoveries of the modern French school of war. The Austrians also adopted the new principle of movement; but unfortunately they had not genius enough to discover, that, like a mechanical power, it was capable of being applied in an endless variety of modes. They seem to have considered it as only applicable to the ancient order of an extended line, (as in No. 2.,) and to have overlooked the obvious consideration, that, having once divided the line of battle into moveable brigades, it became as easy to reduce it into a column of those brigades, as it is to form a regiment into a column of companies or half companies. About the year 1793, the Austrians might have been able to engage Frederick upon somewhat resembling his usual application of the principle which he had invented; but they were unfortunately unprepared for the tactics of a new enemy, who applied the same principle in a

manner suited to the nature and resources of their own armies.

The King of Prussia, whose troops were excellently disciplined, and whose numerical force was usually much inferior to that of his antagonist, applied his principle of manœuvre in the oblique order, inclining his line so as to turn his antagonist's flank. Thus his order, though moving obliquely, retained the ancient principle of extension, and continued to be a line, though not drawn parallel to that of his enemy. It suited his purpose well, but it did not apply equally to that of the armies of France. These wanted (at least at the commencement of the revolutionary war,) the skill and discipline which the Prussian regiments possessed, and they had the numerical superiority which the Prussian monarch wanted. It was, therefore, their object so to employ their armies, that they might derive the utmost advantage from that superiority, and encounter the least possible risque from their deficiency in practice and discipline. It was plain that the subdivisions of Frederick might not only be arranged in line, but that they might be placed behind each other in *reserve*; by which we do not mean the usual reserve used in all disciplined armies, which supports the troops in action, and is in fact very nearly engaged as soon as they,—but a substitution and succession of several strong divisions, or corps d' armée, placed at a considerable distance in the rear of each other, and none of which is brought into action until that in front of it has for a time sustained the heat of the contest, and, by doing so, exhausted the strength of the enemy. An army so placed may be termed an open column of divisions, each of which in turn either makes or sustains attack. (No. 3.) In either case, their advantage over the extended order, so pertinaciously adhered to by the Austrian tacticians, is demonstrable.

In the case of attack, the numerical superiority and preponderating weight of a column impelled against an extended line, must undoubtedly break it. Now, an order of battle, consisting of a number of lines short in extension in proportion to the depth with which they are formed behind each other, is, upon the general and abstract view, an open column, moving on the principle, and possessing all the advantage and disadvantage, of that order. The leading division, supported as it is by those behind it, and acting *de fort en foible*, probably breaks the extended line of the enemy. It is true, that the manœuvre is a hazardous one, for the division which so penetrates an enemy's line is immediately exposed to a murderous cross-fire from the divided portions betwixt which it has passed, and whom the slightest alteration or inclination will place on both its flanks; and such a body, if unsupported, is almost certainly destroyed.*

* The French are also partial to the attack by brigades in column, which have, on their scale of action, the same effect, and are liable to the same disadvantages, as the formation of their general order of battle. Thus, at the battle of Vimiera, General Loison's brigade of 2500 men were thrown into confusion, and driven back with great slaughter, when their column was flanked by three or four hundred of the 50th regiment under Colonel Walker. Thus, also, the charging columns at Busaco suffered the most dreadful carnage. And this mode of resisting the French attack in column is said to have been particularly recommended by the late General Moore.

It is here that their system of *reserve* enables the French to avail themselves of the numerical superiority of their whole army. If that first division is defeated, those who escape throw themselves into the rear of the reserve, for facilitating which the French regiments are often exercised in the manœuvre of rallying upon a new position after total dispersion; the second reserve advances to support or to revenge it, and advances perhaps at the moment when the enemy, having made a flank movement upon the first line, are themselves exposed to be flanked by the second. If the enemy, by reinforcements or obstinate valour, defeats the second reserve, a third advances to the charge, with all the advantage of fresh and unbroken strength, against a foe who has already undergone the loss, fatigue, and confusion of having sustained two desperate attacks. If the attack of the third reserve also is sustained, that of the fourth becomes irresistible, unless the system which exposes an extended line to the attacks of a concentrated succession of attacks, is in the mean time abandoned, and a similar concentration of force affords relief to the party attacked, and counteracts the movements of the French. But if, on the other hand, the centre of the army thus attacked be at length broken, while its wings, either by distance or by being themselves occupied, are prevented from closing to its relief, total defeat may be considered as unavoidable. Its ranks are broken, its flanks exposed, and flight alone can save any part of it. It is for this advantage that the French are willing to make any sacrifice of lives; for they well know that, if it be once attained, valour and discipline are alike unavailing, and the best troops are exposed to be destroyed by those of a very inferior description, if the officers of the latter know but how to avail themselves of the position they have gained.

Hitherto we have supposed the simple case of the French divisions attacking in succession a stationary line; but the advantage of their disposition is the same, if the enemy has either originally begun the attack or has become the assailant, and advanced in pursuit after sustaining and repelling the first charge of the French. In either case the attacking enemy has the disadvantage of encountering a succession of detached corps d'armée, each of which he finds drawn up in its own position, prepared with every advantage of freshness and good order to renew a combat, which his troops have sustained for the whole day. That we may not be accused of vague and theoretical reasoning, we will detail the incidents of the battle of Marengo, in which the Austrians were assailants, and where the French sustained the attack upon the principle, and solely by means of their numerous and powerful reserves.

Upon the 13th June, 1800, the Austrian General, Melas, having united his forces with those of General Otto, then in retreat before Buonaparte, judged himself able to commence offensive operations. He crossed the Bormida at day-break to attack the French army under Buonaparte, which, as the following detail shews,

The French, however, usually possess such superiority of numbers as renders them prodigal of the lives of their soldiers, for the certainty, or even the chance, of carrying an important point.

was disposed in different divisions in the rear of each other, yet each sufficient for a certain time to sustain the attack, and waste the forces of the assailants. Generals Gardanne and Victor, with two divisions of the vanguard, defended the village of Marengo from seven in the morning till about nine. Perceiving that the place must be carried by the Austrians, who advanced in columns, Gardanne defiled the greater part of his troops by an oblique movement, so as to flank them on their advance; but this manœuvre, as well as a charge of French cavalry on the advancing column, was in vain, and the position was stormed by the Austrians. A reserve under the command of Buonaparte now succoured the defeated vanguard; and this second division of the French army, united with the remains of the divisions of Gardanne and Victor, again awaited the attack of the victorious Austrians. The light troops of the Premier Consul were driven in upon his line; his line was charged by the Austrian cavalry; and the stand made by Lasnes, whose division supported that charge, was rendered ineffectual by the disorder of the centre, which gave way, and exposed Lasnes's flank. The French line then yielded ground in every direction. Buonaparte, not yet an emperor, endeavoured to execute some movements to flank the advancing Austrians, and offered to head the 72d brigade, which he ordered to the service; but his officers remonstrated on the exposure *tam chari capitis*, and it would seem the troops were unable or unwilling to execute so desperate a manœuvre under any meaner authority. The Consul then ordered a retreat by intervals upon the troops of a third reserve, that of General Monnier, whose division arrived to sustain his right wing. But although the French right wing by this timely aid not only sustained the attack of the enemy, but even recovered some of the ground they had lost in the morning, they found themselves obliged to abandon this advantage, in order that they might cover, and in their turn be protected by, the centre and left wing, which continued a retreat that gradually assumed the appearance of a route. The whole French line, including all the divisions which had been successively engaged, were now driven before the Austrians in the greatest disorder as far as San Juliano, a village considerably in the rear of that of Marengo, where the conflict had commenced. Thus far, therefore, the Austrians, after a heavy loss and a toilsome struggle, had been victorious over every division opposed to them, however supported or reinforced. But here the secret of Buonaparte's tactics may be remarked. In the front of San Juliano lay a fresh and untouched French army. It was their last reserve, under Dessaix, and was formed in two lines, their flanks sustained by battalions *en potence*, and by close columns of infantry, by a train of flying artillery on the right, and on the left by the French cavalry under Kellerman, which, repulsed in the beginning of the action, had been rallied on this point to renew the conflict. The position which they occupied was a species of defile, closed on one flank by a wood, on the other by a very extensive and thick plantation of vines. The retiring army of Buonaparte threw themselves, rather in flight than retreat, behind this new and formidable protection. Had they not known that such was in their rear, it may be well doubted whether they would not have been utterly broken and almost

disbanded before they reached it. It was four afternoon when the Austrians, who had been engaged in combat from seven in the morning, came in front of this new and untouched division of the French army. They were instantly charged by Dessaix at the head of the ninth light brigade, while in that confusion which success, as well as defeat, always must occasion. Their progress was checked; and though Dessaix was slain and his followers repulsed, yet Buonaparte had obtained time to bring his battalions into order, and, uniting them with the reserve, he advanced as to a new battle. Even this charge of a new and fresh division the Austrians for a time sustained; but the confusion it occasioned among their fatigued and disordered ranks, gave an opportunity to Kellerman, who with his whole cavalry attacked their flank, and forced six battalions, whom the rapidity and fury of his movement had separated from the rest, to throw down their arms. The tide of the battle was then completely turned. The Austrians, hitherto successful in every point, but now totally unsupported, were routed and chaced beyond the Bormida with immense loss; while the French, who the whole day had been beaten from position to position, being sustained by repeated reserves, were at last enabled to wrest victory out of the hands of an enemy too fatigued to hold it.*

In all the grand general actions of Buonaparte, the same principle can be discovered, namely, that of combining a prompt and vigorous mode of action with a concentrated order of battle, which it has been generally his good fortune to oppose to indecision, want of energy, and a prejudice in favour of an extended line. Where circumstances, as in the battle of Wagram, have, as it were, compelled his enemies to present a more collected front than usual, he has employed a still greater degree of concentration on his part, so as to ensure his having the last reserve which can be brought up. In short, he does not gain the battle by the perseverance of the soldiers engaged in it, but by renewing it by means of numerous reliefs. The perseverance is in the general and his plan of tactics, not in the troops; and the principle consists not in requiring it from the latter, but in

* See "Recueil de Plans de Battailes, &c., gagnés par Bonaparte, en Italie et en Egypte, et par deux Officiers de son Etat Major. A Paris et Leipsic." The following observations on the same engagement, by an author calling himself a Russian Staff Officer, but whose style and information argue him to be a Frenchman, may be received as corroborating those in the text:—"*La journée de Marengo, où le Grand Consul parut, et fut en effet si fort au-dessous de sa réputation, prouve qu'à cette époque il n'avait dans l'art des battailes aucune supériorité sur ses rivaux; mais elle lui apprit a connaître une importante vérité; savoir, qu'il n'est presque jamais un premier mouvement qui décide la victoire, que au contraire elle reste définitivement au général qui, après quelques heures d'un engagement opiniatre, tient à sa disposition un corps respectable de troupes fraîches. Le succès d'une réserve est dans ce cas rarement douteux, et il devient infailliblement la cause d'un succès décisif, si elle profite pour faire une attaque impétueuse, des dérangemens, des fluctuations inévitables dans la ligne ennemie, pendant le cours d'une action générale, et que son mouvement victorieux ait été incessamment soutenu par un changement analogue dans les mouvemens du corps de battaile.*"—Essai sur le Systeme Militaire de Bonaparte, &c. p. C. H. S. Officier D'Etat-Major Moscovite. London, 1811. Dulau et Cop. et Pannier.

making up for their want of it. And it is a most admirable plan for a general, circumstanced like Buonaparte, whom extended means of every kind, as well as the great unity and promptitude of combining different marching columns upon a given position, enable always to appear in the field with a numerical superiority. The old mode, by which a general used to avail himself of the advantage of numbers, was by extending his wings, so that their extremities might outflank and surround his enemy, as in the battle of Rosbach. But by this extension the line is exposed to be attacked by the concentrated force of the enemy in any given point, as really happened at that battle. (No. 4.) The system of Buonaparte is the very reverse of this, and consists, as we have seen, in condensing his line, leaving it in length barely equal at most to the enemy's front, and often much less extended, but strengthening it in depth, by placing one division in rear of another. It is this system of repeated reserves which enables him to avail himself of the superiority of numbers to its fullest extent, and to compel the enemy to put forth their whole strength in struggling with a force equal to their own, while he can bring up, at the chosen moment, reinforcements sufficient to throw the odds against them. That moment he waits for with the utmost coolness and patience, and even partial success does not induce him to anticipate its arrival by a premature motion in advance.

The post of the emperor, or *quartier-general*, is at the head of the strong and numerous reserve which supports the centre. From that point all orders are issued, and to that point, with inexpressible celerity, all communications are made. In general, the French permit the enemy to commence the attack, and content themselves with maintaining a severe fire of musquetry and artillery. No regiment of infantry or cavalry is permitted to advance beyond the line of battle in order to charge; for in French tactics they adhere strictly to the military rule, that the particular movement of each battalion must always bear reference to the general movements of the whole body,—a rule which is of course most easily attended to in a condensed and concentrated array, through which orders can be transmitted with accuracy and promptitude. On the other hand, they are prompt to avail themselves of the partial and unsustained advance of any part of the opposing force. Thus at Austerlitz the imperial horse guards of Alexander precipitated themselves on the French line, and broke through it. But it was an unsupported movement of indignant impatience; and no sooner were they in the rear of the line which they had broken, than they were themselves flanked and routed, or cut to pieces by the cavalry of Buonaparte's reserves. At Talavera, too, the gallant impetuosity of the guards endangered, by a rash advance, the victory of the day. But they were supported and covered by directions of a general, whose eye nothing escapes. The French then do not hazard these partial and dangerous movements, especially in the commencement of an action, considering it, and justly, as of more importance to preserve the unity of their order, than to grasp hastily at any subaltern advantage. They are aware that when the day is far advanced, the victory must remain with that party who can last bring into the field a strong force of fresh troops. It is often in the very moment that the enemy suppose them-

selves victors that this unexpected apparition turns the scale of battle. Their advantages cannot have been acquired without loss, tumult, and disorder, and it is while they are in that state that they are suddenly pressed by fresh troops, who in this moment are permitted to indulge all their national vivacity of courage and enterprize. Thus in one of Buonaparte's bulletins concerning the battle of Friedland, it is stated, that after the conflict had continued a great part of the day, the emperor resolved to put an end to it, (here is a proof he was rather apprehensive of the result,) and came up with a strong reserve. We must leave it to those who wish to prosecute the study, to trace this principle of movement (it is a general one, and subject to various modifications) through the great general actions fought by Buonaparte,* cautioning him at the same time, that he is not to expect to discover it in the encounter of small armies, where all the ground is under the eye of both generals, and where neither could make a strong detachment in reserve without the other being aware of its existence, and making a similar reserve on his side to encounter it. He must also observe, that in some of Buonaparte's grand engagements, although the principle of the formation be the same, yet its operation is not so simple or so obvious at first sight as in the battle of Marengo. In some of these, as at Wagram and Jena, the same concentration, arising from a more than usual number of reserves, enabled the French general to render his own line impenetrable, whilst he turned his enemy's flank, or availed himself of any opening in their line to pierce it. But these latter uses to which reserves may be applied, are only resorted to by Buonaparte when the conduct of the opposing general is more than usually incautious.

It remains to shew in what manner the French masque their formation, and occupy the attention of the enemy along the full extent of their long order of battle, while in fact they only oppose a short and condensed front to the centre of their line. This is accomplished by means of their numerous light troops, which were at first formed after the example of the irregular sharpshooters of America, as the readiest mode of training their conscripts. But the genius of the French soldier seems particularly adapted to this light and skirmishing species of warfare. The loose order, or rather the dispersion of these tirailleurs, enables a number comparatively small to occupy the attention and harass the movements of the enemy's extended front, if unprovided with similar forces. Thus these numerous irregulars act as a screen to their own lines, while it is

* We again fortify an opinion formed long before the printing of his work, by the evidence of the Russian Staff-Officer, (if such he be) whose essay we have already quoted:—"*Les victoires d'Iéna, de Ratisbonne, de Wagram, furent dues au même principe, à le même manœuvre. Ainsi que je l'ai avancé, les Français laissent ordinairement commencer a leurs ennemis les premiers mouvemens. Or, ces premiers mouvemens n'étant jamais qu'une attaque isolée au lieu d'être dirigés comme devant être le commencement d'un mouvement général, quelque désordre qu'ils puissent causer dans la ligne des Français, ces derniers ont dans l'emploi immédiat de leur réserve les moyens non-seulement de réparer leur defection; ils rendront funeste à leurs ennemis, le mouvement victorieux mais inconsidéré, d'une troupe qu'on ne soutient pas.*"

impossible for those who are assailed by them to discern whether they are supported by battalions, or in what order the French general is arraying his forces in the rear of this swarm of hornets. Thus they remain in complete ignorance of the French disposition, and dare not of course attempt to change their own; and while the wings waste their force, nay sometimes sustain heavy loss in encountering this harassing, and, as it were, unsubstantial enemy, their centre has to sustain the full weight of the French line, concentrated as we have described it. This mode of warfare was peculiarly severe on the Austrians; for it happened, by some unfortunate fatality, that in her passion for the Prussian discipline, that power judged it fit to convert the greater part of her Croats, the finest light troops in the world, into heavy battalions, and thus diminished their strength of this particular description of force at the moment when the fate of battle was about to depend upon it. The excellence of those light corps which Austria retained could not supply their great inferiority of numbers; and thus in that sort of minor battle of advanced guards, which is maintained by the light troops, and of which it is usually the object not to beat back the enemy, but to distract his attention, and, by engaging him in a confused struggle with a foe not the less formidable because yielding and almost invisible, to bring him up to their own line crippled and disheartened, the French acquired a superiority, which enabled them, without the least risque of being outflanked, to contract their own line within the extent necessary for employing the so-often-mentioned principle of reserves.

But it may be asked, to what tends this exposition? The French have been almost uniformly victorious, and how avails it to what their victories can be ascribed? Our answer is two-fold. Such an investigation as we have attempted leads us to due appreciation of the talents of Buonaparte, instead of blind terror or blinder admiration. We have no wish to insinuate a disrespect for his talents, having (as they unfortunately possess) the disposal of such extraordinary force at their command; in the words of a warrior speaking of his enemy, we grant him

> ——— Strong, and skilful to his strength,
> Fierce to his skill, and to his fierceness valiant.

But it will remain to be inquired whether his genius is of such a transcendant and overpowering nature as a distant contemplation of his exploits might induce us to believe. His plan, of which we have endeavoured to develope the principle, is indeed well fitted to ensure the most numerous of two encountering armies the full superiority of its numbers; but there is no brilliant genius requisite to the formation. It is not an invention like Frederick's discovery of a new principle of moving an extended line. The latter is like the discovery of a mechanical power, and must in one shape or other be useful while armies are opposed to each other. The system of Buonaparte is only a peculiar mode of employing the same power previously discovered, which may be destroyed by any counteracting system, or superseded by any improvement on the application of the principle upon which it turns. In all his great engagements, (that of Austerlitz perhaps excepted,) Buonaparte seems never even to have attempted manœuvering, that is, he never attempted to

gain for his army a position which must give it an immediate and decided advantage over the enemy. Now this art we take to be the consummation of military ability, as being that by which military skill supplies the lack both of strength and of numbers. In the battles of the King of Prussia and other distinguished generals, we are led to augur the fortune of the day from the dispositions their ability enabled them to make relative to their enemy; and in the progress of the action we gradually observe our expectations realized. But Buonaparte's dispositions never authorize any conclusion as to his final success; and the imperfection of his positions, as well as the inferiority of his troops, is frequently conspicuous by the defeat of his army during the greater part of the day, until at length the fortune is turned by that in which his secret seems to consist, the appearance, namely, of a numerous reserve, fresh and in order. But it may be asked, is that not ability which secures to itself the effect of bringing up the last reserve? Undoubtedly it is, but of a subordinate and somewhat vulgar nature. It is the game of a chess player, who, conscious of superiority by a single piece, goes on exchanging man for man, because he knows that the lower he can reduce both parties, the more his numerical superiority will be likely to gain the ascendant. Independent, therefore, of the waste of human blood, which conquerors seldom attend to, Buonaparte's road to victory seems greatly to depend upon his bringing a predominating force into the field, and upon his enemy's pertinacious adherence to the infatuated system of exposing an extended line to the action of a deep and reinforced column.

But the second object of our remarks is yet more important. Not only do we think the system of Buonaparte too obvious and too coarse to claim the praise of very high genius for the general who has trusted so constantly to it, but we conceive that it also admits of being easily counteracted. * Supposing that an enemy not inferior, at least not very much inferior in numbers, encountered Buonaparte with a line condensed like his own, covered in front by sharp-shooters, supported by numerous and powerful reserves, and capable, from its concentration, of suddenly executing general and combined movements, his ordinary scheme is entirely disconcerted, and the two armies meet upon equal terms. Now where this is the case, uniform experience shews, 1st, That the bravery of the French, however

* The Russian Staff-officer gives the grand secret in a few words:—"*Jái dit que la bataille d'Austerlitz avoit été pour Bonaparte le présage de ses victoires futures, qu'il était le maître* DU GRAND SECRET. *D'après ce que je viens de dire, et on ne peut contester que mes assertions ne reposent sur des faits nombreux, ce Grand Secret n'a pu en être un que pour les généraux sans intelligence que les souverains du continent, ont constamment opposés à l'usurpateur. Qu'y a-t-il en effet de plus connu que l'emploi d'un corps de réserve, et de plus simple que l'usage qu'en font les Français? Ils l'emportent par leurs mobilité, l'ensemble dans les mouvemens.... Généraux! qui cherchent en vain la cause d'un tel avantage, ou feignez de ne pas l'apercevoir, supprimez vos bagages, ordonnez à vos généraux subalternes d'étudier leurs manœuvres, de combattre a la tête de leurs divisions: aux capitaines de l'infanterie d'être à pied à la tête de leurs compagnies: changez l'organisation et la composition de vos états-majors, et vous serez aussi les maîtres du Grand Secret.*"

ardent, is rather of a volatile and spirited nature, than what we term steadiness and intrepidity; and, 2dly, that where sufficient skill is united to the latter qualities, they, like what is called *bottom* by the prize-fighters, secure superiority in a long action. 3dly, The French general must be necessarily embarrassed and disconcerted by the neutralization of the very plan on which he had rested for conquest. For these combined reasons, we conceive, that if deprived of the benefit of this favourite manœuvre, the balance would probably incline against the French: Nay, we are able to shew an example in modern war, where Buonaparte's own system was successfully employed against himself by the Russian General Benningsen, at the battles of Pultusk and Eylau. In sustaining the French attack at Pultusk, the Cossacks and other light troops of the Russians formed as it were an outwork, or advanced battle, to their main-line, and not only completely overpowered the *eclaireurs* and *tirailleurs*, who were thrown forward, as usual, to protect and mask the advance of the French columns, but greatly embarrassed, interrupted, and crippled the columns themselves before they could reach the Russian position, properly so called. At Eylau, the counterpart of the French system was equally successfully provided against and counteracted by the Russians. Reserve after reserve was brought up by the French, but at the close of a long and desperate battle, the last reserve brought into action was that of the Russians. In both these battles, the Russians had decidedly the advantage,—a fact which might have remained concealed from Europe, but for the clear, distinct, and able statement of Sir Robert Wilson in his late publication, which he himself invites the reader to contrast with the partial and studiously confused bulletins of Buonaparte, which form part of his appendix. It may be supposed strange, that the generals of a much more uncultivated people should be able to imitate, and by imitating to foil, a system of tactics, before which the generals of Austria and Prussia had given way. But it should be remembered, that the Russians had conducted wars upon a very broad scale, and though their operations were against barbarians, they were, perhaps for that very reason, more certainly brought back to general principles, and freed from the prejudice of military men, who, having only studied in one school, expected their antagonist strictly to conform to their own game and their own rules for playing it. Let it be remembered, that it was a Russian Emperor, who, by simply covering his line-of-battle by a chain of closed redoubts, instead of the combined fortified lines then in use, broke, at Pultowa, those Swedish infantry, whom every general in Europe, nay, Marlborough himself, regarded with respect and apprehension. The French themselves were comparatively undisciplined when they devised this very system of reserves, as affording them the means of availing themselves of their numbers against the superior skill of their adversaries. We cannot forget the reproaches cast upon Lord Wellington as a *Seapoy General*. Had he not learned his art upon a broad and extended plan, such as India alone has yet afforded to a British general, where else could he have acquired the art of providing for the necessities of a large army, the principles of com-

bination necessary for conducting its extended movements, in short, the complicated branches of military skill by which he is now driving before him those hordes, whose greatest disgrace it is, that they cannot shelter their abominable rapine and atrocity under the barbarous ignorance of Seiks or Mahrattas.

It may indeed be pleaded too justly, that the acknowledged imperfections in the Russian commissariat, the deficiencies of their staff, and, above all, the deplorable neglect of their government to supply and reinforce their armies, deprived them of the fruits of victory; while the active energy of Buonaparte drained his whole acquisitions of every soldier, or man who could be made such, to resume the field with a force superior to that which had foiled and defeated him. These considerations, however, do not respect our present subject, which refers merely to the field of battle, on which, we repeat, the Russians have neutralized Buonaparte's favourite manœuvre. It may be briefly noticed, that the inhabitants of the peninsula, less fortunate in facing him in the field, and who at Tudela experienced discomfiture from the effects of that system which we have detailed, have yet shewn, that when a general battle is lost, the advantages of the victory may be in a great degree intercepted. The inveterate and desperate hostility of the Spaniards and Portuguese, so widely diffused through the peasantry of the country, has utterly destroyed the boasted system of intercourse and communication, by which the march of one French column was made to correspond with that of all who were acting in the same kingdom. Near as the events and positions were, it is almost impossible that Massena could have known the fall of Badajos when he broke up from Santarem, or that Soult anticipated the retreat of Massena when he himself fell back into Spain, instead of advancing into Alemtejo, to make a diversion, and afford support to the *enfant gaté* whom Fortune was dropping out of her arms. But the general and inveterate enmity of the peasantry entirely annihilated all the fair system of unity and constant correspondence, which in Germany the French armies maintained at any given distance. Couriers, aids-de-camp, orderly men, and disguised spies, were alike the objects of suspicion to the Ordenanza, who, rather than miss securing their letters, would steadily rip up their bowels,—a sad interruption to a regular and friendly correspondence. And thus these two great generals seem to have known little more of each other's motions, than if they had been next door neighbours in London. The self-devoted patriotism, with which the Portuguese destroyed every part of their own property, which could afford supply or assistance to the invading army, rendered the genius of the French for the commissariat department equally unavailing. Nay, even *les grands moyens* themselves have proved fruitless in a country, where Lord Wellington has declared, that none, even of the lowest description, forgot, through any compelled intercourse with the French, the duty which they owed to their country. We glance at these subjects, though distinct from that which we proposed to enlarge upon, merely to shew, that as the French system of tactics in the field of battle is far from infallible, so neither are the other means which they employ in facilitating the operations of the campaign

less liable to derangement, where the population of an invaded country is confident in their own leaders, and true to their own cause.

We now close these desultory observations, by stating, in justification of the tone of decision which we have presumed to adopt, that the theory they contain was deduced from an attentive perusal of the plans of Buonaparte's battles published at Paris. Yet we should have hesitated to offer them to the public on our slender authority, had we not found our opinion confirmed three years after we had embodied it in writing, by the excellent work of Sir Robert Wilson, and by a very striking treatise, entitled "Essai sur le Systeme Militaire de Bonaparte, par C. H. S. Major d'Etat Muscovite," which we have liberally quoted in our notes. These authorities coinciding with our own opinion so much beyond our expectation, led us to give our sketch to the public, in hopes that, thus supported, it may operate as a sedative in tranquillizing the mind of those who do not know more of the practice of war than we do ourselves; and we shall not quarrel with the true-blue Englishman who may think with Corporal Trim, that one home-thrust of the bayonet is worth it all.

DIAGRAM,

Referred to in the preceding Article.

No. 1.

Mass.

Line.

No. 4.

General Idea of the Battle of Rosbach.

FRENCH.

PRUSSIANS.

1st Position.

2d Position.

King of Prussia's Line Stationary.

Position 1.

Position 2. Oblique.

No. 2.

Extraordinary Reserve of the French.

Ordinary

Reserve.

Front of the French Line.

No. 3.

BELL ROCK LIGHT-HOUSE.

While the navy forms the great bulwark of British liberty, and ships are the chief instruments of our commerce, every attempt to afford a greater degree of safety to the mariner, and to give additional security to the adventures of the merchant, must be regarded as of national interest. In order to evince that a light-house upon the Bell Rock is calculated to serve the most important purposes, in facilitating the navigation of the North Sea and German Ocean, it is only necessary to advert to the situation of the Rock; and the brief account of the light-house, which we are enabled to lay before our readers, will be sufficient to shew that it is a work of much curiosity, and of no small enterprise.

The Cape or Bell Rock, lies about 11 miles in a south-west direction from the Read Head, in Forfarshire, and 30 miles north by east from St Abb's Head, in Berwickshire. These two headlands form the boundaries of the estuary or Frith of Forth, which is the principal inlet upon the east coast of Great Britain for vessels overtaken with an easterly storm, while navigating the German Ocean or North Sea.

This rock is almost one entire or continuous mass, having only a very few detached or separate pieces. It is a red sandstone, very hard, and of a fine grit, with minute specks of mica. At low water of neap tides the rock is only partially left by the tide; but its dimensions, as seen at low water of spring tides, are about 2000 feet in length, with an average breadth of 230 feet; and then the height of the north-east part, where the light-house is built, may be stated at four feet perpendicular above the surface of the water; but the south-west, or opposite end of the rock, is lower, and its surface is never fully left by the tide. The surface of the rock is very uneven, and walking upon it is difficult and even dangerous. Those parts which are higher, and consequently oftener left by the tide, are covered with muscles, limpets, whelks; and numbers of seals occasionally play about the rock, and rest upon it at low water. Those parts which appear only in spring tides, are thickly coated with sea weeds; as the *great tangle* (fucus digitatus,) and *badderlocks*, or *henware* (fucus esculentus,) which here grows to the length even of 18 feet. The red-ware cod is got very near the rock, and as the water deepens, the other fishes common in those seas are caught in abundance.

Such being the position of this fatal rock, appearing only a few feet

above the low water mark of spring tides, and being wholly covered by the water when the tide has flowed but a short time, its dangerous effects have been long and severely felt, and the want of some distinguishing mark to point out its place, has been lamented with the occurrence of every shipwreck upon the coast. But until commerce had made considerable advances towards its present state, the erection of a light-house could not be undertaken, as the ships frequenting those seas were not sufficiently numerous to afford the probability of raising an adequate revenue, by a small duty or tonnage upon each vessel. Tradition, however, informs us, that so long ago as the fourteenth century, the monks of Aberbrothwick caused a large bell to be hung upon the rock, in such a manner that the waves of the sea gave it motion, by which means warning was given to the mariner of the vicinity of the rock. In this way the name Bell Rock is said to have arisen. Such a bell must soon have been swept away by the raging sea; and centuries elapsed without any effectual steps being taken for distinguishing the rock. In the year 1786, when the increasing state of trade, upon the coast of Scotland, made the want of light-houses be more generally felt, a bill was brought into parliament appointing commissioners, and granting certain duties upon shipping, for the erection of light-houses upon the northern parts of Great Britain. In virtue of those powers the Commissioners of the Northern Light-houses immediately proceeded to the general improvement of the coast, on which they erected nine light-houses in the course of seventeen years, still keeping in view the great object of erecting one on the Bell Rock. In 1799 a dreadful storm from S. S. E. occasioned the loss of about 70 vessels, with many of their crews, upon the east coast of Scotland, which more especially directed the attention of the commissioners to this rock; the fear of which was the unfortunate cause why many of these vessels did not then enter the Frith of Forth, for which the wind was favourable.

About this period various measures were concerted, and, in the year 1803, the Hon. Charles Hope, then Lord Advocate of Scotland, and *ex officio* one of the Commissioners of the Northern Light-houses, with the late Sir William Pulteney, Bart. brought forward a bill making provision for the erection of this light-house; which bill was afterwards lost in the house of lords. The commissioners, however, still persevered; and in 1806 a bill passed in both houses of parliament under the auspices of the then Lord Advocate, the Hon. Henry Erskine, aided by Sir John Sinclair, Baronet. By this bill the northern light duty, of three-halfpence per ton upon British, and three-pence per ton upon foreign bottoms, was allowed to be extended to all vessels bound to or from any of the ports between Peterhead in the north, and Berwick upon Tweed in the south, and the commissioners were empowered to borrow 25,000l. from the three per cent consols, which, with 20,000l. which they possessed, made a disposable fund of 45,000l., to go on with the work.

Provision having been made in the bill for the establishment of a floating light to ride off the rock while the light-house was building, a vessel for this purpose was fitted out in the most substantial manner, agreeably to the advice and opinion of Captains Grin-

lay, Hay, and other members of the Trinity-house, Leith, and moored in the month of July 1807, about two miles in a north-east direction from the rock, and in 22 fathoms water. A very heavy cast-iron mushroom anchor, recommended for this purpose by Captain Huddard of the Trinity-house, London, was employed; to this anchor the ship was attached by a very strong chain and cable. This vessel was furnished with three masts, on each of which was suspended a large copper lanthorn, glazed with polished plate glass. These lanthorns were furnished, in all, with thirty lights, behind each of which a small silver-plated reflector was placed. The floating light was thus distinguished by her three lanthorns from the double and single lights upon the coast.

Soon after the storm of 1799, already alluded to, several plans and models for the erection of a light-house upon the Bell Rock had been submitted to the consideration of the Commissioners of the Northern Lights. Captain Brodie of the Royal Navy, well known for his ardent zeal in this measure, prepared several very ingenious models for a cast-iron light-house, and even constructed a beacon, consisting of four spars of timber, which stood for several months upon the rock: And the late Mr Murdoch Downie, author of the Marine Survey of the East Coast of Scotland, brought forward a plan for erecting a light-house to stand upon pillars of stone. Mr Stevenson, engineer to the commissioners, having constructed various models for this work, made a survey of the rock in the year 1800, and his report was afterwards published by the board, along with a letter from the Hon. Captain, now Admiral Cochrane, who had called the attention of the Commissioners of the Northern Lights to this important subject in the year 1793. So different, however, were the opinions of the public about the practicability of the work, and still more regarding the kind of building best suited to the circumstances of the case, that, where so large a sum of money was necessarily to be expended, the commissioners judged it proper to submit the subject to the opinion of Mr Rennie. This eminent engineer coincided with Mr Stevenson in thinking, that a building of stone, upon the principles of the Eddystone Light-house, was both practicable, and advisable at the Bell Rock; and to these gentlemen was committed the execution of this great undertaking.

The bill for the erection of the light-house passed late in the session of 1806, and during the following winter materials were ordered from the granite quarries of Aberdeenshire for the outside casing of the first or lower 30 feet of the building; and blocks of freestone for the inside work and higher parts were brought from the quarry of Mylnfield, near Dundee. At Arbroath, where the stones were collected and hewn previously to their being taken off to the rock, a work-yard was procured on a lease of seven years, it being then thought that most of that time would be employed in the undertaking; here working-shades, and barracks for lodging the artificers when they landed from the rock, were erected. The work commenced at the Bell Rock in the month of August, 1807.

Little was done towards preparing for the scite of the building this season, the first object being to get up some temporary erection on the rock, as a place of refuge to fly to in the event of an accident befall-

ing any of the attending boats, a circumstance which, if unprovided for, would have involved the safety of every person upon the rock. As the work could only be proceeded with at low water of spring tides, and as three hours were considered a good tide's work, it became necessary to embrace every opportunity of favourable weather, as well in the day tides as under night by torch-light, and upon Sundays; for when the flood tide advanced upon the rock, the workmen were obliged to collect their tools and go into the attending boats, which often, not without the utmost difficulty, were rowed to the floating light, where they remained till the rock began to appear next ebb-tide. Happily no accident occurred to check the ardour of working, and by the latter end of October the operations were brought to a close for the season. A beacon was now finished, consisting of 12 large beams of timber ranged in a circle, having a common base of 30 feet, and rising to a height of 50 feet; at the top the beams were gathered together, and terminated in a point; below they were strongly connected with the rock by iron batts and chains. The upper part, which in moderate weather stood above the reach of the sea, was afterwards fitted up, and possessed during the working months as a barrack for the artificers, a smith's shop, and other necessary purposes; and being situated near the stone building, it was at last connected with it by a bridge, or gang-way, which, in the progress of the work, was likewise of great service in facilitating the raising of the materials. Unless such an expedient as this beacon-house had been resorted to, the possibility of at all erecting a light-house upon the rock is extremely doubtful; it must at any rate have required a much longer period for its accomplishment, and without the beacon-house there would in all probability have been the loss of many lives.

The operations of the second year were commenced at as early a period as the weather would permit; and to avoid the great personal risk, and excessive fatigue of rowing the boats to the floating light, an additional vessel was provided solely for the purpose of attending the work. This vessel could be loosened from her moorings at pleasure, and taken to the lee-side of the rock, where in foul weather she might take the artificers and attending boats on board, which could not be done by the floating light. This tender was a very fine schooner of eighty tons, named the Sir Joseph Banks, in compliment to the illustrious president of the Royal Society, who, ever ready in the cause of public improvement, had lent his aid in procuring the loan from government for carrying the work into execution. Thus provided with a place of safety on the rock in the beacon-house, and a tender always ready in case of necessity, the work went forward even in pretty blowing weather, and by struggling both during day and night tides, early in July the scite of the light-house was cut sufficiently deep into the rock, and wrought to a level. Part of the cast-iron railways was fixed for conveying the large blocks of stone along the rock, and other necessary preparations being made, the foundation-stone was laid upon Sunday the 10th July, 1808. By the latter end of September, the operations of a second season were brought to a fortunate conclusion, by the finishing of the four

first and heaviest courses of the building, which brought it to the height of five feet six inches.

In the spring of the following year, the operations were again resumed, and it was no small happiness to those concerned to find, that of the four courses built upon the rock, not a single stone had in the least shifted, after a long and severe winter. The arrangements previous to the landing of any materials on the rock, were to lay down moorings for the various vessels and praam boats employed in the service of the rock; to erect machinery for receiving the stones from the praam boats, and cranes for taking them from the railways and laying them into their places on the building. With an apparatus thus appointed, the light-house was got to the height of 30 feet by the month of September, 1809, which completed the solid part of the building, and in this state things were again left for the winter months.

From the much greater height to which the materials were to be raised as the work advanced, and the small accommodation for keeping any stock of building-materials on the walls, while the landing of the stones from the boats was still confined to be the work of a few hours at low water of spring tides, it remained a matter of great uncertainty whether it were possible to overtake the raising of the whole 70 feet above the solid, in one season. The work was therefore begun as early in the third season as possible; and, by unremitting exertions, and a train of fortunate circumstances, the building of the light-house was brought to a conclusion in the month of December, 1810, and lighted up for the first time on the evening of the 1st February, 1811. The floating light vessel, formerly mentioned, was then unmoored and removed.

We have now given a general historical account of the erection of the Bell Rock Light-house, and shall next mention its principal dimensions, and state some interesting circumstances connected with it.

The foundation stone of the light-house is nearly on a level with low water of ordinary spring tides, and consequently at high water of these tides the building is immersed about fifteen feet; but during the progress of the work, the sea spray has been observed to rise upon the light-house to the height of 90 feet, even in the month of July. The building is of a circular form, composed of blocks of stone, from one half ton to between two and three tons weight each. The ground course measures 42 feet diameter, from which it diminishes as it rises; and at the top, where the mason-work finishes and the light-room commences, it measures 13 feet diameter. Here the cornice forms a walk or balcony round the outside of the light-room. The stone building measures 100 feet in height; but the total height of the light-house, including the light-room, is 115 feet. As far up as the entrance-door, which is 30 feet from the ground course, the building is entirely solid, excepting a small hole cut in the centre stones for the drop of the weight of the machinery. The ascent to the entrance-door is by a kind of rope ladder, which is hung out at ebb tide, and again taken into the building when the water covers the rock. A narrow passage leads from the door to the stair-case. The stair-case occupies 13 feet of the building immediately above the solid part. Here the walls are seven feet thick, but they regularly become thinner all

the way to the top. The remaining 57 feet of mason-work is divided by five stone floors into rooms for the light-keepers and stores, which communicate with each other by wooden ladders. It being proper to have nothing of a combustible nature about the light-room, the ladders there are of iron. The three lower apartments have each two small windows, and the upper rooms have each four windows; the whole being provided with strong shutters to defend the glass against the sea in storms.

The two first courses of the building are entirely sunk into the rock. The stones of all the courses are dove-tailed, and let into each other in such a manner, that each course forms one connected mass from the centre to the circumference; and the successive courses are attached to each other by *joggles* of stone, upon the plan of the Eddystone Light-house formerly alluded to; and while the building was still amongst the water, two trenail holes were bored through each stone, and entering six inches into the course below: Oaken trenails of two inches diameter were driven into these holes, which effectually kept the stones from shifting till the stones of the next course were laid. The cement used at the Bell Rock was a mixture of lime, pozzolano earth, and sand; and that it might as much as possible resemble the mortar used at the Eddystone with so much success, the lime was brought from the very same quarry in Wales.

Round the balcony of the light-room, there is a cast-iron rail, curiously wrought like net-work, which rests upon batts of brass; and the rail has a massive coping of the same metal. The light-room is of an octagon form, 12 feet diameter, and 15 feet in height, constructed chiefly of cast-iron, with a dome roof of copper; and the window sashes all round are glazed with polished plate glass, which is one quarter of an inch in thickness. In one of the lower apartments, or the kitchen, there is an iron grate or open fire-place, with a metal tube for conveying the smoke to the top of the light-room, which heats the several rooms through which it passes. This grate and chimney merely touch the building, without being included or built up in the walls.

The light is very powerful, and has been seen from a ship's deck fully 20 miles from the rock. It is from oil, with argand burners, placed in the focus of silver-plated reflectors, hollowed to the parabolic curve. That the Bell Rock light may be readily distinguished by the mariner from all others on the coast, the reflectors are ranged upon a frame, which is made to revolve upon a perpendicular axis once in three minutes. Between the observer and the reflectors, on one side of the frame, shades of red glass are interposed, in such a manner, that during each entire revolution of the frame with the reflectors, two distinctly different appearances are produced, the one a common bright light, and the other, or shaded side, having the rays tinged red; and these lights alternate, with intervals of darkness.

As a further warning to the mariner, two large bells are tolled day and night during the continuance of foggy or snowy weather, by the same machinery which moves the lights. As these bells in moderate weather may be heard considerably beyond the limits of the rock, a vessel may by this means be prevented from running upon the rock during fogs, a disaster which might otherwise hap-

pen, notwithstanding the erection of the light-house.

Amidst the various inauspicious forebodings regarding this building, either prior to or about the time of its commencement, the following was very prevalent:—"That no one would be found to possess so dread and dreary a dwelling; and if ever erected, its projectors would be left themselves to pass the first winter under its roof." But the first aspect of every thing of this kind is generally by much the worst; for, as the building got up, and was found to withstand the storms of two successive winters in an incomplete state, confidence seemed to increase; and, by the time it was ready for being inhabited, the applications for a keeper's birth were more numerous than the situations; and it is no less strange than true, that applicants on both sides of the Tweed were disappointed in their suit. The establishment of keepers consists of a principal light-keeper and three others. Each keeper, at the end of six weeks, in his turn is relieved, and is at liberty to go upon his own affairs for a fortnight. Their pay is about fifty pounds per annum, with provisions while at the light-house. At Arbroath, each of the light-keepers has a house provided by the commissioners for his family. Connected with these houses, there is a signal tower, where an excellent telescope is kept, and a set of signals arranged with the people at the light-house for the attending vessel, which carries off the stores, provisions, and fuel to the light-house. This vessel is about 40 register tons, and is therefore capable of carrying a boat of sufficient dimensions for landing on the rock in moderate weather. The master of the attending vessel acts as superintendant, and has the charge of the building and stores kept at Arbroath.

The expence of this undertaking has not yet been ascertained, but it is supposed to amount to about fifty-five thousand pounds sterling. Whether, therefore, we consider the magnitude of this most useful work, or the success which has attended the operations, from their commencement in 1807 till their completion in 1810, this work will be found to do equal honour to the spirited exertions of the Hon. Board of Commissioners for Northern Lights, to the talents, activity, and perseverance of the engineer, and to the resources of a country which, while struggling with unparalleled difficulties in the field of war, yet enjoying the most perfect security at home, is able and ready to pursue the works of industry, and to attend to the calls of humanity.

We are happy to understand that a detailed account of the erection of the Bell Rock light-house, illustrated with engravings of the building in its different stages, the apparatus, &c., is to be published by Mr Stevenson, engineer; and with pleasure we have heard, that the Hon. Board of Commissioners have liberally expressed a desire to preserve the particulars of this memorable work.

ORIGINAL LETTERS

OF

SHENSTONE, DAVID HUME, AND JOSEPH SPENCE.

From the Poet Shenstone, to Mr MacGowan, late of Edinburgh.

The Leasowes, Sept. 24, 1761.

DEAR SIR,—I have indeed been guilty of the most absurd hypocrisy that ever was, having suffered an appearance of neglect to rob me of the pleasure of your correspondence, when no one living could have been more sensible of the obligation it laid me under. Sure I am that I must be greatly indebted to Mr Roebuck's representation for the place I still retain in your esteem, and which I should utterly have given up for lost, had not your goodness, by many ouvert acts, lately convinced me of the contrary.

'Twas indeed the view of accompanying my letter with something worthy of your acceptance, that has kept me silent so long, in spite of all your friendly provocations. I wanted to transcribe one or two pieces of greater length than the trifles I inclose. Alas, that I have not, even now, an opportunity of so doing! Dr Roebuck goes to-morrow, and you must accept of an irregular disjointed letter, in which I find it my duty to acknowledge so many different favours.

The Scotch press,* of which you sent me so many agreeable specimens, has, I think, not a rival in the world, unless it be that of my neighbour Baskerville. Here I find myself unable or unwilling to decide the preference. Amongst friends, however, I would whisper, that Baskerville's impressions are more striking to the eye, either on account of his ink, his paper, or his type; yet, at the same time, it may be much doubted whether the Scotch editions will not be deemed the best for use. Martial has expressed what *may* prove the case at the close of one of his epigrams:

"Laudant illa, sed ista legunt."

As to correctness, the Scotch seems to have hitherto the advantage; but if Baskerville find encouragement to print many Latin books, he purposes,

* That of the Foulis' of Glasgow, and Murray and Cochrane of Edinburgh. The former house is now extinct; the latter still subsists, and is still honourably characterized by attention and accuracy.

I believe, to employ a Latin editor. There will shortly appear an Elzevir Horace from the press, revised by Mr Levy, which you will probably like to see.

As to the Erse fragments,* you judged very rightly, that, amidst the applause they were sure of receiving from the world, they would not fail to afford me a very peculiar satisfaction. I am indeed unfeignedly thankful for the early copy you sent me, and for the ingenious letter which accompanied them. It seems, indeed, from a former version of them by the same translator, (which Mr Gray, the poet, received from him, and shewed my friend Percy,) that he has taken pretty considerable freedoms in adapting them to the present reader. I do not in the least disapprove of this; knowing by experience, that trivial amendments in these old compositions often render them highly striking, which would be otherwise quite neglected. And surely, under all the infirmities of age, they may be said to have an absolute claim to some indulgencies of this kind. I presume the editor follows the same model of translation in what he is now going to publish. I would wish him particularly attentive to the melody of his cadences, when it may be done without impeachment of his fidelity. The melody of our verse has been perhaps carried to its utmost perfection; that of prose seems to have been more neglected, and to be capable of greater than it has yet attained. It seems to be a very favourable era for the appearance of such irregular poetry. The taste of the age, so far as it regards plan and style, seems to have been carried to its utmost height, as may appear in the works of Akenside, Gray's Odes and Church-yard Verses, and Mason's Monody and Elfrida. The public has seen all that art can do, and they want the more striking efforts of wild, original, enthusiastic genius. It seems to exclaim aloud with the chorus in Julius Cæsar,

"Oh rather than be slaves to these deep learned men,
Give us our wildness and our woods, our huts and caves again!"

I know not how far you will allow the distinction or the principle on which I build my remark, namely, that the taste of the present age is somewhat higher than its genius. This turn, you see, favours the work the translator has to publish, or has published already. Here is indeed pure original genius! The very quintessence of poetry; a few drops of which, properly managed, are enough to give a flavour to quart-bottles. And yet one or two of these pieces (the first, for instance, together with the second) are undoubtedly as well planned as any ode we find in Horace.

I have perused the Gentle Shepherd with all imaginable pleasure; and here again am indebted to you, sir, for the assistance of your glossary. 'Tis rare to find a poem of this length, where simplicity of sentiment and of language are so very well sustained. The metre is generally musical; and the old Scottish words form an admirable kind of Doric. Good sense, expressed naturally, in a phrase easy, perspicuous, and not wholly void of ornament, seems the talent of

* The first publications of Macpherson, entitled, "Fragments of Ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland, and translated from the Gælic or Erse language." 1760.

Ramsay, whose taste in composition was perhaps more remarkable than his genius; and in whom greater fire and invention would certainly have deprived his readers of the Gentle Shepherd.

And now, having thanked you for the Scotch snuff, (better than any I ever tasted before,) I come to ask, whether you have any old Scotch ballads, which you would wish preserved in a neat edition. I have occasioned a friend of mine to publish a fair collection of the best old English and Scotch ballads; a work I have long had much at heart. Mr Percy, the collector and publisher, is a man of learning, taste, and indefatigable industry; is chaplain to the Earl of Sussex. It so happens, that he has himself a folio collection of this kind of MSS.; which has many things truly curious, and from which he selects the best.* I am only afraid that his fondness for antiquity should tempt him to admit pieces that have no other sort of merit. However, he has offered me a rejecting power, of which I mean to make considerable use. He is encouraged in his undertaking by Sam. Johnson, Garrick, and many persons of note, who lend him such assistance as is within their power. He has brought Mr Jo. Warton (the poetry professor) to ransack the Oxford libraries; and has resided and employed six amanuenses to transcribe from Pepys's Collection at Cambridge, consisting of five volumes of old ballads in folio. He says justly, that it is in the remote parts of the kingdom that he has most reason to expect the curiosities he wants—that in the southern parts fashion and novelty cause such things to be neglected. Accordingly he has settled a correspondence in Wales, in the wilds of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, in the West Indies, in Ireland, and, if he can obtain your assistance in Scotland, hopes to draw materials from the whole British empire. He tells me there is, in the collection of Mag. Coll. Libr. a very curious collection of antient Scottish songs and poems, he thinks not published or known: many of Dumbar, Maitland of Lethington, and one allegorical poem of Gawain Douglas, too obsolete for his collection; and one yet more obsolete, called 'Peebles in the Play,' mentioned in Christ's Kirk on the Green. He met Mr Gray in the university library, who is going to write the Hist. of English Poetry. But, to put an end to this long article! his collection will be printed in two or three small octavos, with suitable decorations; and if you find an opportunity of sending aught that may be proper for his insertion, I think I can safely answer for his thankfulness as well as my own.

He shewed me an old ballad in his folio MS., under the name of Adam Carr: three parts in four coincide so much with your Edom of Gordon, that the former name seems to me an odd corruption of the latter. His MS. will, however, tend to enrich Edom of Gordon with two of the prettiest stanzas I ever saw, beside many other improvements. He has also a MS. of Gill Morrice, called in his copy Childe Morice. Of this more another time. I must at present take my leave. Should you see Mr (Douglas) Hume, Mr Alexander, or Dr Robertson, I desire my

* The proposed collection was afterwards made by Dr Percy, under the well known title of "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry."

best respects to them. And should you see my good Lord Alemoor and Mr Professor Smith, I beg you would please to assert how unfeignedly I am their servant. I hope to muster up sufficient assurance, even now, to acknowledge by letter their acceptable presents of books; however the fire of gratitude was not less intense for having lain concealed and produced no blaze. I have many more Scotch friends whom I wish to particularize; but these, if I am not mistaken, live in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. I am, dear sir, your most obliged humble servant,

WILL. SHENSTONE.

I will endeavour to procure and send you a copy of Percy's translation of a genuine Chinese novel,* in four small vols., printed months ago, but not to be published before winter.

To Mr MacGowan.

To Matthew Sharpe of Hoddam, Esq. near Dumfries, North Britain.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am informed, that such a popular clamour has been raised against me in Edinburgh, on account of scepticism, heterodoxy, and other hard names, which confound the ignorant, that my friends find some difficulty in working out the point of my professorship, which once appeared so easy. Did I need a testimonial for my orthodoxy, I should certainly appeal to you; for you know that I always imitated Job's friends, and defended the cause of Providence, when you attackt it, on account of the headachs you felt after a debauch. But, as a more particular explication of that particular seems superfluous, I shall only apply to you for a renewal of your good offices with your nephew, Lord Tinwal, whose interest with Yetts and Allan may be of service to me. There is no time to lose; so that I must beg you to be speedy in writing to him or speaking to him on that head. A word to the wise. Even that is not necessary to a friend such as I have always esteemed and found you to be.

I live here very comfortably with the Marquis of Annandale, who, I suppose you have heard, sent me a letter of invitation, along with a bill of 100l. about two months ago. Every thing is much better than I expected from the accounts I heard after I came to London. For the secrecy with which I stole away from Edinburgh, and which I thought necessary for preserving my interest there, kept me entirely ignorant of his situation: My lord never was in so good a way before. He has a regular family, honest servants, and every thing is managed genteelly and with œconomy; he has entrusted all his English affairs to a mighty honest friendly man, Captain Vincent, who is cousin-german to the Marchioness. And, as my lord has now taken so strong a turn to solitude and repose as he formerly had to company and agitation, 'tis to be hoped that his good parts and excellent dispositions may at last, being accompanied with more health and tranquillity, render him a comfort to his friends, if not an ornament to his country. As you live in the neighbourhood of the Marchioness, it may give her a pleasure to hear these particulars. I am,

* Hau Kiou Choan, or, The Pleasing History, 4 vols. 1761.

dear sir, your most affectionate humble servant,

DAVID HUME.

Welde-Hall, near St Albans, April 25th, 1745.

To Matthew Sharpe, Esq., of Hoddam.

DEAR SIR,—I have enclosed this letter under one to my friend Mr Blacklock,* who has retired to Dumfries, and proposes to reside there for some time. His character and situation are, no doubt, known to you, and challenge the greatest regard from every one who has either good taste or sentiments of humanity. He has printed a collection of poems, which his friends are endeavouring to turn to the best account for him. Had he published them in the common way, their merit would have recommended them sufficiently to common sale; but, in that case, the greatest part of the profit, it is well known, would have redounded to the booksellers. His friends, therefore, take copies from him, and distribute them among their acquaintances. The poems, if I have the smallest judgement, are, many of them, extremely beautiful, and all of them remarkable for correctness and propriety. Every man of taste, from the merit of the performance, would be inclined to purchase them; every benevolent man, from the situation of the author, would wish to encourage him; and as for those who have neither taste nor benevolence, they should be forced, by importunity, to do good against their will. I must, therefore, recommend it to you to send for a cargo of these poems, which the author's great modesty will prevent him from offering to you, and to engage your acquaintance to purchase them.

But, dear sir, I would fain go farther. I would fain presume upon our friendship (which now begins to be antient between us) and recommend to your civilities a man who does honour to his country by his talents, and disgraces it by the little encouragement he has hitherto met with. He is a man of very extensive knowledge and of singular good dispositions; and his poetical, though very much to be admired, is the least part of his merit. He is very well qualified to instruct youth by his acquaintance, both with the languages and sciences; and possesses so many arts of supplying the want of sight, that that imperfection would be no hinderance. Perhaps he may entertain some such project in Dumfries, and be assured you could not do your friends a more real service than by recommending them to him. Whatever scheme he may choose to embrace I was desirous you should be prepossest in his favour, and be willing to lend him your countenance and protection, which, I am sensible, would be of great advantage to him.

Since I saw you, I have not been idle. I have endeavoured to make some use of the library† which was entrusted to me, and have employed myself in a composition of British history, beginning with the union of the two crowns. I have finished the reigns of James and Charles, and will soon send them to the press. I have the impudence to pretend that I am of no party, and have no byass.

* The celebrated blind poet, whose amiable disposition and uncommon vivacity rendered him a general favourite.

† The Advocates' Library, in which, for a time, Mr Hume held a situation.

Lord Elibank says that I am a moderate whig, and Mr Wallace, that I am a candid tory.

I was extremely sorry that I could not recommend your friend to director Hume, as Mr Cummin desired me. I have never exchanged a word with that gentleman since I carried Jemmy Kirkpatrick to him, and our acquaintance has entirely dropt. I am, dear sir, your most affectionate friend and humble servant,

DAVID HUME.

Edinburgh, 25th Feb. 1754.

To Dr Conybeare, Bishop of Bristol.

Bifleet, Jan. 11th, 1755.

MY LORD,—Your lordship may possibly have heard of a strange phenomenon that appeared in the learned world last summer; a poet, who, though blind from his infancy, has got a knack of talking of colours and describing visible objects, and that sometimes much better than many others have done who have always enjoyed the use of their eyes. And yet this is one of the least valuable of his excellencies: all that know Mr Blacklock (for that is his name) speak of his many virtues in the highest strains, of the sweetness of his temper, his patience and contentedness under poverty, and all his other misfortunes; his industry in acquiring a great mastery in the Greek, Latin, and French languages, and a good share of knowledge in all the branches of erudition, except the mathematics; and his retaining, after all these acquisitions, the greatest modesty and humility, together with the strictest love of virtue, and a mere primitive simplicity of manners. Indeed, taking all that his different acquaintances have said of him together, he seems to be one of the most amiable characters that I ever met with.

My lord, this uncommonly worthy and good man, cut off from all the usual methods of providing for himself by his blindness, (which, by the way, was the only thing that hindered him from being made Greek professor in the university of Aberdeen a year or two ago) is now in the 34th year of his age, with scarce 10l. a year certain to maintain him; and one of his friends tells me, in a letter, that so moderate an income as 30l. a year would make him quite easy and happy.

Mr Dodsley, to whom a volume of his poems was sent from Edinburgh, (in which university some of his friends helped to maintain him for upwards of 12 years,) was so struck with the character, wants, and the merits of the man, that he soon fell on the thought of proposing a subscription for his poems, in order to assist him towards purchasing an annuity for his life, at least near that very moderate income which would make him so happy; and on his communicating his design to me, I was so much moved too, that I promised to write a little account of the man and his poems, to make him somewhat more known in this part of our island.

This account was published toward the beginning of November last; and Mr Dodsley's proposals (for a guinea, large paper, and half-a-guinea the small) toward the close of the same month.

I then went to town, where (after a fortnight's solicitation) I had the pleasure of paying in above 50 subscriptions the day before I came a-

way; and but three half-guinea ones in that number.

But, at the same time, I had the mortification to find that my notable treatise had had very little effect. Like the honest Mr Abraham Adams, I had concluded that all good people only wanted to have a man of so much worth pointed out to them in such necessitous circumstances, and that they would all run to help him immediately; but I found myself as much mistaken as that gentleman generally was in his humane conclusions. For all the subscriptions that came in whilst I was in town seem to have been got by the mere dint of personal application: there is scarce the name of a single volunteer among them.

As I found this to be the case, on my return home, I resolved to trouble each of my best friends with a letter, to beg their good word to any very worthy and charitable persons whom they might meet with, either in their visits or at their tables, for their help toward relieving so great and so uncommon a subject for charity. Will your lordship give me leave not to omit you in the number of those friends? and can you pardon me for this tedious narrative? I know your love of doing good, and hope that will plead for my excuse. I beg leave to be ever, with the greatest regard, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and obliged humble servant,

JOSEPH SPENCE.

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF PERIODICAL CRITICISM.

It is not without some apprehensions that, in prosecution of the plan laid down in our first volume, we approach the province of Periodical Criticism, impeded as our road must be with jungles, thorns, and thickets, and rendered dismal by the gibbetted reliques of unfortunate authors. The dark and mysterious forest of Massilia, in whose gloomy recesses human sacrifices were offered to invisible and malignant dæmons, impressed hardly more horror upon the veterans of Cæsar:

——————barbara ritu
Sacra deûm, structæ diris altaribus aræ;
Omnis et humanis lustrâta cruoribus arbor.

Our field of research, like the sacred grove of Lucan, is also subject to its fated periodical revolutions, its monthly or quarterly almutens, when the master of the sign, as astrologers said of old, sits in full power upon the cusp or entrance of the planetary house, as Lord of the Ascendant, and the bookseller, the printer, nay, the very devil himself, can hardly brook his presence:

——————Medio cum Phæbus in arce est,
Aut Cœlum nox atra tenet, pavet ipse Sacerdos
Accessus, dominumque timet deprendere luci.

Yet have we not entered rashly or unadvisedly upon our dread adventure, but have availed ourselves, like the knight errants of old, of such arms as might best secure us in an encounter with the magicians of the maze of Criticism, and in some respects bring the contest nearer to equality. Are these wizzards periodical in their exertions? We are annual.—Are they numerous and confederated? We also are plural.—Can they shroud themselves in obscurity by virtue of the helmet of the sable Orcus? We have the invisible cap of Jack the Giant-killer. Nor shall we lack the prayers of the oppressed to forward our chivalrous undertaking. Wherever, through the wide realms of literature, there is one who has writhed under

the scourge of this invisible tribunal; wherever there is a gentle minstrel who bewails his broken harp, a fair maiden who weeps over her mangled novel, a politic knight who bemoans his travestied lucubrations, or a weary pilgrim who mourns his anathematized travels, we find a friend and a beadsman in the sufferer. Then with good courage, and St George to speed, we boldly press forward upon our purposed achievement.

The early state of periodical criticism is of little consequence to our present purpose. At first the art pretended to afford little more than a list of the works of the learned in the order of publication, with some brief and dry account of the contents of each, a sort of *catalogue raisonnée* in short, where the books published within a certain period, were arranged according to order, with such a view of each as might inform the book-buyer whether it fell within the line of his reading or collecting. These earlier journalists contented themselves with intimating what the work under consideration actually contained, without pretending to point out its errors, far less to supply its omissions by their own disquisitions. As for satire and raillery, the laborious compilers of these dry catalogues, many of whom actually expired under the task they had undertaken, had neither leisure nor spirits for such flights of imagination. These were abandoned to the editors of newspapers and journals, whence flying shafts of satirical criticism were often discharged amid the thunder of political artillery. It was not from reviews, but from Mist's Journal, the Daily Journal, the Gazetteers, &c., that those vollies of abuse against Pope were hurled forth, which, contemptible as they now appear, had but too much effect upon the poet's irritability. It is hard to guess what would have been the feelings of the Wasp of Twickenham, had he lived in the present day, when ten or twelve periodical works, devoted to criticism alone, claim as their proper subject, or rather their natural prey, every new publication which issues from the press. But the grave authors of the "Works of the Learned," and other early publications approaching to the nature of reviews, could not long preserve the neutrality to which at first they confined themselves. It was scarcely to be expected, that a critic of competent judgement should, in giving an account of a new work, resist the temptation to express the information or pleasure he had received from particular passages, still less that he could refrain from manifesting his own superiority, by pointing out occasional omissions or errors of his author. And thus reviews gradually acquired the form and character which they now exhibit, and which is too well known to require definition. But within the last ten years, a very important change has taken place in the mode of conducting them, a change which, as it has inexpressibly increased their importance and influence upon literature, claims for its causes a candid and critical attention.

The discerning reader will easily perceive that we allude to the establishment of the Edinburgh Review; a journal which in its nature materially differs from its predecessors, and has given in many respects an entirely new turn to public taste and to critical discussion. It becomes our duty to state in what particulars the ancient system was innovated upon, and where the charm lies which has

enabled a journal of such recent establishment, not only to take the lead, and give the tone to most of its predecessors, but in a variety of instances utterly to supersede their authority, and reduce whole cart-loads of criticism to a melancholy inactivity in the publisher's warehouse. For this purpose, it is necessary to take a view of the state of the popular reviews previous to 1802.

The imperfections of these journals may be traced to one great cause. Each of the leading English reviews, though originally established by men of letters, had gradually fallen under the dominion of the publishing bookseller. We have no wish to join in the common cry against this class of tradesmen, which is chiefly swelled by the deep-mouthed discontents of neglected authors. On the contrary, we feel great sympathy for their situation, and are humbly of opinion, that not only the authors, but even the age, are very ready to transfer the depression of neglected genius, and other consequences of their own egotism or stupidity, to the broad shoulders of the gentlemen in the Row. A bookseller, to live by his trade, must buy so as to sell with profit. If the demand for any work, be it ever so ingenious, is insufficient to pay for print and paper, is it reasonable to expect that the tradesman can pay for the copy-right? The shameful fact, that the Paradise Lost was bought for ten pounds, throws infamy indeed upon the taste of the age, but not on the conduct of the purchaser, who did not sell an edition in eight years, and was probably a loser by the bargain. In short, a bookseller, even supposing him a judge of literature, has it not in his power with common prudence to make the author of a new work an offer which may be fully adequate even to his own ideas of its value; for the risk arising from the caprice of the public must be covered by such an insurance as makes no small deduction from the price of an author's labour. But this deduction becomes much greater, and almost intolerable, if, which is far more commonly the case, the bookseller is obliged to provide some guarantee against the consequence, not only of the public fickleness, but of his own ignorance. Few of these gentlemen are, and, fortunately for the state of their warehouses, few even affect to be, judges of literary merit. They buy copy-rights as a blind man might purchase a lot of horses, at such an average price, that the success of one book may compensate the loss upon twenty. In this point of view, the accompts between the worshipful Company of Stationers, and the no less worshipful Society of Authors, come, upon a general balance of the ledger, nearly to an equality, although, no doubt, the personal accompts with some individuals may stand greatly in favour of the bibliopolists. We are, therefore, fully sensible how much this trade is a lottery, and it is without the least wish of censuring those engaged in it, that we point out the divers inconveniences attending those reviews which are under mercantile management.

A periodical publication has been often said to resemble a mail-coach. It must set out at a particular day and hour, it must travel the road whether full or empty, and whether it conveys bullion to the bank of England, or a sample of cheese to a grocer in Thames street. In such a case, the prudent owner of the vehicle purveys such horses as are fittest for this regular, fatiguing, and, in some points

of view, derogating duty. He buys no "fine framped steeds," that are fitted for a chariot or curricle, nor yet brutes that, by their clumsy make and bulk of bone, are qualified only to tug in a drayman's cart; but he labours to secure, of

"spare-fed prancers many a raw-boned pair;"

such as have, perhaps, seen their best days, and acquired discretion to submit to their necessary task, while they retain vigour and animation sufficient to tug through it speedily and hardily. The bare-worn common of literature has always afforded but too numerous a supply of authors who hold a similar description; and who, by misfortune or improvidence, or merely from having been unable to force themselves forward to public notice, are compelled to subject talents worthy of better employment, to whatever task a bookseller shall be pleased to dictate. In London particularly, where the pursuit of letters is a distinct profession, whose students cannot easily provide for themselves in the more ordinary walks of life, there are, and must be, many men of learning, of mental vigour, even of genius, whose circumstances do not entitle them to despise the regular and fixed emolument which may be procured by stated employment in an established review. Amongst these, then, the bookseller might easily select such as could at once labour at the most reasonable rate, and to the best effect; while he may be supposed also to have possessed the authority necessary to direct their industry into those channels which had obliquely the effect of advancing his own trade. It was, accordingly, a thing so well known, as to be observed even by the dullest, that from the publisher's name in the imprint of a new book, readers were enabled to calculate, with absolute certainty, the nature of the treatment it would receive in the corresponding reviews. From this it naturally followed, that the more heavy, or, to speak technically, the more dull of sale a work happened to be, the more this tender assistance was necessary on the part of the reviewers, and the more eagerly it was called for by the proprietors of both works. A man of genius, and many have been engaged in such labour, might sometimes wince a little under the burden which was thus imposed upon him, since to produce a panegyric without merit is as difficult as to make bricks without straw. But the strongest minds are bent to circumstances,—even Johnson submitted to Cave the bookseller, a sheaf of his powerful and varied effusions, with the humiliating acknowledgement, *emptoris sit eligere*; and it may be readily supposed, that few, who have resembled him in poverty and in talents, have been more nice and fastidious than Johnson. It thus happened in the general case, that the reviewer, like a fee'd barrister, sacrificed his own feelings and judgement to the interest of the bookseller his employer; and it followed, almost of course, that, without bending the whole force of his mind to so ungracious and unsatisfactory labour, he was satisfied if he discharged it in a workman-like manner, and, without aiming at excellence, was contented if he could not be justly charged with ignorance of his subject, or negligence in the mode of treating it. In this manner, a dull and stupifying mediocrity began to be the most distinguishing feature of the English reviews, even of such as were written by men of acknowledged learning and admitted talents. Articles doubtless occa-

sionally appeared of a very different description, where the reviewer, pleased with a theme which corresponded with his own taste and pursuits, threw off the labourer, assumed the author, and analysed with a kindred spirit the productions of genius or the researches of philosophy. In other cases, the gentleman of the trade, whose book was to be reviewed, sought out among his own customers, or the literary friends of the author, some person whom he supposed qualified to treat the subject well, and disposed to use the work favourably. Such a voluntary assistant, though he might not possess more ability than the person on whom in stated routine the task would have devolved, took it up nevertheless with the eagerness of novelty; and if, at the same time, he was paying a tax to friendship, or endeavouring to throw a double lustre upon opinions which he himself professed, his article was likely to possess a spirit and energy which might raise it above the cold uniformity of those with which it was mingled. But exceptions, arising from either of these causes, were comparatively of rare occurrence, and, upon the whole, there was a visible tameness and disposition to lethargy in the English reviews at the close of the 18th century.

A spirit of indolence is usually accompanied with a disposition to mercy, or rather those whom it has thoroughly possessed cannot give themselves the trouble of rousing to deeds of severity. Accordingly the calm, even, and indifferent style of criticism, which we have endeavoured to describe, was distinguished by a lenient aspect towards its objects. The reviewer, in the habit of treating with complacency those works which belonged to his own publisher, was apt to use the same general style of civility towards others, although they had not the same powerful title to protection. A certain deference was visibly paid to an author of celebrity, whether founded upon his literary qualities or on the adventitious distinctions of rank and title, and generally there was a marked and guarded *retenue* both in the strictures hazarded and in the mode of expressing them. If raillery was ever attempted, there was no horse-play in it, and the only fault which could be objected by the reader was, that the critic was

Content to dwell in decencies for ever.

This rule was not, indeed, without exceptions; the mind of a liberal and public-spirited critic sometimes reversed the sentence of his employer, and, unlike the prophet of Midian, anathematized the works on which he was summoned to bestow benedictions. Neither was it meet that the critical rod should be hung up in mere shew, lest in time, as it is learnedly argued by the Duke of Vienna, it should become "more mocked than feared." The terrors of the office were, therefore, in some measure maintained by the severity exercised upon the trumpery novels and still-born poetry which filled the monthly catalogue, whose unknown, and perhaps starving authors, fared like the parish-boys at a charity school, who are flogged not only for their own errors, but to vindicate the authority of the master, who cares not to use the same freedom with the children of the squire. Sometimes also "fate demanded a nobler head." The work of a rival bookseller was to be crushed even in birth; a powerful literary patron, or perhaps the reviewer himself, had some private pique to indulge, and added a handful of slugs to the pow-

der and paper which formed the usual contents of his blunderbuss. Sometimes political discussions were introduced, before which deference and moderation are uniformly found to disappear. Or, in fine, the sage bibliopolist himself occasionally opined that a little severity (so it came not the way of his own publications) might forward the sale of his review, and was therefore pleased to cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war. But the operation of each and all of these causes was insufficient to counteract the tendency of this species of criticism to stagnate in a course of dull and flat and luke-warm courtesy. Something of the habitual civility and professional deference of the tradesman seemed to qualify the labours of those who wrote under his direction; and the critics themselves, accessible (not, we believe, in almost any case, to pecuniary interposition,) but to applications for favour in divers modes, which they found it difficult to resist, and mixing, too, in the intercourse of private life with many of those who afforded the subjects of their criticism, were seldom disposed to exercise their office in its full, or even in its necessary rigour. These were days of halcyon quietness for authors, especially for that numerous class, who, contented to venture their whole literary credit on one dull work written upon as dull a subject, look forward less to rapid sale and popular applause than to a favourable criticism from the reviewers, and a word or two of snug, quiet, honied assent from a few private friends. The public indeed began to murmur that

> Lost was the critic's sense, nor could be found
> While one dull formal unison went round.

But the venerable and well-wigged authors of sermons and essays, and mawkish poems and stupid pariah histories, bore each triumphantly his ponderous load into the mart of literature, expanded it upon the stall of his bookseller, sate brooding over it till evening closed, and then retired with the consolation, that, if his wares had not met a purchaser, they had at least been declared saleable, and received the stamp of currency from the official inspectors of literary merchandize. From these soothing dreams, authors, booksellers, and critics were soon to be roused by a rattling peal of thunder; and it now becomes our task to shew how a conspiracy of beardless boys innovated the venerable laws of this lenient republic of literature, scourged the booksellers out of her senate-house, overset the tottering thrones of the idols whom they had set up, awakened the hundred-necked snake of criticism, and curdled the whole ocean of milk and water, in which, like the serpentine supporter of Vistnou, he had wreathed and wallowed in unwieldy sloth for a quarter of a century. Then, too, amid this dire combustion, like true revolutionists, they erected themselves into a committee of public safety, whose decrees were written in blood, and executed without mercy.

As in many other great revolutions, the causes which gave rise to this change of system were slight and fortuitous. A few young men, who had just concluded their studies at the University of Edinburgh, and were united together by a similarity of talents and pursuits, conceived a project (designed, we believe, to be temporary,) to rescue this province of literature from the state of degradation into which it had gradually sunk, and to give to the world what for ma-

ny years it had not seen—a fair, but, at the same time, a bold and impartial review of such works as appeared to merit public attention. The scheme of publication, although deeply laid, contained some staggering preliminaries. The associated critics, while they asserted the most uncontrouled freedom from the influence of their publisher, stipulated, it is well known, a subsidy at more than treble the rate allowed to the best as well as suppliest mercenaries which London could afford. The mention of this circumstance, though it may seem to savour of minute inquiry, is in truth neither trivial nor petulant. Young men just entering upon life, especially if they belong to Scotland, are seldom in a situation to afford their time gratis, or, if in such a situation, are still more seldom disposed to bestow their leisure hours in labour of any kind. Besides, every one knows the inadequate recompence usually made to a Scottish barrister during the early years of his practice, and it was probably not injudiciously conceived, that a more ample guerdon might seduce some of that well-educated and peculiarly acute class of young men to lend their aid to the new undertaking, which was carefully cleared of every thing resembling mercenary drudgery, while the *honorarium* it held forth made the ordinary professional emoluments kick the beam. In one respect that mercantile part of the matter was managed with equal delicacy and prudence. No distinction was permitted between the Dilletanti writer, and one whose circumstances might render copy-money necessary or acceptable. If Czar Peter laboured in the trenches, he drew his pay as a common soldier; and thus the degrading distinction was excluded between those whose fortune or generosity inclined them to labour for nought, and the less fortunate scholar, to whom reward was in some degree an object; the pride of the latter remained unwounded, and, mingled as he was among many critics of wealth and rank, it remained a secret known to none but himself, whether he was actuated by any additional motives besides the desire of literary distinction. The report, too, of this uncommon premium gave a sort of eclat to the undertaking, and shewed that the associated critics claimed a merit and consequence beyond the ordinary class of reviewers; that their band, like the confederates of Gadshill, were "no foot-land-rakers, no long-staff sixpenny strikers, but nobility and tranquillity, burgomasters and great oneyers." In short, this subordinate circumstance (for it must be supposed that we hold it highly subordinate to the principal causes of success) gave the undertaking at its outset an appearance of seriousness, for which, considering the youth of those upon whom the execution was to rest, they might otherwise hardly have gained the necessary credit.

In another circumstance, the Edinburgh Reviewers judiciously took a difference from their brethren of England. Their criticism was professedly limited to works which, in one shape or other, deserved the public attention; and, that ample time might be allowed for selecting such subjects, their term of publication was made quarterly instead of monthly. At the same time, and as a part of the same arrangement, it was announced to the public, that it was the object of this new publication to be distinguished rather by the selection than for the number of its articles; that the editors did not assume any merit for

conveying priority of literary intelligence, and therefore left such a space of time betwixt their periods of publication as might avail for mature consideration of the works fit to be reviewed, as well as of the judgement to be passed upon them. It cannot be doubted that this deliberate mode of proceeding at once added to the real merit of the review, and greatly raised its character with the public. The reviews had been hitherto published monthly, and it was a necessary consequence, that those numbers which appeared in what is called the publishing season, which lasts from the end of November till after the King's birth-day, were overwhelmed with important discussions which the critics had neither time maturely to consider, nor room to treat at length. Hence we have frequently seen the reviewer under the inconvenient but unavoidable necessity of continuing a single article of importance from one number of his review to another, by which division his argument sustained deep and material injustice. It was a yet more serious inconvenience to the editor, that he was obliged to bolster out his summer numbers with an extra proportion of those insignificant and still-born productions which never for an instant either did attract, or ought to have attracted, the attention of the public. But at all times their plan admitted too much of this trumpery. The monthly catalogue, where, as in the cauldron of Acheron, all mingles that mingle may, while it occupied a degree of room widely disproportional to its no-importance, had, in a secondary point of view, an effect disadvantageous to the character of the reviews, and those by whom they were written. We have already stated our belief that the booksellers principally interested in the success of these works took care for their own sakes to procure respectable assistance for what are called the leading articles. But what man of talent would be bribed to the analyzing and reporting this dunghill of shreds and patches, this "mass of all things base," or write these paltry and brief notices, which were strung together, and appended to the more dignified articles, like the shreds of paper which form the tail of a boy's kite? Or, if such a critic were willing to stoop to the task of a scavenger, and was condescending enough to sift this heap of cinders, could a bookseller be expected, upon mercantile principles, to compensate his labours according to the writer's merit and not to their worth? It is probable, therefore, that these departments in many cases slipped into the hands of a low description of hackney scribblers, whose very names tended to throw disrespect upon the employment of reviewers, and who may be supposed little scrupulous as to the indirect modes by which they mended the pittance allotted them. As, therefore, in this subordinate department, the partiality of private friendship, and the rancour of personal malignity, could be summoned into activity, unsuspected and undetected, it seems farther probable, that, if there were any real grounds for actual corruption and bribery, to which we believe the superior class of reviewers were strangers, they might perhaps occur in this ill-scoured sink, this lowest dungeon of critical publication. In disclaiming, therefore, any intention of reviewing what was naturally destined to obscurity, the Edinburgh critics at once cleared their hands of a huge, ill-arranged, and most uninteresting class of sub-

jects, and relieved themselves from the necessity of associating in their labours those discreditable compeers, upon whom the task of considering it must necessarily have devolved. They did more—by this arrangement, they pledged themselves to the reader, that they would exercise no absolute and peremptory *fiat* of acquittal or condemnation without treating the subject at some length, and giving the grounds of their sentence, so that, if just, they might be assented to, if ill-founded, they might be opposed and confuted. Thus every thing in their plan bespoke the purpose of men capable and confident in their powers, bending themselves gravely to a purpose from which they had studiously excluded all that was trifling, vulgar, or insignificant.

The associated critics having thus provided for the expences of their campaign, calculated the duration of their marches, and estimated the importance of their proposed achievements, the Edinburgh Review appeared in October, 1802. A circumstance is said to have occurred in the very outset, unimportant in itself, but tending strongly to shew the necessity that some review should exist altogether free from bookselling influence, as well as to evince the strong opinion of the right of management which the trade retained as to all such works. A very respectable bookseller, selected as the London publisher, took upon him to decline or delay publishing the first number of the Review, alleging (it is said) very frankly, the detriment it was likely to occasion to the sale of a certain expensive work in which he was concerned, and which the Northern Aristarchs had treated with slender ceremony. The future services of this gentleman were of course declined, and it was made sufficiently manifest that the publishers were to derive no other advantage from this work than the direct emoluments which the sale might produce to them.

The first numbers of the Edinburgh Review asserted the character which it has in most respects maintained to this day. The style was bold, caustic, decided, and intolerant. To mark as far as possible the new principles of their criticism, the adventurers hung out the bloody flag in their title-page, and by the appropriate motto (*Judex damnatur si nocens absolvitur*) intimated their intention to discard the courteous rules and indulgent civility, under the restraint of which their contemporaries had been hitherto content to wage their drowsy warfare. It was a sort of imprecation on themselves and their infant publication, if they withheld their arm from battle for pity, need, or respect of persons.

"Such and such evil God on Guyon reare,
And worse and worse, young orphan, be thy paine,
If I or thou dne vengeance do forbeare."—

Most readers must remember the hubbub occasioned by the first issuing forth of this unruly northern whirlwind. The confusion is before our eyes and in our ears, as if it had happened but yesterday. A hail-storm, or rather the alarm of a mad-dog in Kensington Gardens, about four o'clock on a fine Sunday, is the best emblem we can propose to those who did not witness the universal consternation of the book-writing and book-selling world. The Edinburgh critics meanwhile, like their countryman Lismahago in a similar situation, beheld, with a Sardonic grin, the confusion they had occasioned,

and proceeded to fire their second barrel among the astonished multitude, regardless alike of the piteous state of those who fell into the ditch in attempting to scramble out of gunshot, or supplicated mercy on their knees, and of the threats of the hardier few who gathered stones and mud, or waved canes and umbrellas, to repel their assaults. "Remarks," "Observations," "Defences," "Vindications," came forth without end; nor were there wanting those who endeavoured to retort the injuries they or their friends had received in the scuffle, by circulating pieces of personal abuse and scurrility against the supposed authors of the fray. But the public, after viewing so new a scene for some time with amazement, began to learn that an insulted author is an animal not better furnished for defence than the poor sloth, which can only annoy its hunter by its plaintive and discordant screams. A writer who complains of the severity or even the rudeness of criticism, is like one who should tell of the inhumanity with which his adversary kicked or cudgelled him; for the disgraceful nature of the injury attracts more scorn than his sufferings can inspire pity.

We do not, however, know whether the *pococurante* disposition of the master critic, although a quality as remarkable as any by which he is distinguished, could have actually borne him through in his undeviating course of severity in despite of fear and favour, had he not resided at a distance from the capital in which his review had excited this ferment. Lampoons, libels, and all that pop-gun train of scandal's artillery, may annoy the most stoical and indifferent philosopher, if he be placed within the actual range of their explosion, and view them primed and levelled against him from every bookseller's window; but these paper pellets, which may have some little teazing effect when discharged across a street in town, lose their force entirely in the space between London and Edinburgh. A single copy or two may reach our northern metropolis, perhaps by the medium of some "damn'd good-natured friend;" but, as they never get into general circulation, or become subjects of discussion in society, a man must be very irritable indeed who can disturb himself at the mere knowledge of their existence. Had Pope lived two hundred miles from London, he would probably never have heard of the puny attacks which called down vengeance in the Dunciad; and we cannot help taking notice, that the only personal assault which the editor of the Edinburgh Review ever gave himself the trouble to answer, was written and published in Edinburgh.

The same accidental distance from London probably fortified the Edinburgh critics in adherence to their general plan of an impartiality bordering on rigour. They were separated from the great body of English authors, and a gulf, as it were, placed between them, so that, while their works were under consideration, no personal image of the writer could excite either favour or commiseration in the mind of the critic. They escaped also the manifold ties that warp almost insensibly round one who is fond of literary society, and which wind him into partiality which it is difficult to discard, and expose him to solicitations which it is impossible to parry. Edinburgh, indeed, it may be said, has a literary society of its own, the members of which fre-

quently subject themselves by publication to the censure of periodical criticism. But, in the first place, the literati of Edinburgh are generally engaged in other pursuits in life, and are not, we have observed, apt to feel sore under the lash of criticism, as probably more indifferent to literary fame than their brethren of the south, who frequently make that, and the emoluments which accompany it, the prime object of life. The critic may therefore exercise his faculty even on those with whom he lives and converses, we do not say with security, but at least with little fear of converting a friend into an enemy. But, secondly, if the ties of private friendship sometimes occasion a tendency to partiality, of which we cannot deny there may be found traces even in the Edinburgh Review, the narrowness of the sphere in which such temptations occur necessarily renders their influence rare and occasional. Lastly, we must observe, to the honour of the literary society of Edinburgh, that if there exist any causes why a critic who is their fellow-citizen and daily companion should delight to honour them more than perhaps they merit, there is little room for that darker motive of partiality, which arises from the feuds, factions, and heart-burnings in which he might be elsewhere involved. There is, indeed, a difference between two classes of our philosophers, which we (to use Sosia's expression) shall leave to the "other we," our physical associates, to make plain, and which, if we (meaning we ourselves) rightly comprehend the matter, resolves into a dispute whether the world at the creation was roasted or boiled into its present form. But we do not find our Neptunists and Vulcanists inclined to draw daggers on this question; (at which we are rather surprised, considering that it seems incapable of proof, and is of very small consequence,) on the contrary, they discuss their roast and boiled together in a very sociable manner. As for our literary class, it is well known that our Celt sits down with our Goth, our war poet with our peace poet, our Marian with our Elizabethan, and all with our critic; so, until the lion lie down with the kid, and the child play upon the hole of the asp, we can hardly expect a more edifying accordance of opposite natures. Perhaps this may be owing to the narrow circle in which these gentlemen move; perhaps to the predominance of barristers among their number,—a class of prudent persons, who account all angry debate too valuable to be thrown away in gratuitous controversy, and keep it carefully corked up in guinea and two guinea bottles, for the use of those who may chance to need it at the bar. But whether the ludicrous cause we have assigned, or one more honourable to those who are by profession in the daily habit of maintaining controversy with temper, and enduring contradiction without animosity, gives stability to the amicable and pacific state of our little literary republic, the fact is certain, that the critics who are members of it can draw from thence no food to stimulate malevolence, though it is possible they may find some motives for indulgence or partial preference. And these secondary causes had doubtless their effect in establishing the character of the Edinburgh Review, since candour, like other virtues, is most easily adhered to where there are the fewest temptations to disobey its dictates.

All these, however, were but accidental advantages, which could only

further this undertaking in proportion to the internal vigour and stamina with which it was supported. The aim was judiciously taken, but it remained to prove the elasticity of the bow and the nerves of the archer. And, after laying due weight upon the particulars we have enumerated, as contributing to the success of the Edinburgh Review, it must be allowed that the talents of the editor and his associates would have been of themselves sufficient to force the work into public notice under the most disadvantageous circumstances. The tone of the editor's mind necessarily pervaded and regulated the principal articles. It was bold, uncompromising, and intolerant, fraught deeply with various science, yet still more remarkable for prompt arrangement of the knowledge he possessed; distinguished for the clear, summary, and perspicuous statement of argument or theory, but unequalled for the ready and acute felicity of brilliant illustration. With these high gifts was combined a fluent eloquence upon almost any given topic, the coruscations of a lively wit, and the power of pungent sarcasm and unmerciful irony. The possessor of such talents could hardly be ignorant of the superiority which they afforded him over all whom he met in the ordinary walks of life, and over most of those whom he conversed with through the medium of their literary essays. And perhaps this sense of his own uncommon powers has given rise to the most striking feature in the Edinburgh Review, an indifference, namely, to the work treated of, and a tone of superiority, both over the book and the writer, often just, but sometimes offensive to the reader, and always irritating to the author. It is scarce necessary to observe, that the despotic exercise of authority, though it may subdue, seldom can reform; and, considering the cause of literature as alone in question, a tone of haughty and uniform superiority on the part of the critic is sure to harden the author in the offences charged against him. The latter is of a class not famous in any case for pliability or meekness; he is probably conscious that, whatever his general inferiority may be, he must have bestowed more thought and research upon the immediate subject of his work than the reviewer by whom his labours are vilipended, and his wounded pride finds a reasonable pretext for resisting counsels, which, however just and useful, have been conveyed with supercilious contempt or acrimonious censure. By adopting this tone of general severity, therefore, the real advantage which literature might have derived from the Review was greatly diminished. There is prudence in the maxim which recommends us to glean knowledge even from an enemy; but few are able to practise so humiliating a lesson, or to derive the same profit from contumely and reproach, which they might have been disposed to deduce from friendly advice and gentle reproof. It will be readily admitted, that we only object to the indiscriminating use of severity. We have already stated our sense of the degraded state of lethargy into which the critical art had fallen for want of a little animated and independent satire, and we can have no wish that those days of gentle dulness should return, when all the disquisitions of criticism, like the messes of the Romans, were sweetened with honey and oil. In the name of public justice, let conceit be flogged and pickled, immorality ducked and pilloried, and folly brayed in a mortar. It is when works conveying, perhaps

useful, nay important information, are ridiculed for the want of graces which were not necessary to their matter—it is where writers of talent may have erred in the application of their powers—it is where early genius, in a premature attempt at distinction, may have fallen short of the mark at which it aimed, that we would recommend to a critic who shares that information, talent, and genius, to suspend the lash of ridicule, and to essay the effects of a friendly and warning voice. It would have the appearance of cant, were we to expatiate on the pain which a contrary tone inflicts upon the sufferer; nor can we expect that such an argument should influence a professional critic, to whose occupation such infliction is indispensable. But in the Memoirs of the late amiable and ingenious Kirke White, we find a scene of which no good man would willingly hazard a repetition, whether for the sake of exhibiting his wit, or of extending his reputation. To crush the spirit and annihilate the hopes (as far as the reviewer was able) of such a young man, was not merely harsh and unjust cruelty to the individual, it was defrauding the public of all they had to expect from awakening talent, and smothering the fire of genius ere it had struggled through the damps of timidity and modesty. There is at least the same cause for forbearance and moderation, where information really useful in itself is communicated by a person perhaps not well fitted by taste or education to come before the public as an author. In such a case, a critic is bound by his duty to the public, rather to consider the merit and value of the work, than the talents or manner of the author. The latter is often peculiarly obnoxious to ridicule; for the creeping style of the laborious antiquary, the egotistical verbiage of the traveller, the stately and self-important dogmatism of the experimental philosopher, may be easily rendered ridiculous, while the value of their discoveries remains unimpeached. But the boy in the apologue could not have justified his imprudence in cutting off the supply of the golden eggs by pleading that it was a goose which produced them: and, as every one who reads must be conscious that our most valuable information has not always been obtained by men the best fitted to put it into an elegant shape, a discerning critic ought rather in such cases to consider the intention and effect of the information conveyed, than amuse himself and his readers by bantering the shape and fashion of the vehicle which brings it before his tribunal.

It remains we should notice the effect of this tone of dogmatical superiority in the reviewer, when it is assumed towards authors of some name and an ascertained rank in the literary world; and, to say the truth, it is in such a case that we consider the critic as most justified in assuming an independent at least, if not a lofty tone of censure. Too much deference to merit generally admitted, too much delicacy in pointing out the errors of an author of acknowledged rank, would in fact be a cowardly dereliction of his own critical authority, and an admission that he had cited to his bar one who should have sate upon his bench. It is, therefore, in such instances that a moderate and manly, nay somewhat a peremptory assertion of the dignity of his craft becomes a reviewer well, if it be supported with the skill and knowledge necessary to render it more than an empty assertion. And we are reconciled to a

certain severity of criticism in such a case for two reasons; both because it is ten to one that such an author will peruse the article respecting him either with good-humoured conviction, or with contemptuous indifference; and, secondly, because there is ground for a fair and manly contest between the assailant and the party assailed, and not unattended with risk to the reviewer himself, since he cannot fall into the error of over-loading his critical artillery without somewhat endangering his reputation by the recoil. Yet even in this struggle, "where Greek meets Greek," the Edinburgh reviewers are apt to forget, that fair and generous opposition of sentiment ought to be like open war between civilized powers, undebased by the use of undue advantages and poisoned weapons. Above all, the critic should remember, that the form of the fight gives him the right of attack,—an advantage to be used with courtesy, not with atrocity. The author, by the very act of publication, gives, as it were, his cheek to the smiter; he must, like the Duke of Austria in the old romance, who undertook to receive a buffet from Richard Cœur de Lion, "stand forth, and hold his head fair as a true man." We think this advantage ought not to be abused on the reviewer's part; that the combat ought to be maintained according to the laws of courteous chivalry; and our literature, if possible, preserved from disgraceful wrangling between the professors and the judges of literature, and from the revival of such controversies as disgraced learning in the days of Scioppius and Scaliger.

Another leading innovation, introduced by the example of the Edinburgh Review into the art of periodical criticism, is perhaps strictly connected with, and derived from, the tone of superiority assumed by these critics over the subjects of their lucubrations. It is the right which they assume of at any time deserting the work which gives the title to their article, and, without further reference to it than a few lines of general vituperation, proceeding to canvass the subject matter according to their own views. Former reviewers accounted it their principal and indispensable duty to give an account of the work upon their table, and conveyed all their own remarks in such a form as might bear upon and be applicable to their immediate text-book. But the Edinburgh reviewers have often flung it aside, as an extemporaneous preacher shuts the Bible after he has read his text, and it is well if, on such occasions, they have again adverted to it during the whole of the article. It cannot be denied that this mode of considering a subject, in a general point of view, gives scope to the genius of the critic, and an ample opportunity for the display of his own knowledge; nor are we inclined to join the cry of the neglected and discontented authors, who complain that the edifice of the critic is often run up with bricks surreptitiously abstracted from their own contemned Babel. On the contrary, the Edinburgh Miscellany must be admitted to contain many original and luminous essays upon subjects the most generally interesting, written in a style alternately powerful and lively, and forming a species of composition which, if it cannot be properly termed a review of any work, is often much better worth reading than if it were. It is no doubt true, that the example of this leading publication has induced those of minor fame to neglect the natural and usual discharge of their

functions, in order to wander into disquisitions quite beyond their own depth and talent. But we cannot so far adopt the severity of the northern critics, as to make them responsible not only for their own mode of writing, but for the errors and absurdities of all who, emulous of their fame, may attempt to imitate them in it. We shall therefore content ourselves with observing, that this novel practice is peculiarly convenient for the numerous class of grown gentlemen who are desirous to have a superficial knowledge of the topics of the day, without being peculiarly anxious about its accuracy, or disposed to encounter much toil in the acquirement. To this body of readers, reviews, magazines, pamphlets, and all the light-armed forces of the press, have been always a principal resource; and, as it is quite the same to them whether the scantling of information which they require comes from the reviewer's mother-wit, or is only an abstract or report from the author before him, it is probable that the variety, liveliness, and perspicuity of the lucubrations on general subjects in the Edinburgh Review have tended not a little to extend its popularity, although they may not be strictly consistent with its title and professed purpose.

Hitherto we have spoken only of certain peculiarities in the conduct of this celebrated and popular journal, of its general and uncompromising tone of severity, and of the unceremonious neglect of the various works which it professes to review, but which have often as little connection with the article to which they give the title as the sign of the inn with what passes in the tap-room. Something remains to be said of the nature and taste of criticism which it exhibits; and it is with some regret that we must necessarily consider it separately, as exercised upon topics of general literature, and as connected with party politics.

Upon the first of these points we confess our inability to deduce any precise canons of criticism from the sixteen volumes which are now before us. Nor do we consider this as matter either of surprise or censure. A series of unconnected decisions, each resting upon its own specialties, pronounced perhaps by different judges of the same court, can scarcely afford coherent materials for compiling a code of laws. But perhaps the articles of a review still more resemble the pleadings of an ingenious barrister upon various points of law, or the theses of a learned sophist on different points of controversy, in which the sole object, besides that of displaying the versatile genius of the advocate, is the maintaining some isolated and unconnected proposition by arguments which, upon another occasion, may be changed or exploded, without incurring the charge of inconsistency. Thus the same premises may be used on various occasions, as authorizing the most opposite conclusions. For example, the decided and extended popularity of one author may be represented as arising from his dealing more in the common-places of poetry than his contemporaries, and another may be consoled by the assurance, that if his work be caviare to the multitude, it is the more valuable to the few who can estimate the just representation of the most ordinary feelings of our nature, which are precisely those upon which the common-places of poetry are founded: nay, if it be necessary, both these propositions may be abandoned, to charge a third poet

with want of popularity, as a conclusive sentence against him, pronounced by the silent practical judgement of the public. Now, although each of these dogmata may be supported by very plausible and ingenious reasoning, it must certainly puzzle any author, disposed to act under such high authority, to discover whether, by using the most hackneyed language and subjects of his art, he is most likely to secure the applause of the multitude, or that only of the select few; and if he should determine on pursuing the road to popularity, recommended in the reviewer's latest opinion, he would be still uncertain whether, when attained, it is to be considered as a mark of merit or reprobation. In the same manner, if an author be dubious what degree of labour or distinct description he ought to bestow on the detail of those minute particulars which form the accompaniments of his picture, he may find difficulty in reconciling two articles in the Review for April 1808, in one of which the author of a tale of chivalry is *censured* for the pedantic specification of donjons, keeps, tabards, scutcheons, tressures, caps of maintenance, portcullises, and wimples, while, in another, the poet of the village is distinctly *applauded* for the minute and Chinese accuracy of detail which inventories the whole household goods of a thievish smuggler, including ill-sorted packs of cards, unpaired pistols, frocks, wigs, hats, and bludgeons. To us it appears, that both poets, in completing their pictures, were obliged to fill up the back-ground with the objects best suited to the nature of the scene and character of the actors, and that whatever advantage might be on either side in the mode of execution, the minute specification in question was to both a rule of art which they could not easily elude or disobey, any more than Teniers could have finished his Flemish carousals without introducing tubs, barrels, pots, ladles, and other vulgar utensils, or than Spagnolette could have brought out his group of banditti without the necessary accompaniments of chains, axes, torturing engines, and bloody armour.

It would be easy to point out similar instances of critical inconsistence in the reviews which refer to different works of the same author, and to shew that the unfortunate wight has been sometimes censured for taking, in his second work, the tone which the critic had approved and recommended in the first. But we are satisfied to have adduced proofs of our proposition from leading articles upon popular works, composed, it is understood, by the same ingenious critic; and where therefore the conclusion which we have drawn is not liable to be evaded by ascribing the apparent inconsistence which they display to their being written by different hands. So that, if the author be disposed to pardon what Dryden calls the horse-play of the reviewer's raillery, he may be confounded by the capricious distribution of favour or censure, which seems to have been adopted from the involuntary exercise to which a cat subjects an unfortunate captive. This tone of uncertainty, and variation of opinion, or rather of humour, seems necessarily to arise from the leading principle of the Review, which renders each article an independent essay. It is impossible for the critic, while considering every new work as an isolated subject for the display of his own genius, to maintain perfect consistence with what he may have formerly

advanced upon similar occasions; nor would his doing so amuse or interest the generality of the readers, who are accustomed to consider each Review as an ephemeral publication, the contents of which are banished from their recollection before the next number makes its appearance. These will, of course, expect a new disquisition, as lively and brilliant as the preceding, upon every fresh work which an author may send forth, and will care very little whether such disquisition be founded on the same, or upon new and inconsistent critical doctrine. We have, therefore, been often tempted to compare these distinguished articles in the Edinburgh Review to the prefaces and critical essays of Dryden, abounding in striking passages, animated language, and acute reasoning, but written to serve some instant or pressing purpose; and so far from having any regard to an uniform or general system, that they are often in direct opposition to each other. They are, in short, like a series of decisions of certain courts of law, in which each question is studiously separated from all others by a detail of circumstances, and decided as upon grounds proper to itself, until the lawyer, instead of being able to extract general principles of law from the train of practice, is utterly perplexed by the maze of contradictory judgements, and only consoled by the reflection, that in the hour of need he can never fail to discover a precedent in favour of his own cause, whatever sort of precedent that cause may chance to stand in need of. That the law would grievously suffer in the parallel case supposed cannot be doubted for a moment; and if literature does not sustain the same disadvantage in that before us, it is because the decisions in the court of criticism are not necessarily binding upon the parties over whom they are pronounced. But it is evident that, in this desultory mode of delivering his opinion, the critic abandons the chance of rendering real service to letters, by establishing, or at least acting upon, something like permanent rules of taste; and that, however amusing the revolutions of his doctrine may be to the public, they can only serve to confound the unfortunate author, for whose benefit, one would suppose, admonition and reproof were principally intended. In short, we conceive this determination to be equally brilliant, and striking, and witty, and new, upon every article of importance which comes before them, is, in the critical court, a sacrifice of the high duties of the judge's office to the love of amusing and of dazzling an extensive circle of readers. Were we to attempt to make any general deduction from a style of criticism so shadowy and variable, we should say, that subjects of pathos, bearing immediate reference to domestic feelings and affections, seem to come most home to the critic's bosom. The wilder flights of fancy find little there which is responsive; and had our northern Aristarch sat in judgement at the Grecian recitations, we are certain he would have given his vote for Euripides, while we shrewdly suspect the flights of Pindar would scarcely have atoned for their irregularity by their beauty and sublimity. There is something in this distinction appropriate to the very art of criticism, which, although, in a good and kind disposition, it cannot be supposed to harden the heart, may have no small effect in blunting the ardour of fancy. Under the analytical process of such

an observer, traits of natural feeling are like the perfume of the violet, which is only increased by the dissection of the botanist, while those beauties which address themselves to the imagination are, like the colours of the same flower, defaced under his scalpel. This, however, is descending more minutely in our observations on the character of the journal than is here necessary.

There are general subjects, and we record the fact with pleasure, upon which the Edinburgh critics have exhibited no variation or shadow of turning, but have passed and uniformly adhered to their well-advised and well-merited censure. We allude to that class of poetry which, while it is particularly addressed to the young and gay of both sexes, is calculated to exhibit a sentimental refinement of the strains of Sedley and Rochester of old. We rejoice to say, that the northern blight has so far affected the bays of the modern "men of wit and pleasure about town," that, when they shall sprout again, we may confidently expect a very different foliage. Nor do we notice with less pleasure their sturdy defence of morality in general, and their animated exertions against the negro trade in particular,—a cause which they early adopted, and contributed, we believe, not a little, by well-timed and well-written articles, to conduct to its present fortunate and honourable consummation. This tenacity upon points of morality may be well allowed to counterbalance a thousand variations of the reviewers' opinions upon matters of taste.

Our approbation of the theological articles of the Edinburgh Review cannot be so unqualified. They are deeply tinged with party spirit; but of that we shall speak presently more at length. But they also exhibit an unbecoming mixture of buffoonery and "fool-born jest" with subjects of the deepest political and religious import. The tone with which the methodists in particular are treated, is that of a jealous clergyman who affects in his coterie to ridicule those of his flock whom his pulpit eloquence is unable to withhold from the tabernacle. But the matter is grown too ominously serious for this jocular mode of discussion. If it is intended to convert the methodists from their more enthusiastic tenets, let the effort be made in such a manner as will neither irritate the feelings which prompt them, like other men, to repel contumely by contempt, or shock those of reverential awe, with which they, above all other sects, are trained to regard every thing connected with religion. There is much good and much evil in methodism, and it is difficult to conceive how it should have been made the subject of ludicrous discussion by those very men who pretend to regard the question of catholic emancipation as a matter of such serious and vital importance, unless indeed they allege the novelty of the sect as sufficient excuse for treating its doctrine with familiarity, and think with Œnobarbus,

> ——'tis better playing with a lion's whelp
> Than with an old one dying——

Upon metaphysical subjects, the Edinburgh Review vindicates the ancient reputation of our metropolitan university, long celebrated for that species of cobweb reasoning, as Paisley is for our national gauze. The *non est tanti*, always an ungenerous argument, might be more decidedly applied to pure metaphysics than to any other pursuit, were it not that, like the abstract propositions of algebra, they af-

ford a facility of generalizing or analyzing at pleasure questions of political and moral importance, and, if they bewilder weaker minds, afford to those of a firmer texture, an acuteness of perception and argument not to be acquired by any other study. Upon no subject, indeed, has the manager of the Edinburgh Review displayed more of his characteristic acuteness, than upon those where metaphysics are treated, either separately or as applied to practical subjects. There is at once a force, a dignity, a simplicity, and a precision in his mode of expression peculiarly fitted, not only to impress upon the reader the importance of the subject, but to enlighten and delight the attention which he has previously fixed. He never uses words of a dubious import, or in an imperfect sense; his illustrations, although numerous and splendid, never exhibit that doubtful analogy which tends to mislead the reader, or bewilder him in the puzzling consequences of an imperfect and inaccurate parallel. The reviewer not only fully comprehends all which he means to say, (no small virtue in a metaphysician,) but he has the happy art of expressing himself in language as plain as it is precise, and of conveying, in the most distinct manner, to every reader of moderate intelligence, the propositions which his own mind has conceived with so much accuracy. It is but his just praise to say, that, as a guide through the misty maze of speculative philosophy, none has trod with a firmer step, or held equally high a torch which has glowed so clearly.

Several disquisitions of great classical value have at different times appeared in this work; and the scientific department is sustained by masterly talent. On historical and archiological subjects, the journal does not merit the same commendation.

The fault which we are under the necessity of charging against this able review with the most unqualified censure, is the spirit of political party which pervades it in so remarkable a degree. We are far from saying that reviewers are not entitled, nay called upon, in the fair discharge of their duty, to express their own political sentiments whenever the nature of the subject requires them to do so. Accordingly, though we might feel disposed to combat the opinions delivered by the Edinburgh reviewers in many of their political articles, we do not pretend to question their right to treat these questions in the way which appeared to them most fitting. But the evil lies in the strain of party feeling, which visibly infects those articles of general literature with which politics have least to do, in a sort of narrow factious spirit of distributing censure or approbation with an eye to the political predilections of the author, rather than to the literary merits or demerits of his work. In former reviews, the effect of the critic's politics was confined to a few articles, where every reader was prepared to expect that he should give way to his partialities, and therefore considered his argument with the necessary allowances; but on the modern system, these prejudices are like the plague in Leviticus, which not only infected warp and woof, linen and woollen, but left its foul stains upon the walls, the mortar and the stones, upon subjects whose natures seemed incapable either of admitting or retaining the tokens of pestilential infection. It is not enough that the critics have "relaxed their brows severe," and softened their tone of cen-

sure in favour of those authors with whom they may stand connected by party alliance, and by the *sodalitium* of clubs and societies. This partiality, although it falls under the imprecatory censure of their fulminating motto, may be pardoned to the weakness of humanity. There are even other temptations under which the critic who yields to them may claim our commiseration, if not our pardon. A severe attack upon a popular demagogue, or an incendiary scribbler, may draw down his vengeance, not perhaps on the person responsible for the review, (for the manager himself may consider the attempted retribution only as matter of contempt,) but upon friends engaged in political life, and bestirring themselves in that stormy ocean, where a gale from any quarter is hazardous. Here, therefore, the call of friendship is likely to predominate; the provoked Cerberus must be propitiated, and, instead of dragging him to day with the arm of Hercules, the reviewer, in woeful inactivity, sits down, like Theseus beside Pirithous, and sacrifices his own honour and duty to the security of his friend. We are much mistaken if such feelings did not somewhat paralyze the attack upon Cobbett, which, whatever the Edinburgh reviewer may suppose, gained him more credit with the moderate part of the public than ought to have been sacrificed to the fear of exposing any of the critical fraternity to the illiberal virulence of the Political Register. We write these things rather in sorrow than in anger, and own ourselves more disappointed upon recent occasions, that we had formerly seen the lion pawing to deliver himself from the sordid soil with which he was encumbered, and have had more than one glimpse of the service which the acute and generalizing powers of the leading critic, if freed from the adhesive slime of party, might render to a country which at no former time so greatly needed the light of a vigorous and intelligent mind. Amid the sacrifices which have been made to party-spirit, (if indeed we are to regard it as consummated,) a more powerful understanding and more varied talent have never been immolated than by the individual to whom we allude with a mixture of respect and sorrow.

But, omitting and pardoning the departure of the journal from its duty, whether for fear or favour, and cancelling at once its sins of omission, the Edinburgh critics must still be arraigned for the strange and unjustifiable despotism of visiting, upon the literary productions which have no concern with politics, the supposed political attachments of the authors. It is inconceivable to what trivial motives may be traced the shade of censure which pervades a whole article. A dedication to an obnoxious character, the praise bestowed upon one public man, or the omitting to praise another, the censure inflicted, or the compliment withheld in a passing paragraph, are quite sufficient to colour the whole character of a work in the Edinburgh Review. This has even been carried still farther; for there are instances in which the author has not left a single opening through which his political opinions could be glanced at; and yet he has been arraigned upon his general character, and his productions, literary, philosophical, or historical, turned the seamy side without, solely because his party-faith did not square with that of his reviewer. In such cases the Edinburgh critics seem to adopt the opinion of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, who held it

sound reason to call a man to account for a sentiment he had never uttered, and was so subtle a disputant as to differ from one who was not at the moment giving any opinion at all. So sweeping a charge of gross and glaring partiality, of which the purpose is to write *up* the characters of men of their own party, and to write *down* that of all others, it may be said, ought not to be hazarded without some proof. Now for this our limits are unfortunately too narrow; but if any reader will have the curiosity to divide the authors reviewed for these last five years into two classes, we pawn our credit, that out of those whom the Edinburgh critics are visibly inclined to favour, and those upon whom they exhaust the rigours of criticism, he will be able to form a black and a white list, in which Pittites and Foxites shall be as regularly arranged in opposite columns as in a division in the House of Commons. This partiality does not, it is true, altogether weigh down the scale of favour, or lighten that of censure, but we distinctly aver, that it gives a strong cast to the beam. It is the leaden bias, which, however concealed from sight, and small in proportion to the circumference of the bowl, however liable to be more or less counteracted by the manner in which the player delivers it from his hand, has still a subtle and controuling influence upon the course which his cast pursues. In a word, as every mess dressed by a Spanish cook relishes somewhat of garlic, this unfortunate spirit of party gives more or less a tone and colour to the most ingenious criticisms in the Edinburgh Review. In some cases, it cools the praise which it dares not altogether suppress; in others, it mitigates and qualifies the censure which it cannot entirely withhold. The critic keeps one eye upon the author's merits, and industriously watches with the other his political acts and opinions; and where an individual is marked as falling under the ban of the party, a direct attack upon his literary reputation is perhaps the least he has to dread, since there are, in the course of such an extensive work, a thousand modes of obliquely assailing him, by illustration, comparison, or allusion. And these insidious animadversions are the more dangerous, because in such a passing observation the critic is at liberty to assume the premises on which they are founded, which, in a direct attack, he is under the necessity of supporting by proof. Now, considering how widely party differences extend through a free country like Britain, and how much the good, the learned, the wise, and the accomplished have differed upon political points, we cannot but regret that the Shibboleth of party should be fixed upon as a pass-word to the favour of a court of literature. What we now think of Winstanly, who declared that Milton's fame had become "extinguished and stunk, because he reviled our sovereign lord king Charles," will be the opinion of future times concerning all critics, whether Whig or Tory, Pittite or Foxite, who shall make their literary decisions truckle to party politics.

Having said thus much upon the predominance which a party-spirit has gained in the general conduct of this able journal, it becomes less necessary to notice those articles in which, by general admission, as well as by the very charter of their office, the reviewers are called upon to deliver political opinions. In this department the Edinburgh Review once asserted an independence of public men and party leaders, as absolute as their ab-

juration of bookselling management. The controversy with a certain noble peer upon the Sources of National Wealth, the angry retort of his lordship, and suppressed rejoinder of the critic, are not yet forgotten, and may be contrasted with the fond indulgence extended to a later and still poorer production of the same noble lord upon Indian affairs. But the progressive course of human affairs will not always permit a systematic assertion of the lofty independence with which the generosity of youth commences its career. Every step which a political adventurer makes in his advances into public life, convinces him how little unassisted and isolated talent is able to raise its possessor to the distinction of which he is laudably ambitious. At every turn a friend is to be acquired, or an enemy to be soothed and conciliated; the jealousy of party favours no man's views who does not place himself with entire devotion in its phalanx, and the voice of the boldest and most independent patriot is lost and drowned, unless the crowd upon one side or other of the House shout in chorus to it. And if it should be observed by a reasoner, attentive to the circumstances of parties, that the situation and habits of the manager of the Edinburgh Review have removed him from this gradual entanglement in the toils of a party, it will only remain to inquire, whether this has been the case with his principal and most powerful assistants; and whether friendship for these persons, and gratitude for the support they have uniformly afforded him, may not be as potent a bribe to a generous mind as the direct and sordid temptation of ambition or self-interest. So, however, it has happened, that the Edinburgh Review has become the distinct and pronounced eulogist and defender of a party in the House of Commons, whose cause they advocate with as much keenness and address as eloquence and talent. We are not entitled to censure them for adopting opinions which may not coincide with our own; but upon some occasions of great and predominating interest, we have longed to have seen them throw off their harness and their trammels, and give, with the independence that always claims hearing, and the native talent and acquired information that uniformly command attention when audience is gained, their unbiassed judgement upon affairs, before the momentous importance of which every thing like the selfish interest of a party ought to become invisible. But of late we have been able to trace no symptom of a "self-denying ordinance," nor do we see any chance of purchasing the countenance or councils of the Edinburgh Review at a cheaper price than a total change in the ministry of the country. This cold and pettifogging *esprit de corps* never disgusted us more than when the Spanish war has been the subject of discussion. We willingly wave descending to particulars; but it is impossible to read these articles without suspecting a lurking desire on the part of the writer to see his original predictions of evil success verified by the event; nor are we much assured of the contrary by the reviewer's late assurances, that he detests Buonaparte almost as much as his Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other ministers who have so obstinately withheld from the friends of the journal the seats to which they were so clearly entitled, upon the brocard, *dentur dignioribus*.

With these reflections we dismiss this celebrated journal, regretting that

we should have had occasion to mingle so much censure where there is ample room for praise and admiration. The length at which we have treated the nature and conduct of a work which has so strongly influenced the modern taste in criticism, will enable us to dispatch rapidly what we have to offer upon periodical publications of the same nature.

> But lo! to fierce encounter in mid air
> New wizards rise.——

The determined party-spirit exhibited in the Edinburgh Journal has already excited a formidable antagonist in the Quarterly Review, conducted upon nearly the same plan, and avowedly supporting opposite opinions in politics. The rapid and extensive circulation of this journal, when opposed to a redoubted opponent already in possession of the field, with no less than ten or twelve thousand subscribers, seems to justify the censure we have ventured to attach to the narrow, partial, and exclusive principles upon which the Edinburgh Review has been conducted. For, although the Quarterly Review has exhibited many articles of great beauty and talent, it will hardly be said that it could, in its very nonage, have made a stand against the Edinburgh work, had the latter added to its extensive reputation for eloquence, acuteness, wit, and talent, the yet higher praise of moderation and impartiality. The opening, however, has been afforded, and the enemy has availed himself of it. The general sense and feeling of a great proportion of the country has at once enabled a rival publication, under the numerous disadvantages with which such must always struggle during its infancy, to place itself in opposition to these giants of criticism with a support originally respectable and constantly increasing. As politicians, we see this with pleasure, since, without being sworn to either party, our feelings incline most strongly to the cause espoused by the Quarterly critics, even if we were not seduced by the superior eloquence which, upon party subjects, they have almost uniformly displayed. As moderate men, we rejoice in an opportunity of hearing both sides of a political question ably stated and supported, by persons whose powers and opportunities of information are so far beyond those by whom such points are usually disputed in periodical publications. But as friends to the general cause of literature, we cannot but deprecate the tendency on both sides to involve its interest in the tumultuous and partial discussions to which politics uniformly give occasion. It gives us no pleasure to see either party prepare his whitewash to be used whenever the other shall have applied his blacking-ball. These obvious partialities, by which the author's political creed is made the gage of his literary proficiency, we censure alike in both cases; or, if we impute more blame to the Edinburgh Journal, it is because it led the way to the introduction of so unjust and mischievous a criterion of judgement.

As to other particulars, the plan and conduct of the Quarterly Review has been closely formed upon that of the Edinburgh; so that, in taking a view of the principles of modern periodical criticism, what has been said of the one will be found to apply pretty nearly to the other. They are both conducted by persons of high literary distinction, and superior to all bookselling influence; and the very party-spirit, of which we complain so heavily, is, undoubtedly

the means in both cases of procuring voluntary contributions from persons high in situation as in talent, who, in these bustling times, could scarcely have been enlisted out of mere regard to literature. The Quarterly Review has on some occasions appeared to lose sight of politics while treating of abstract points of literature; but on others it has been as violent and acrimonious as the critics of the North. We will leave them, therefore, to arrange their pretensions to public favour, being pretty certain that it will be finally determined by the shew of hands in favour of their respective politics.

The establishment of these two works, as the Gog and Magog of criticism, had greatly thrown into the shade the ancient and established reviews of Great Britain. Even the Monthly and Critical Journals, long at the head of this class, are considerably shorn of their beams. They partook of the evils which we have already seen attached to the old *regime*, and although different attempts have been made to new-model them upon the fashionable plan of discipline, they have not been as yet able to regain much weight with the public. The most obvious feature in their rivals' criticism is its stern, caustic, and uncompromising tone. It seemed also more easy to imitate the northern Aristarchs in this point than in the extent of their information, or the lively and forcible arrangement of their argument. But severity and rudeness have now lost their novelty, and the public, who were at first disposed to believe that such language could never have been employed without some cause existing to merit it, now regard violence of expression as the *vox signata* of criticism, used in every case as a matter of course, and having no more actual meaning in her court than the legal fiction in a writ of *latitat*. On another principle an attempt was made, and very creditably supported, to extend the period of the publication adopted by the Edinburgh reviewers from a quarterly to an annual period. But the advantages which attended the departure from the monthly plan were not found equally to accompany a further prolongation of the term, and, after some time allowed for the experiment, the Annual Review returned to the old system, and, if we mistake not, is now published monthly. It was a moderate and sensible work, under the conduct of a most respectable publisher; but, from the taste which the public had acquired for what is pungent and picquant in this species of writing, it fell short of the success which it merited. Various other attempts to establish new reviews, upon the principles so successfully adopted in Edinburgh, have also failed. But one of these was on a plan so new as to demand separate notice.

We allude to the London Review, a work instituted by the late Richard Cumberland, with the professed purpose that each piece of criticism should bear in front the name of the party by whom it was composed. There was something generous and spirited in the conception of this plan. "The man," said the venerable author, "who, in this genuine spirit of criticism, impartially distributes praise or blame to the works he reviews, has no more need to hide his name than the tradesman has who records himself over his shop-door,—for whom has he to fear, or of what to be ashamed? Learning has no truer friend, genius no better counsellor, no safer guide. Every one must confess

that there is a dangerous temptation, an unmanly security, an unfair advantage in concealment. Why then should any man, who seeks not to injure but to benefit his contemporaries, resort to it? There can be no reason why he should do that with the best intentions which evil men are fain to do for the worst of purposes. A piece of crape may be a convenient mask for a highway, but a man that goes upon an honest errand does not want it, and will disdain to wear it." This was the language of a veteran and accomplished author, whom literature has now to regret; and we feel ourselves called upon to pay it some attention, as immediately connected with our present subject. Upon accurate consideration, however, we are of opinion the reasoning of Mr Cumberland will be found rather specious than solid. In the first place, it must be observed that there is no real concealment in the system of reviews now generally adopted. For, although the author of each individual critique may not be known, there is uniformly an editor who is answerable both to the public and to the individual, not perhaps for the soundness of every opinion which may be advanced in his journal, but for its general adherence to the language used among decent persons, and the fairness and candour which become men of literature. The author, therefore, who complains of a deficiency in either point, cannot want a party who must either be responsible for the article, or give up the writer's name, that he may answer for himself. But, besides the security afforded by reference to an avowed and responsible editor, the writers of the leading articles in the reviews of any eminence, are in general pretty well known both to the public and to the individual authors who are the subjects of their criticism. The different manner and style of the principal contributors to the Edinburgh Review, for example, are easily detected, and, like the champions of old, who, though sheathed in armour, were known by their bearings and cognizances, they are distinguished farther in the battle than the groom and yeoman who entered into it barefaced; so that the usual cant of "shots from ambuscade" and "arrows discharged in the dark," however it may be suffered to continue as legitimate permissible syllables of dolor in the mouth of a wounded sufferer, has no foundation in the actual state of things. To what purpose, then, it may be asked, should a mystery be affected which is so easily seen through, or why should not those who are the known authors of critical articles adopt Mr Cumberland's plan, and openly prefix to them their names? Our answer is founded upon the forms of civilized society, which are always calculated to avoid personality where free discussion is required. It would be scarcely possible to secure a free, or at least a peaceable, debate in the British House of Commons, without adherence to the style of what is called parliamentary language, since many things must be distinctly said by one statesman of his antagonist, which could not with propriety, or even safety, be hazarded between man and man in the common intercourse of life. In like manner there is in criticism an impersonal language, which, though every one knows it is used by a particular individual, has more weight with the public, and gives less just offence to the author censured, than if the criticism had been declaredly written in the first person singular. It is in some degree a deception, but

it is one to which we willingly give way, as it tends to save the decorum of society, and to give the critic an opportunity of discharging his duty frankly, without any appearance of personality upon his part, and without giving the party reviewed a strong temptation to push criticism into controversy. It remains also to be noticed how often the reviewer may gain a hearing from the public by use of the emphatic pronoun *we*, which might have been denied to the criticisms of an obscure individual upon the work of an established literary character. The difficulty, finally, of enlisting individuals to fight with their visors up, may have hastened the conclusion of Mr Cumberland's unsuccessful attempt to establish a review upon his new plan. Every one has heard of the celebrated harlequin, who could not go through his part with spirit unless when he wore the usual mask, although conscious that his identity was equally recognized whether he used it or not; and we cannot help thinking that those critics whose opinions are best worth hearing will be most ready to deliver them under the modest disguise of an anonymous publication, although they know that in many cases it is a secret which all the world knows, and in others, one which any party interested may discover if he pleases. For all these reasons we are led to conclude that the present system, while no real objection lies against it, is best fitted to preserve harmony in the literary world, and to encourage a free and unrestrained spirit of discussion, without risk of its degenerating into personal controversy, or being trammelled and chilled by over formal and timid civility; one or other of which extremes might, we think, be the consequence of the system practised in the London Review.

With the notice of this anomaly in the reviewing system, we must conclude our account of the present state of Periodical Criticism in Britain. We have it not in our power, nor would the labour be repaid by any useful result, to report upon the various works now current in this department, far less to arrange their precedence. What we have chiefly attempted in this sketch is to give some idea of the spirit and principles of that which is decidedly the foremost in the field. Its surprising and unprecedented success has rendered the Edinburgh Review the mirror in which the others dress themselves, and from which they endeavour to select and imitate the qualities which recommend that journal to popular favour. The tone of criticism, therefore, at the commencement of the nineteenth century may be characterized as harsh, severe, and affectedly contemptuous, dwelling rather in general and excursive discussion, than in that which applies itself to the immediate subject; but requiring, from those very circumstances, an elevation of talent and extent of information unknown, or at least unnecessary, to the humble labourer of the preceding period. If the art has been emancipated from the commercial trammels of the bookseller, it has unfortunately become more deeply involved in the toils of the political statesman. This last yoke, however, if equally rigorous, is less sordid than the former, and the professors of the art of criticism have risen in rank and reputation accordingly; nor can it be denied that these periodical publications have at present an interest and importance altogether unknown in any former part of our literary history.

THE

INFERNO OF ALTISIDORA.

"*A uno dellos nuero, flamante y bien enguardernado le diéron un papirotazo, que le sacaron las tripas, y le esparcieron los hojas.*"—DON QUIXOTE, Part II., lib. viii. cap. 70.

"They tossed up a new book fairly bound, and gave it such a smart stroke, that the very guts flew out of it, and all the leaves were scattered about."—MOTTEUX' *Translation.*

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE EDINBURGH ANNUAL REGISTER.

SIR,—The character of your present correspondent is perhaps very little to the purpose of his communication; but who can resist the temptation of a favourable opportunity for speaking of himself and his own affairs? I am, then, a bachelor of fifty, or, by'r lady, some fifty-five years standing, and I can no longer disguise from myself, that the scenes, in which I formerly played a part of some gratifying degree of consequence, are either much altered, or I am become somehow less fitted for my character. Twenty years ago I was a beau garçon of some renown, escorted Lady Rumpus and Miss Tibby Dasher to oyster parties, danced with the lovely Lucy J——, and enjoyed the envied distinction of handing into St Cecilia's Hall the beautiful and too-early-lost Miss B——t. But, as the learned Partridge pathetically observes, *non sum qualis eram*; and now, far from being permitted to escort the young and the gay through that intricate labyrinth, entitled the Entrance to the New Theatre Royal, I observe it is not without obvious reluctance that I am selected as a proper beau to the General Assembly. Nor indeed can I disguise to myself, that I owe even this humble distinction to the gravity of my physiognomy and habit, which the discerning fair consider as peculiarly calculated to overawe the beadles, by conveying the impression of a Ruling Elder. My apartments in Argyle's square, those very lodgings where my

petits soupers were accounted such desirable parties, have now acquired a certain shabbiness of aspect, and seem to me contracted in their very dimensions. Nay, what is worse than all this, my annual income, though nominally the same, does not produce above half the comforts it used to compass. Amid these disconcerting circumstances, one would have thought that I might still have derived some benefit from a smattering of literature, which, having decorated my conversation in my better days, might be supposed still in some measure to recommend me to society. But I know not how it happens, that even in this respect matters seem strangely altered to my disadvantage. The time has been, when I could thrust my head over the threshold of Mr Creech's shop, and mingle in the first literary society which Scotland then afforded, and which (no disparagement to the present men of letters) has hardly been equalled since. I was personally known to Adam Smith, to Ferguson, to Robertson, to both the Humes, and to the lively Lord Kaimes. At a later period, my company was endured by the Man of Feeling, and other distinguished members of the Mirror Club. I have talked on prints and pictures with Johnie M'——n, have shaken my sides with the facetious Captain Grose over a bottle of old port, and one evening had the superlative distinction of hearing the tremendous Dr Johnson grumble forth wit and wisdom over a shrinking band of North British literati; so that I may say, with the magnanimous Slender, "I have seen Sackerson loose, and taken him by the chain." These, sir, are pretensions to a respectable place in literary society, and might entitle me to some deference from my juniors, who only know most of these great men in their writings or by tradition. Yet now I find my opinions in taste and criticism are almost as much out of fashion as my toupee and my small silver buckles. Every stripling, whom I remember an urchin at the High School, seems to have shot up into an author or reviewer, for the purpose of confuting my sentiments by dogmatical assertion, or overwhelming my arguments by professional declamation. This is so melancholy a truth, that I have learned to rank myself in conversation according to the rule of precedence settled at processions; and never attempt to declare my own opinion till I am sure all the younger members of the company have given their sentiments. But, notwithstanding every compromise which I have endeavoured to make with the spirit of the time, I feel myself daily becoming more and more a solitary and isolated being; and while I cook my little fire and husband my pint of port, I cannot but be sensible that these are the most important occupations of my waking day.

I was thus whiling away my evening, with a volume of Don Quixote open before me, when my attention was caught by the account which Altisidora gives of the amusement of the devils in the infernal regions. "I got to the gates of hell," says she, "where I found a round dozen of devils in their breeches and waistcoats, playing at tennis with flaming rackets; they wore flat bands, with scolloped Flanders lace, and ruffles of the same; four inches of their wrist bare to make their hands look the longer, in which they held rackets of fire. But what surprised me most was, that, instead of tennis-balls, they made use of books, that were every whit as light, and stuffed with wind and flocks,

and such kind of trumpery. This was indeed most strange and wonderful; but what amazed me still more, I found that, contrary to the custom of gamesters, among whom the winning party is at least in good humour, and the losers only angry, these hellish tossers of books of both sides did nothing but fret, fume, stamp, curse, and swear most horribly, as if they had been all losers. "That's no wonder at all," quoth Sancho, "for your devils, whether they play or no, win or lose, they can never be contented." When I had proceeded thus far in my author, the light began to fail me. I finished my last glass of wine, and threw myself back in my easy chair to digest what I had read. The ludicrous description of Cervantes became insensibly jumbled with my own reveries on the critical taste and literary talents of my contemporaries, until I sunk into a slumber. The consequence was a dream, which I am tempted to send you as an introduction to some scraps of poetry, that, without it, would be hardly intelligible.

Methought, sir, I was (like many of my acquaintance) on the high-way to the place of perdition. The road, however, seemed neither broad, nor flowery, nor easy. In steepness, indeed, and in mephitic fragrance, the place of my peregrination was no bad emblem of the descent of Avernus; but, both in these and in other respects, it chiefly resembled a deserted *close* in the more ancient part of our good city. Having been accustomed to the difficulties of such footing in my younger days, I picked my way, under low-browed arches, down broken steps, and through miscellaneous filth, with a dexterity which no iron-heeled beau of the present day could have emulated. At length I came in sight of a very large building, with a court-yard in front, which I conceived to be the Tartarus towards which I had been descending; I saw, however, neither Minos nor Æacus, neither Belial nor Beelzebub; and, to speak plainly, sir, the building itself seemed rather to resemble your own Pandemonium, than either that of Milton, the Erebus of Virgil, or the dread abode of Hela. Cerberus was chained near the door; but, as he had got rid of two of his heads, and concentrated their ferocity in that which he retained, he did not greatly differ in appearance from an English bull-dog. Had it not been for certain whips, scourges, gorgon-faces, and other fearful decorations of infernal architecture, which were disposed on its front by way of architrave, like the fetters and chains in front of Newgate,—had it not been, I say, for these and similar emblems of disappointment, contempt, and mortification, and for a reasonable quantity of flying dragons and hissing serpents that occasionally flew in or out of the garret windows, I should rather have taken the place for an immense printing-house than for the infernal regions. But what attracted my attention chiefly, was the apparition of a body of fiends, of different stature, size, and ages, who were playing at racket with new books, exactly in the manner described by Cervantes in the passage I have quoted, and whose game was carried on and contested with most astonishing perseverance in the court-yard I have mentioned. The devils, being, I presume, of real British extraction, were not clad in the Spanish costume of laced bands and scolloped sleeves, and they seemed to have transferred the pride which Altisidora's fiends

took in the length of their wrists, as mine more demoniacally piqued themselves on the longitude and sharpness of their claws. Neither was the party equipped in the same livery, but exhibited all sorts of dresses, from the priest's to the soldier's, and from that of a modern fine gentleman to the rags of a *polisson*, whose cloven hoofs peeped through his second-hand boots. They all wore vizards, however, which, although not complete disguises, (for the by-standers pretended to distinguish them by their mode of playing, and I heard them whisper, "That's Astaroth," "that's Belphegor," and so forth,) yet served, like the wire masque of a fencer, to save their faces from the awkward accidents incident to so violent a sport. I did, indeed, remark one old gentleman, and, 'twas said, he had been a notable man in his day, who made a match to be played bare-faced; but whether, like Entellus of old, he had become stiff and unwieldy, or whether he was ill-seconded by his few and awkward partners, so it was, that he was soon obliged to give up the game, which the rest continued to prosecute with the utmost vigour.

As few of the volumes, which it was their amusement to buffet, stood many bangs with the racket, the whole ground was whitened with their fragments; and it would have grieved your very heart, sir, to see the waste of good paper and pica. The incessant demand of the players for new materials was as constantly supplied by a set of little ragged urchins, nowise differing from printers' devils, except that each had at his back a small pair of bat's wings, which, I suppose, were only for shew, as I did not observe the imps make any use of them. The books, which they brought in quantities from the interior of the building, they tossed one by one into the air, and it seemed their object (but which they rarely attained,) to throw them out of the reach of the gamesters' rackets, and, if possible, over the low boundaries of the court-yard. On the other side of these limits waited an immense and miscellaneous concourse of spectators, whose interest seemed to be excited by the fate of each volume. The general appearance of the game resembled tennis, or rather battledore and shuttle-cock; but I was unable to trace the various and apparently complicated principles acted upon by those engaged in it. This I observed in general, that when, by its natural lightness and elasticity, or by the dexterity of the *diablotins* by whom it was committed to the air, or by the stroke of some friendly racket, or, in fine, by a combination of these causes, a volume was so fortunate as to clear the barrier, it was caught up like a relique by the spectators on the outside. You have seen, sir, boys at a review chace each other for the fragments of smoking cartridges, which may give you some idea of the enthusiastic regard with which these fortunate books were received by this admiring multitude. On the contrary, when any one was struck to the ground, or shattered to pieces within the inclosure, its fall was solemnized by whooping and hisses and groans from the good company. So far I could understand the game well enough, and could easily comprehend further, that the imps by whom each book was thrown into the air, had deep bets in dependence upon its being struck across the line. But it was not so easy to comprehend the motives of the different players. Sometimes you beheld them anxious to strike a volume among the specta-

tors, sometimes equally industrious to intercept its flight, and dash it to the ground. Often you saw them divide into different parties, the one attempting to keep up a favourite book, the other to bring it down. These partialities occasionally gave rise to very diverting bye-games. I sometimes saw a lubbard fiend, in attempting to give an impulse to a ponderous volume, strike it right up into the air, when, to the infinite delight and laughter of the beholders, it descended with added momentum upon his own noddle, and put him out of combat for some time. I also observed the little bat-winged gentry occasionally mix among the racqueteers, and endeavour to bias their game by bribing them to play booty. Their offers were sometimes accepted with silent shame, sometimes rejected with open contempt; but I observed in general, that those whom these bustling but subordinate imps were able to influence, were the worst players, and most frequently exposed to the ridiculous accidents which excited the contempt of the spectators. Indeed, the gamesters were incalculably different in strength, activity, and dexterity; and one of superior address was very often able, by a well-timed back-stroke of his racket, to send in, or to bring down, a book, which all his comrades had combined to destroy or to save. Such a game, it may be easily believed, was not played by such a description of beings without infinite noise, clamour, and quarrel. Sometimes a book would be bandied between two of them without any further regard for the volume than as they could strike it against each other's face, and very often one party seemed determined to buffet a work to shivers, merely because another set had endeavoured to further it on its journey over the lists. After all, a great deal seemed to depend on the degree of *phlogiston* which each manufacturer endeavoured to throw into his volume, and which, if successfully infused, afforded an elasticity capable of resisting the downward impulse of the most unfavourable racket. In some few cases, the mob without made a scramble for a favourite, broke in, deranged the play, overset the racqueteers, and carried off in triumph, works which apparently would never have reached them according to the usual practice of the game. These cases, however, were uncommon; and when, through a violent and unfair blow, some tome, which had been waited for with anxiety without the barrier, was beat down and trampled on by the players, its fall only occasioned slight murmurs among the respectable part of the expectants, without any desperate attempt to rescue it. A single friend or two sometimes essayed to collect the fragments of a volume, and to raise an outcry against the usage which it had sustained; but, unless supported by the general voice of the exterior mass, they were usually jostled down by the players, or silenced by a smart knock with a racket. The fate of a volume, also, *cæteris paribus*, depended in some degree on its size. Your light *twelve-mo*, sir, (to use your own barbarous dialect) flew further with a favourable impulse, and afforded a less mark to the assailant, than the larger and more ponderous quarto. But neither was this rule without exception. Some large volumes spread their wings like wild swans, and went off triumphant, notwithstanding all the buffets of opposition; and, on the other hand, you might see a whole covey of crown octavos, and

duodecimos, and such small deer, drop as fast as a flight of plovers who have received a shower of hail-shot while upon the wheel. In short, the game depended on an endless complication of circumstances and principles; and although I could easily detect many of them when operating singly, they were yet so liable to be balanced and counterbalanced, that I would sooner have betted on throwing doublets thrice running at backgammon than upon the successful escape of any single volume from the rackets, and its favourable transmission to the other side of the court-yard. But, after I had long watched this extraordinary scene, I at length detected a circumstance which altogether confounded the few calculations which its uncertainty had previously permitted me to form.

I observed that there mingled among those engaged in the game, as well as among the gazing crowd, a man in the extremity of old age. His motions were as slow as the hour-hand of a watch, yet he seemed to be omnipresent; for, wherever I went, I saw him or the traces of his footsteps. Wherever I turned my eyes, whether upon the players, or upon the populace who watched their motions, I beheld him; and though I could with infinite difficulty find out his occupation while gazing upon him, yet, by watching him from time to time, I discovered that his influence was as powerful as its operations were slow and invisible. To this personage, whom I heard them call *Tempus*, various appeals were made on all hands. The patrons of the wrecked volumes claimed his protection almost unanimously; the defeated players themselves, though more coldly, desired him to do justice between them and their more successful opponents, or to make register of the undue violence by which spectators in some cases rescued their lawful prey. The old gentleman, to do him right, was as impartial as the justices of peace in a small debt court, when none has a tenant at the bar, and as inexorable as the same bench when dinner-time draws near. He continued his tardy but incessant manœuvres, now crawling among the feet of the gamesters to collect and piece together some of those volumes which had suffered the extremity of their fury, and now gliding unseen and unnoticed among the spectators, to wile out of their hands certain works which they had received with the loudest jubilee; and he succeeded in both cases, as nurses do in securing the play-things of children, which they have either broken in a pet, or admired to satiety. The use which he made of his power and his perseverance, was very different in these different cases. When he had slyly possessed himself of some of these works which had been most highly applauded, I detected him stealing towards a neighbouring ditch (the Lethé of the region) into which he discharged his burthen, without the least regret on the part of those from whom he had abstracted it. On the other hand, in his slow and imperceptible manner, he would every now and then unfold to some of the more grave and respectable among the by-standers, fragments and favourite passages out of books he had rescued from among the feet of the racket-players, and, by the impression these made, he gradually paved the way for a general and brilliant reception of an entire volume. And I must observe of the books thus brought into notice, that they were said to be rarely liable to a second

declension in public favour, but, with a few worthies, who, like them, had stood the test of *Time*, were, I was informed, deposited in an honourable and distinguished place in his library, for the admiration and instruction of future ages.

The general feeling of surprise and consternation, with which I had hitherto regarded this extraordinary scene, began soon to give way to curiosity and to the desire of making more minute observations. I ventured to draw as near as I durst to the old father I have described, who was then employed in collecting and piecing a huge quarto, which had received an uncommonly severe buffet from a racket, and on the front of which I could spell the word MADOC. "Good father," said I, as respectfully as I could, "do you account that volume a great treasure?" "Since I saved," answered he, "a poem in the same measure, the work of an old blind man, out of the hands of some gay courtiers, I have hardly made a more valuable acquisition." "And what then do you purpose to do with it?" pursued I, emboldened by his affability."—"Reserve it under my mantle, as I did the former, for an age worthy of it."—"Good Tempus," resumed I, "if I do not entirely mistake your person, I have some reason to complain of hard measure from you. Is it not you that have thinned my hair, wrinkled my forehead, diminished my apartments, lessened my income, rendered my opinions antiquated, and my company undesirable; yet all this will I forgive you on one slight condition. You cannot have forgot a small miscellany, published about twenty years ago, which contained some copies of verses subscribed Amyntor?"—The old personage protested his total want of recollection.—"You will soon remember them," rejoined I: "suffer me but to repeat the verses to Lydia, when a fly settled on the tip of her ear."—"I have not time," answered the obdurate old brute, although he was Time itself—"Yet promise me," cried I, endeavouring to detain him, "that you will look back among your stores for this little volume, and give it that interest in the eyes of posterity, which was refused to it by contemporary stupidity and malevolence." "My son," replied he, gliding from my grasp as he spoke, "you ask of me impossibilities. Yon ditch, to which is consigned all the refuse of this Pandemonium, has most assuredly received the volume in which you are so much interested. Yet do not be altogether disconcerted. A set of honest painstaking persons have erected gratings upon the common-sewer of oblivion, from one interval to another, for the precise purpose of gathering the scraps of printed paper thrown into it, without being deterred by the mean and nameless purposes which they have served. No lame beggar rakes the kennel for stub-nails with half the assiduity that these gentlemen fish among all sorts of trash for the names and offal of forgotten rhymers; for Love esteems no office mean, or, as the same old friend has it,

Entire affection scorneth nicer hands.

If thou hast any luck," continued he, looking at me with infinite contempt, "thy fragments may be there fished up by some future antiquary, and thy name rendered as famous as the respectable sounds of Herricke or Derricke, or others that are only now remembered because till now they have been most deservedly forgot." With that, his usual constant

though imperceptible motion conveyed him out of my hold and out of my sight.

I endeavoured to divert the mortification which this colloquy had excited, by turning my attention once more to the game of racket, which was continued with more fury than ever. These hellish tossers of books, as Cervantes calls them, curst, swore, threatened, roared, and foamed, as if the universe depended on the issue of their gambols. Verse and prose, sermons and stage-plays, politics and novels, flew to pieces without distinction; nor (what you, sir, would probably have felt afflicting) was more respect paid to the types of Bensley or Bulmer, or to your own, than to those employed on halfpenny ballads and dying speeches.

In observing the manner and address of the different players, my attention was at length powerfully fixed by the dexterity of one individual dæmon. He was, in stature and complexion, the identical "wee reekit devil" of my poor friend Robert Burns; but, being ambidexter, and possessed of uncommon activity and accuracy of aim, he far surpassed all his competitors. He often shewed his dexterity by striking the same volume alternately in different directions, leaving the gaping crowd totally at a loss whether it was his intention to strike it over the lists, or to shiver it to atoms; and he had an unlucky back-handed blow by which he could sometimes intercept it, while all hands were in the air to receive it with acclamation. Sometimes he seemed to repent him of his severity, and, in one or two instances, endeavoured to give a new impulse to works which had suffered by it. But this seemed to defy even his address; and indeed I observed of the players, that they were not only, as might be expected from the philosophic observations of Sancho upon their diabolical nature, much more prone to assault a book than to favour it; but even when they made the latter attempt, they went about it awkwardly, and were very rarely successful. But, in shattering calf-skin and letter-press, the dexterity of this champion was unequalled, which produced him much ill-will from his less successful brethren; till at length, like Ismael, his hand was against every one, and every one's against him. A dæmon, in particular, who had exchanged a jockey whip for the racket, seemed to bear him particular spleen, and I generally observed these and their followers attempt to strike the books at each other's noses. The latter gamester, although he played some capital strokes, and was indisputably the second-best in the field, could not at first be termed equal to the other in agility, although, as he grew warmer, he evidently improved in his game, and began to divide the opinion of the spectators, chiefly aided by some unknown individuals closely masked, but who, like the disguised heroes of romance, were easily distinguished from the vulgar. I observed that the rivalry between these two leaders was attended with some acts of violence, especially after either of them had taken a cordial out of a small dram-bottle, to which they occasionally applied. These flasks, I was informed by a by-stander, contained an alcohol called *Spirit of Party*; infamous, like all ardent spirits, for weakening the judgement, dazzling the eyes, and inflaming the imagination, but rectified in a different manner according to the taste of those who used it. "It is a pity that they are so much addicted to the use of

it," added he; "but, were you to ask them its nature, the one would pretend that his was pure *Pit-water*, and the other protest that he himself only used a little genuine and salubrious *Hollands*; although his enemies pretend that he, or at least that some of his followers, preferred a French liqueur double distilled, *a la Burdett*."

My curiosity now became ungovernable; and, as the lively genius aforesaid was standing near the court-yard wall leaning on his racket, after having played, as we used to say at the High-school, a very hard *end*, I could not help addressing him for some explanation. "I see, sir," said I very respectfully, "upon some of these loose leaves with which your dexterity and that of your companions has been sheeting this area, certain works to which our upper world is no stranger. But, what greatly surprises me is, to behold fragments of some books bearing the names of well-known authors, who, I am pretty confident, have not yet given such productions to the public." "My friend," replied he, in a very peculiar tone of voice, which I have certainly heard somewhere about Edinburgh, "you must know that what you now behold is an emblematical representation as well of what is to happen, as of what has befallen in the earthly walks of literature and criticism. You remember, I doubt not, the occupation of Anchises in the shades?" "I rather think I do not," replied I. The goblin proceeded:

"Inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras
Lustrabat——

"In something the same manner our sport announces the reception of the future labours of the press, the fates and fortunes which books yet unborn are to experience both from the critics and from the world in general. In short, as critics play the devil upon earth, so we devils play the critics in hell. I myself am the image, or emblem, or *Eidolon*, of a celebrated"——Here his discourse was interrupted by a quarrel among the gamesters. A racqueteer, whom I had observed playing my obliging informer's back-game, and who, though in a parson's band and gown, had distinguished himself by uncommon frisks and gambols, was complaining loudly that one opponent had given him a black eye with his racket, and that another, in the trencher-cap of an Oxford student, had torn and dirtied his band. My friend went with all speed to his assistance, leaving me to regret the interruption of his communications. Indeed the urbanity of this goblin seemed so great a contrast to his diabolical character, and to the inveteracy with which he pursued the game, that I could not help concluding in his favour, like the liberal-minded Sancho Panza on a similar occasion, that there may be some good sort of people even in hell itself.

I became aware, from his kind explanation, of the opportunity afforded me of collecting some literary intelligence from so authentic a source. I hastened to gather some of the scattered leaves which bore the mark or signature of celebrated living names; and while I glanced them over, I exulted in the superiority which my collection would afford me in the conversaziones of the upper world. In the midst of this task my ears were assailed with a discordant sound, which imagination, with its usual readiness to adapt external impressions on the senses to the subject of a dream, represented as proceed-

ing from a battle royal of the fiends. But, as the din predominated over my slumber, I plainly distinguished the voice of my beldame landlady screaming to her noisy brats in the tone of a wild-cat to its litter, that their caterwauling would disturb the "old gentleman's afternoon nap."

I was no sooner thoroughly awakened by her ill-judged precautions in favour of my repose, than I took pen and ink, and endeavoured to secure the contents of the fragments which yet floated in my imagination. I am sensible I have succeeded but indifferently; nor can I pretend to have made by any means an exact transcript of what the visionary fragments presented. In this respect I am in exactly the same predicament with the great Corelli, who, you know, always insisted that his celebrated piece of music, called from the circumstances, the Devil's Concerto, was very inferior to that which his satanic majesty had deigned in a vision to perform upon his violin. As, therefore, I am conscious that I have done great injustice to the verses from the imperfections of my memory, and as I have, after all, only the devil's authority for their authenticity had I recollected them more accurately, I will not do any respectable author the discredit to prefix his name to them, trusting that, if my vision really issued from the Gate of Horn, these fragments will retain traces of resemblance sufficient to authorize their being appropriated to their respective authors. I retain some others in my budget, which it is not impossible I may offer to you next year.

Meanwhile, I am, sir, (for any nonsensical name will suit as well as my own) your humble servant,

CALEB QUOTEM.*

Argyle's Square, April 1.

Fragment First.

THE POACHER.

Welcome, grave stranger, to our green retreats,
Where health with exercise and freedom meets!
Thrice welcome, sage, whose philosophic plan
By Nature's limits metes the rights of man;
Generous as he, who now for freedom bawls,
Now gives full value for true Indian shawls;
O'er court and custom-house, his shoe who flings,
Now bilks excisemen, and now bullies kings!
Like his, I ween, thy comprehensive mind
Holds laws as mouse-traps baited for mankind;
Thine eye, applausive, each sly vermin sees,
That baulks the snare, yet battens on the cheese;

* The Editor, in the plenitude of his conviction that honest *Caleb* is entitled to all the honours of the Gate of Horn, doth fervently entreat the continuance of his visionary lucubrations.

Thine ear has heard, with scorn instead of awe,
Our buckskin'd justices expound the law,
Wire-draw the acts that fix for wires the pain,
And for the netted partridge noose the swain;
And thy vindictive arm would fain have broke
The last light fetter of the feudal yoke,
To give the denizens of wood and wild,
Nature's free race, to each her free-born child.
Hence hast thou marked, with grief, fair London's race
Mock'd with the boon of one poor Easter chace,
And long'd to send them forth as free as when
Pour'd o'er Chantilly the Parisian train,
When musquet, pistol, blunderbuss, combined,
And scarce the field-pieces were left behind!
A squadron's charge each leveret's heart dismayed,
On every covey fired a bold brigade—
La Douce Humanité approved the sport,
For great the alarm indeed, yet small the hurt.
Shouts patriotic solemnized the day,
And Seine re-echoed *vive la liberté!*
But mad *Citoyen*, meek *Monsieur* again,
With some few added links resumes his chain;
Then, since such scenes to France no more are known,
Come, view with me a hero of thine own!
One, whose free actions vindicate the cause
Of sylvan liberty o'er feudal laws.

Seek we yon glades, where the proud oak o'ertops
Wide waving seas of birch and hazel copse,
Leaving between deserted isles of land,
Where stunted heath is patch'd with ruddy sand;
And lonely on the waste the yew is seen,
Or straggling hollies spread a brighter green.
Here, little-worn, and winding dark and steep,
Our scarce mark'd path descends yon dingle deep:
Follow—but heedful, cautious of a trip,
In earthly mire philosophy may slip.
Step slow and wary o'er that swampy stream,
Till, guided by the charcoal's smothering steam,
We reach the frail yet barricaded door
Of hovel formed for poorest of the poor;
No hearth the fire, no vent the smoke receives,
The walls are wattles, and the covering leaves;
For, if such hut, our forest statutes say,
Rise in the progress of one night and day;
Though placed where still the Conqueror's hests o'erawe,
And his son's stirrup shines the badge of law;

The builder claims the unenviable boon,
To tenant dwelling, framed as slight and soon
As wigwam wild, that shrouds the native frore
On the bleak coast of frost-barr'd Labrador.*

Approach, and through the unlatticed window peep—
Nay, shrink not back, the inmate is asleep;
Sunk mid yon sordid blankets, till the sun
Stoop to the west, the plunderer's toils are done.
Loaded and primed, and prompt for desperate hand,
Rifle and fowling-piece beside him stand,
While round the hut are in disorder laid
The tools and booty of his lawless trade;
For force or fraud, resistance or escape,
The crow, the saw, the bludgeon, and the crape.
His pilfered powder in yon nook he hoards,
And the filch'd lead the church's roof affords—
(Hence shall the rector's congregation fret,
That, while his sermon's dry, his walls are wet.)
The fish-spear barb'd, the sweeping net are there,
Doe-hides, and pheasant-plumes, and skins of hare,
Cordage for toils, and wiring for the snare;
Barter'd for game from chace or warren won,
Yon cask holds moonlight,† run when moon was none;
And late snatch'd spoils lie stow'd in hutch apart,
To wait the associate higgler's evening cart.

Look on his pallet foul, and mark his rest:
What scenes perturb'd are acting in his breast!
His sable brow is wet and wrung with pain,
And his dilated nostril toils in vain;
For short and scant the breath each effort draws,
And 'twixt each effort Nature claims a pause.
Beyond the loose and sable neck-cloth stretch'd,
His sinewy throat seems by convulsions twitch'd,
While the tongue faulters, as to utterance loth,
Sounds of dire import—watch-word, threat, and oath.
Though stupified by toil, and drugg'd with gin,
The body sleep, the restless guest within
Now plies on wood and wold his lawless trade,
Now in the fangs of justice wakes dismayed.—

* Such is the law in the New Forest, Hampshire, tending greatly to increase the various settlements of thieves, smugglers, and deer-stealers, who infest it. In the forest courts the presiding judge wears as a badge of office an antique stirrup, said to have been that of William Rufus. See Mr William Rose's spirited poem, entitled "The Red King."

† A cant name for smuggled spirits.

" Was that wild start of terror and despair,
Those bursting eye-balls, and that wilder'd air,
Signs of compunction for a murdered hare?
Do the locks bristle and the eye-brows arch,
For grouse or partridge massacred in March?"—

No, scoffer, no! Attend, and mark with awe,
There is no wicket in the gate of law!
He, that would e'er so slightly set ajar
That awful portal, must undo each bar;
Tempting occasion, habit, passion, pride,
Will join to storm the breach, and force the barrier wide.

That ruffian, whom true men avoid and dread,
Whom bruisers, poachers, smugglers, call Black Ned,
Was Edward Mansell once;—the lightest heart,
That ever played on holiday his part!
The leader he in every Christmas game,
The harvest feast grew blither when he came,
And liveliest on the chords the bow did glance,
When Edward named the tune and led the dance.
Kind was his heart, his passions quick and strong,
Hearty his laugh, and jovial was his song;
And if he loved a gun, his father swore,
" 'Twas but a trick of youth would soon be o'er,
Himself had had the same, some thirty years before."

But he, whose humours spurn law's awful yoke,
Must herd with those by whom law's bonds are broke.
The common dread of justice soon allies
The clown, who robs the warren or excise,
With sterner felons trained to act more dread,
Even with the wretch by whom his fellow bled.
Then,—as in plagues the foul contagions pass,
Leavening and festering the corrupted mass,—
Guilt leagues with guilt, while mutual motives draw,
Their hope impunity, their fear the law;
Their foes, their friends, their rendezvous the same,
Till the revenue baulked, or pilfered game,
Flesh the young culprit, and example leads
To darker villainy, and direr deeds.

Wild howled the wind the forest glades along,
And oft the owl renewed her dismal song;
Around the spot where erst he felt the wound,
Red William's spectre walked his midnight round.
When o'er the swamp he cast his blighting look,
From the green marshes of the stagnant brook
The bittern's sullen shout the sedges shook!

The wading moon, with storm-presaging gleam,
Now gave and now withheld her doubtful beam;
The old Oak stooped his arms, then flung them high,
Bellowing and groaning to the troubled sky—
'Twas then, that, couched amid the brushwood sere,
In Malwood-walk young Mansell watched the deer:
The fattest buck received his deadly shot—
The watchful keeper heard, and sought the spot.
Stout were their hearts, and stubborn was their strife,
O'erpowered at length the outlaw drew his knife!
Next morn a corpse was found upon the fell—
The rest his waking agony may tell!

Fragment Second.

Oh say not, my love, with that mortified air,
That your spring-time of pleasure is flown,
Nor bid me to maids that are younger repair,
For those raptures that still are thine own!

Though April his temples may wreathe with the vine,
Its tendrils in infancy curled,
'Tis the ardours of August mature us the wine
Whose life-blood enlivens the world.

Though thy form, that was fashioned as light as a fay's,
Has assumed a proportion more round,
And thy glance that was bright as a falcon's at gaze,
Looks soberly now on the ground,—

Enough, after absence to meet me again,
Thy steps still with ecstacy move;
Enough, that those dear sober glances retain
For me the kind language of love!

* * * * *

[The rest was illegible, the fragment being torn across by a racket stroke.]

Fragment Third.

THE VISION OF TRIERMAIN.

Where is the maiden of mortal strain,
That may match with the Baron of Tiermain?
She must be lovely and constant and kind,
Holy and pure and humble of mind,
Blithe of cheer and gentle of mood,
Courteous and generous and noble of blood—
Lovely as the sun's first ray
When it breaks the clouds of an April day;
Constant and true as the widow'd dove,
Kind as a minstrel that sings of love;
Pure as the fountain in rocky cave,
Where never sun-beam kiss'd the wave;
Humble as maiden that loves in vain,
Holy as hermit's vesper strain;
Gentle as breeze that but whispers and dies,
Yet blithe as the light leaves that dance in its sighs;
Courteous as monarch the morn he is crown'd,
Generous as spring-dews that bless the glad ground;
Noble her blood as the currents that met
In the veins of the noblest Plantagenet.
Such must her form be, her mood and her strain,
That shall match with Sir Roland of Triermain.

II.

Sir Roland de Vaux he hath laid him to sleep,
His blood it was fevered, his breathing was deep.
He had been pricking against the Scot,
The foray was long and the skirmish hot;
His dinted helm and his buckler's plight
Bore token of a stubborn fight.
All in the castle must hold them still,
Harpers must lull him to his rest,
With the slow soft tunes he loves the best,
Till sleep sink down upon his breast,
Like the dew on a summer-hill.

III.

It was the dawn of an autumn day;
The sun was struggling with frost-fog grey,

That like a silvery crape was spread
Round Glaramara's distant head,
And dimly gleam'd each painted pane
Of the lordly halls of Triermain,
When that baron bold awoke.
Starting he woke, and loudly did call,
Rousing his menials in bower and hall,
While hastily he spoke.

IV.

"Hearken, my minstrels! Which of you all
Touch'd his harp with that dying fall,
So sweet, so soft, so faint,
It seem'd an angel's whisper'd call
To an expiring saint?
And hearken, my merrymen! Whither or where
Has she gone, that maid with her heav'nly brow
With her look so sweet and her eyes so fair,
And her graceful step and her angel air,
And the eagle-plume on her dark-brown hair,
That pass'd from my bower e'en now?"—

V.

Answer'd him Richard de Brettville; he
Was chief of the baron's minstrelsy,—
"Silent, noble chieftain, we
Have sate since midnight close,
When such lulling sounds as the brooklet sings,
Murmur'd from our melting strings,
And hush'd you to repose.
Had a harp-note sounded here,
It had caught my watchful ear,
Although it fell as faint and shy
As bashful maiden's half-form'd sigh,
When she thinks her lover near."—
Answer'd Philip of Fasthwaite tall,
He kept guard in the outer-hall,—
"Since at eve our watch took post,
Not a foot has thy portal cross'd;
Else had I heard the steps, though low
And light they fell as when earth receives,
In morn of frost, the wither'd leaves,
That drop when no winds blow."—

VI.

"Then come thou hither, Henry, my page,
Whom I saved from the sack of Hermitage,

When that dark castle, tower, and spire,
Rose to the skies a pile of fire,
And redden'd all the Nine-stane Hill,
And the shrieks of death, that wildly broke
Through devouring flame and smothering smoke,
Made the warrior's heart-blood chill!
The trustiest thou of all my train,
My fleetest courser thou must rein,
And ride to Lyulph's tow'r,
And from the baron of Triermain
Greet well that sage of pow'r.
He is sprung from druid sires,
And British bards that tuned their lyres
To Arthur's and Pendragon's praise,
And his who sleeps at Dunmailraise.
Gifted like his gifted race,
He the characters can trace,
Graven deep in elder time
Upon Helvellyn's cliffs sublime;
Sign and sigil well doth he know,
And can bode of weal and woe,
Of kingdoms' fall, and fate of wars,
From mystic dreams and course of stars.
He shall tell me if nether earth
To that enchanting shape gave birth,
Or if 'twas but an airy thing,
Such as fantastic slumbers bring,
Fram'd from the rain-bow's varying dyes,
Or fading tints of western skies.
For, by the blessed rood I swear,
If that fair form breathes vital air,
No other maiden by my side
Shall ever rest De Vaux's bride!"—

VII.

The faithful page he mounts his steed,
And soon he cross'd green Irthing's mead,
Dash'd o'er Kirkoswald's verdant plain,
And Eden barr'd his course in vain.
He pass'd red Penrith's Table Round,
For feats of chivalry renown'd,
Left Mayburgh's mound and stones of pow'r,
By druids raised in magic hour,
And traced the Eamont's winding way,
Till Ulfo's lake beneath him lay.—

VIII.

Onwards he rode, the path-way still
Winding betwixt the lake and hill;
Till on the fragment of a rock,
Struck from its base by lightning shock,
He saw the druid sage:
The silver moss and lichen twined,
With the red deer-hair check'd and lined,
A cushion fit for age;
And o'er him shook the aspin tree,
A restless rustling canopy.
Then sprung young Henry from his selle,
To greet the prophet grave,—
But, ere his errand he could tell,
The sage his answer gave.

* * * * *

THE

VISION

OF

DON RODERICK;

A POEM.

BY

WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

Quid dignum memorare tuis, Hispania, terris,
Vox humana valet!——————CLAUDIAN.

TO

JOHN WHITMORE, Esq.

AND

TO THE COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR RELIEF OF THE PORTUGUEZE SUFFERERS, IN WHICH HE PRESIDES,

THIS POEM,

COMPOSED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FUND UNDER THEIR MANAGEMENT,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

WALTER SCOTT.

The following Poem is founded upon a Spanish Tradition, particularly detailed in the Notes; but bearing, in general, that Don Roderick, the last Gothic King of Spain, when the Invasion of the Moors was impending, had the temerity to descend into an ancient vault, near Toledo, the opening of which had been denounced as fatal to the Spanish monarchy. The legend adds, that his rash curiosity was mortified by an emblematical representation of those Saracens, who, in the year 714, defeated him in battle, and reduced Spain under their dominion. I have presumed to prolong the Vision of the Revolutions of Spain down to the present eventful crisis of the peninsula; and to divide it, by a supposed change of scene, into THREE PERIODS. *The* FIRST *of these represents the Invasion of the Moors, the Defeat and Death of Roderick, and closes with the peaceful occupation of the country by the Victors. The* SECOND PERIOD *embraces the state of the peninsula, when the conquests of the Spaniards and Portuguese in the East and West Indies had raised to the highest pitch the renown of their arms; sullied, however, by superstition and cruelty. An allusion to the inhumanities of the Inquisition terminates this picture. The* LAST PART *of the Poem opens with the state of Spain previous to the unparalleled treachery of Buonaparte; gives a sketch of the usurpation attempted upon that unsuspicious and friendly kingdom, and terminates with the arrival of the British succours. It may be farther proper to mention, that the object of the Poem is less to commemorate or detail particular incidents, than to exhibit a general and impressive picture of the several periods brought upon the stage.*

I am too sensible of the respect due to the Public, especially by one who has already experienced more than ordinary indulgence, to offer any apology for the inferiority of the poetry to the subject it is chiefly designed to commemorate. Yet I think it proper to mention, that, while I was hastily executing a work, written for a temporary purpose, and on passing events, the task was most cruelly interrupted by the successive deaths of Lord President BLAIR, *and Lord Viscount* MELVILLE. *In those distinguished characters, I had*

not only to regret persons whose lives were most important to Scotland, but also whose notice and patronage honoured my entrance upon active life; and I may add, with melancholy pride, who permitted my more advanced age to claim no common share in their friendship. Under such interruptions, the following verses, which my best and happiest efforts must have left far unworthy of their theme, have, I am myself sensible, an appearance of negligence and incoherence, which, in other circumstances, I might have been able to remove.

THE

VISION OF DON RODERICK.

The following Poem was published lately in a quarto form by the purchasers of the copy-right, John Ballantyne and Company, Edinburgh, and is inserted in the Edinburgh Annual Register exclusively, with their permission, and for a valuable consideration.

INTRODUCTION.

I.

Lives there a strain, whose sounds of mounting fire
May rise distinguish'd o'er the din of war,
Or died it with yon Master of the Lyre,
Who sung beleaguer'd Ilion's evil star?
Such, Wellington, might reach thee from afar,
Wafting its descant wide o'er Ocean's range;
Nor shouts, nor clashing arms, its mood could mar,
All as it swell'd 'twixt each loud trumpet-change,
That clangs to Britain victory, to Portugal revenge!

II.

Yes! such a strain, with all o'er-powering measure,
Might melodize with each tumultuous sound,
Each voice of fear or triumph, woe or pleasure,
That rings Mondego's ravaged shores around;
The thundering cry of hosts with conquest crown'd,
The female shriek, the ruin'd peasant's moan,
The shout of captives from their chains unbound,
The foil'd oppressor's deep and sullen groan,
A Nation's choral hymn for tyranny o'erthrown.

III.

But we, weak minstrels of a laggard day,
Skill'd but to imitate an elder page,
Timid and raptureless, can we repay
The debt thou claim'st in this exhausted age?
Thou givest our lyres a theme, that might engage
Those that could send thy name o'er sea and land,
While sea and land shall last; for Homer's rage
A theme; a theme for Milton's mighty hand—
How much unmeet for us, a faint degenerate band!

IV.

Ye mountains stern! within whose rugged breast
The friends of Scottish freedom found repose;
Ye torrents! whose hoarse sounds have soothed their rest,
Returning from the field of vanquish'd foes;
Say, have ye lost each wild majestic close,
That erst the choir of bards or druids flung,
What time their hymn of victory arose,
And Cattraeth's glens with voice of triumph rung,
And mystic Merlin harp'd, and grey-hair'd Llywarch sung.

V.

O! if your wilds such minstrelsy retain,
As sure your changeful gales seem oft to say,
When sweeping wild and sinking soft again,
Like trumpet-jubilee, or harp's wild sway;
If ye can echo such triumphant lay,
Then lend the note to him has loved you long!
Who pious gather'd each tradition grey,
That floats your solitary wastes along,
And with affection vain gave them new voice in song.

VI.

For not till now, how oft soe'er the task
Of truant verse hath lighten'd graver care,
From muse or sylvan was he wont to ask,
In phrase poetic, inspiration fair;
Careless he gave his numbers to the air,—
They came unsought for, if applauses came;
Nor for himself prefers he now the prayer;
Let but his verse befit a hero's fame,
Immortal be the verse!—forgot the poet's name.

VII.

Hark, from yon misty cairn their answer tost:
"Minstrel! the fame of whose romantic lyre,
Capricious swelling now, may soon be lost,
Like the light flickering of a cottage fire;

If to such task presumptuous thou aspire,
Seek not from us the meed to warrior due:
Age after age has gather'd son to sire,
Since our grey cliffs the din of conflict knew,
Or, pealing through our vales, victorious bugles blew.

VIII.

"Decayed our old traditionary lore,
Save where the lingering fays renew their ring,
By milk-maid seen beneath the hawthorn hoar,
Or round the marge of Minchmore's haunted spring;
Save where their legends grey-hair'd shepherds sing,
That now scarce win a listening ear but thine,
Of feuds obscure, and border ravaging,
And rugged deeds recount in rugged line,
Of moonlight foray made on Teviot, Tweed, or Tyne.

IX.

"No! search romantic lands, where the near Sun
Gives with unstinted boon ethereal flame,
Where the rude villager, his labour done,
In verse spontaneous chaunts some favour'd name;
Whether Olalia's charms his tribute claim,
Her eye of diamond, and her locks of jet;
Or whether, kindling at the deeds of Græme,
He sing, to wild Morisco measure set,
Old Albin's red claymore, green Erin's bayonet!

X.

"Explore those regions, where the flinty crest
Of wild Nevada ever gleams with snows,
Where in the proud Alhambra's ruin'd breast
Barbaric monuments of pomp repose;
Or where the banners of more ruthless foes
Than the fierce Moor, float o'er Toledo's fane,
From whose tall towers even now the patriot throws
An anxious glance, to spy upon the plain
The blended ranks of England, Portugal, and Spain.

XI.

"There, of Numantian fire a swarthy spark
Still lightens in the sun-burnt native's eye;
The stately port, slow step, and visage dark,
Still mark enduring pride and constancy.
And, if the glow of feudal chivalry
Beam not, as once, thy nobles' dearest pride,
Iberia! oft thy crestless peasantry
Have seen the plumed Hidalgo quit their side,
Have seen, yet dauntless stood—'gainst fortune fought and died.

XII.

" And cherished still by that unchanging race,
Are themes for minstrelsy more high than thine;
Of strange tradition many a mystic trace,
Legend and vision, prophecy and sign;
Where wonders wild of Arabesque combine
With Gothic imagery of darker shade,
Forming a model meet for minstrel line.
Go, seek such theme!"—The Mountain Spirit said:
With filial awe I heard—I heard, and I obeyed.

THE

VISION OF DON RODERICK.

I.

Rearing their crests amid the cloudless skies,
And darkly clustering in the pale moonlight,
Toledo's holy towers and spires arise,
As from a trembling lake of silver white;
Their mingled shadows intercept the sight
Of the broad burial-ground outstretched below,
And nought disturbs the silence of the night;
All sleeps in sullen shade, or silver glow,
All save the heavy swell of Teio's ceaseless flow.

II.

All save the rushing swell of Teio's tide,
Or, distant heard, a courser's neigh or tramp,
Their changing rounds as watchful horsemen ride,
To guard the limits of King Roderick's camp.
For, through the river's night-fog rolling damp,
Was many a proud pavilion dimly seen,
Which glimmer'd back, against the moon's fair lamp,
Tissues of silk and silver twisted sheen,
And standards proudly pitch'd, and warders armed between.

III.

But of their Monarch's person keeping ward,
Since last the deep-mouth'd bell of vespers toll'd,
The chosen soldiers of the royal guard
Their post beneath the proud Cathedral hold:
A band unlike their Gothic sires of old,
Who, for the cap of steel and iron mace,
Bear slender darts, and casques bedeck'd with gold,
While silver-studded belts their shoulders grace,
Where ivory quivers ring in the broad falchion's place.

IV.

In the light language of an idle court,
They murmur'd at their master's long delay,
And held his lengthen'd orisons in sport:—
"What! will Don Roderick here till morning stay,
To wear in shrift and prayer the night away?
And are his hours in such dull penance past
For fair Florinda's plunder'd charms to pay?"
Then to the east their weary eyes they cast,
And wish'd the lingering dawn would glimmer forth at last.

V.

But, far within, Toledo's Prelate lent
An ear of fearful wonder to the King;
The silver lamp a fitful lustre sent,
So long that sad confession witnessing:
For Roderick told of many a hidden thing,
Such as are lothly utter'd to the air,
When Fear, Remorse, and Shame, the bosom wring,
And Guilt his secret burthen cannot bear,
And Conscience seeks in speech a respite from Despair.

VI.

Full on the Prelate's face, and silver hair,
The stream of failing light was feebly roll'd;
But Roderick's visage, though his head was bare,
Was shadow'd by his hand and mantle's fold.
While of his hidden soul the sins he told,
Proud Alaric's descendant could not brook,
That mortal man his bearing should behold,
Or boast that he had seen, when conscience shook,
Fear tame a monarch's brow, remorse a warrior's look.

VII.

The old man's faded cheek waxed yet more pale,
As many a secret sad the king bewray'd;
And sign and glance eked out the unfinished tale,
When in the midst his faultering whisper staid.—
"Thus royal Witiza* was slain,"—he said,
"Yet, holy father, deem not it was I."—
Thus still Ambition strives her crimes to shade—
"O rather deem 'twas stern necessity!
Self-preservation bade, and I must kill or die.

* The predecessor of Roderick upon the Spanish throne, and slain by his connivance, as is affirmed by Rodriguez of Toledo, the father of Spanish history.

VIII.

" And, if Florinda's shrieks alarmed the air,
If she invoked her absent sire in vain,
And on her knees implored that I would spare,
Yet, reverend priest, thy sentence rash refrain!—
All is not as it seems—the female train
Know by their bearing to disguise their mood:"—
But Conscience here, as if in high disdain,
Sent to the Monarch's cheek the burning blood—
He stay'd his speech abrupt—and up the Prelate stood.

IX.

" O hardened offspring of an iron race!
What of thy crimes, Don Roderick, shall I say?
What alms, or prayers, or penance can efface
Murder's dark spot, wash treason's stain away!
For the foul ravisher how shall I pray,
Who, scarce repentant, makes his crime his boast?
How hope Almighty vengeance shall delay,
Unless, in mercy to yon Christian host,
He spare the shepherd, lest the guiltless sheep be lost."

X.

Then kindled the dark tyrant in his mood,
And to his brow returned its dauntless gloom;
" And welcome then," he cried, " be blood for blood,
For treason treachery, for dishonour doom!
Yet will I know whence come they, or by whom.
Shew, for thou canst—give forth the fated key,
And guide me, Priest, to that mysterious room,
Where, if aught true in old tradition be,
His nation's future fates a Spanish King shall see."—

XI.

" Ill-fated prince! recall the desperate word,
Or pause ere yet the omen thou obey!
Bethink, yon spell-bound portal would afford
Never to former Monarch entrance-way;
Nor shall it ever ope, old records say,
Save to a King, the last of all his line,
What time his empire totters to decay,
And treason digs, beneath, her fatal mine,
And, high above, impends avenging wrath divine."

XII.

" Prelate! a Monarch's fate brooks no delay;
Lead on!"—The ponderous key the old man took,
And held the winking lamp, and led the way
By winding stair, dark isle, and secret nook,

Then on an ancient gate-way bent his look;
And, as the key the desperate King essay'd,
Low-muttered thunders the Cathedral shook,
And twice he stopped, and twice new effort made,
Till the huge bolts rolled back, and the loud hinges bray'd.

XIII.

Long, large, and lofty, was that vaulted hall;
Roof, walls, and floor, were all of marble stone,
Of polished marble, black as funeral pall,
Carved o'er with signs and characters unknown.
A paly light, as of the dawning, shone
Through the sad bounds, but whence they could not spy;
For window to the upper air was none:
Yet, by that light, Don Roderick could descry
Wonders that ne'er till then were seen by mortal eye.

XIV.

Grim centinels, against the upper wall,
Of molten bronze, two Statues held their place;
Massive their naked limbs, their stature tall,
Their frowning foreheads golden circles grace.
Moulded they seemed for kings of giant race,
That lived and sinned before the avenging flood;
This grasped a scythe, that rested on a mace;
This spread his wings for flight, that pondering stood,
Each stubborn seemed and stern, immutable of mood.

XV.

Fixed was the right-hand Giant's brazen look
Upon his Brother's glass of shifting sand,
As if its ebb he measured by a book,
Whose iron volume loaded his huge hand;
In which was wrote of many a falling land,
Of empires lost, and kings to exile driven;
And o'er that pair their names in scroll expand—
"Lo, Destiny and Time! to whom, by Heaven,
The guidance of the Earth is for a season given."—

XVI.

Even while they read, the sand-glass wastes away;
And, as the last and lagging grains did creep,
That right-hand Giant 'gan his club upsway,
As one that startles from a heavy sleep.
Full on the upper wall the mace's sweep
At once descended with the force of thunder,
And, hurtling down at once, in crumbled heap,
The marble boundary was rent asunder,
And gave to Roderick's view new sights of fear and wonder.

XVII.

For they might spy, beyond that mighty breach,
Realms as of Spain in visioned prospect laid,
Castles and towers, in due proportion each,
As by some skilful artist's hand pourtray'd:
Here, waste with many a wild Sierra's shade,
And boundless plains that tire the traveller's eye;
There, rich with vineyard and with olive glade,
Or deep-embrowned by forests huge and high,
Or washed by mighty streams, that slowly murmured by.

XVIII.

And here, as erst upon the antique stage
Passed forth the bands of masquers trimly led,
In various forms, and various equipage,
While fitting strains the hearer's fancy fed;
So, to sad Roderick's eye in order spread,
Successive pageants filled that mystic scene,
Shewing the fate of battles ere they bled,
And issue of events that had not been;
And ever and anon strange sounds were heard between.

XIX.

First shrilled an unrepeated female shriek!—
It seemed as if Don Roderick knew the call,
For the bold blood was blanching in his cheek.—
Then answered kettle-drum and atabal,
Gong-peal and cymbal-clank the ear appal,
The Tecbir war-cry, and the Lelies yell,*
Ring wildly dissonant along the hall.
Needs not to Roderick their dread import tell—
"The Moor!" he cried, "the Moor!—ring out the Tocsin bell!

XX.

"They come! they come! I see the groaning lands
White with the turbans of each Arab horde,
Swart Zaarah joins her misbelieving bands,
Alla and Mahomet their battle-word,
The choice they yield the Koran or the sword.—
See how the Christians rush to arms amain!—
In yonder shout the voice of conflict roared;
The shadowy hosts are closing on the plain—
Now, God and Saint Iago strike, for the good cause of Spain!

XXI.

"By heaven, the Moors prevail! the Christians yield!—
Their coward leader gives for flight the sign!
The sceptered craven mounts to quit the field—
Is not yon steed Orelia?—Yes, 'tis mine!

* War-cries of the Saracens.

But never was she turned from battle-line:—
Lo! where the recreant spurs o'er stock and stone!
Curses pursue the slave, and wrath divine!—
Rivers ingulph him!"—"Hush," in shuddering tone,
The Prelate said; "rash Prince, yon visioned form's thine own."—

XXII.

Just then, a torrent crossed the flier's course;
The dangerous ford the Kingly Likeness tried;
But the deep eddies whelmed both man and horse,
Swept like benighted peasant down the tide;
And the proud Moslemah spread far and wide,
As numerous as their native locust band;
Berber and Ismael's sons the spoils divide,
With naked scimitars mete out the land,
And for their bondsmen base the freeborn natives brand.

XXIII.

Then rose the grated Harem, to inclose
The loveliest maidens of the Christian line;
Then, menials to their misbelieving foes,
Castile's young nobles held forbidden wine;
Then, too, the holy Cross, salvation's sign,
By impious hands was from the altar thrown,
And the deep aisles of the polluted shrine
Echoed, for holy hymn and organ-tone,
The Santon's frantic dance, the Fakir's gibbering moan.

XXIV.

How fares Don Roderick?—E'en as one who spies
Flames dart their glare o'er midnight's sable woof,
And hears around his children's piercing cries,
And sees the pale assistants stand aloof;
While cruel Conscience brings him bitter proof,
His folly, or his crime, have caused his grief;
And, while above him nods the crumbling roof,
He curses earth and heaven—himself in chief—
Desperate of earthly aid, despairing Heaven's relief!

XXV.

That scythe-armed Giant turned his fatal glass,
And twilight on the landscape closed her wings;
Far to Asturian hills the war-sounds pass,
And in their stead rebeck or timbrel rings;
And to the sound the bell-deck'd dancer springs,
Bazars resound as when their marts are met,
In tourney light the Moor his jerrid flings,
And on the land as evening seemed to set,
The Imaum's chaunt was heard from mosque or minaret.

XXVI.

So passed that pageant. Ere another came,
The visionary scene was wrapped in smoke,
Whose sulph'rous wreaths were crossed by sheets of flame;
With every flash a bolt explosive broke,
Till Roderick deemed the fiends had burst their yoke,
And waved 'gainst heaven the infernal gonfalone!
For War a new and dreadful language spoke,
Never by ancient warrior heard or known;
Light'ning and smoke her breath, and thunder was her tone.

XXVII.

From the dim landscape roll the clouds away—
The Christians have regained their heritage;
Before the Cross has waned the Crescent's ray,
And many a monastery decks the stage,
And lofty church, and low-brow'd hermitage.
The land obeys a Hermit and a Knight,—
The Genii these of Spain for many an age;
This clad in sackcloth, that in armour bright,
And that was VALOUR named, this BIGOTRY was hight.

XXVIII.

VALOUR was harnessed like a Chief of old,
Armed at all points, and prompt for knightly gest;
His sword was tempered in the Ebro cold,
Morena's eagle-plume adorned his crest,
The spoils of Afric's lion bound his breast.
Fierce he stepped forward and flung down his gage,
As if of mortal kind to brave the best.
Him followed his Companion, dark and sage,
As he, my Master sung, the dangerous Archimage.

XXIX.

Haughty of heart and brow the Warrior came,
In look and language proud as proud might be,
Vaunting his lordship, lineage, fights and fame,
Yet was that bare-foot Monk more proud than he;
And as the ivy climbs the tallest tree,
So round the loftiest soul his toils he wound,
And with his spells subdued the fierce and free,
Till ermined Age, and Youth in arms renowned,
Honouring his scourge and hair-cloth, meekly kissed the ground.

XXX.

And thus it chanced that VALOUR, peerless Knight,
Who ne'er to King or Kaisar veiled his crest,
Victorious still in bull-feast, or in fight,
Since first his limbs with mail he did invest,

Stooped ever to that Anchoret's behest;
Nor reasoned of the right nor of the wrong,
But at his bidding laid the lance in rest,
And wrought fell deeds the troubled world along,
For he was fierce as brave, and pitiless as strong.

XXXI.

Oft his proud gallies sought some new-found world,
That latest sees the sun, or first the morn;
Still at that Wizard's feet their spoils he hurl'd,—
Ingots of ore from rich Potosi borne,
Crowns by Caciques, aigrettes by Omrahs worn,
Wrought of rare gems, but broken, rent, and foul;
Idols of gold from heathen temples torn,
Bedabbled all with blood.—With grisly scowl
The Hermit marked the stains, and smiled beneath his cowl.

XXXII.

Then did he bless the offering, and bade make
Tribute to heaven of gratitude and praise;
And at his word the choral hymns awake,
And many a hand the silver censer sways.
But with the incense-breath these censers raise,
Mix steams from corpses smouldering in the fire;
The groans of prisoned victims mar the lays,
And shrieks of agony confound the quire,
While, mid the mingled sounds, the darkened scenes expire.

XXXIII.

Preluding light, were strains of music heard,
As once again revolved that measured sand;
Such sounds as when, for sylvan dance prepared,
Gay Xeres summons forth her vintage band;
When for the light Bolero * ready stand
The Mozo blithe, with gay Muchacha † met,
He conscious of his broidered cap and band,
She of her netted locks and light corsette,
Each tiptoe perched to spring, and shake the castanet.

XXXIV.

And well such strains the opening scene became;
For VALOUR had relaxed his ardent look,
And at a lady's feet, like lion tame,
Lay stretched, full loth the weight of arms to brook;
And softened BIGOTRY, upon his book,
Pattered a task of little good or ill:
But the blithe peasant plied his pruning hook,
Whistled the muleteer o'er vale and hill,
And rung from village-green the merry Seguidille.

* A lively dance. † Lad and lass.

XXXV.

Grey Royalty, grown impotent of toil,
Let the grave sceptre slip his lazy hold,
And careless saw his rule become the spoil
Of a loose Female and her Minion bold;
But peace was on the cottage and the fold,
From court intrigue, from bickering faction far;
Beneath the chesnut tree Love's tale was told;
And to the tinkling of the light guitar,
Sweet stooped the western sun, sweet rose the evening star.

XXXVI.

As that sea-cloud, in size like human hand
When first from Carmel by the Tishbite seen,
Came slowly over-shadowing Israel's land,
Awhile, perchance, bedecked with colours sheen,
While yet the sunbeams on its skirts had been,
Limning with purple and with gold its shroud,
Till darker folds obscured the blue serene,
And blotted heaven with one broad sable cloud—
Then sheeted rain burst down, and whirlwinds howled aloud;—

XXXVII.

Even so upon that peaceful scene was poured,
Like gathering clouds, full many a foreign band,
And He, their Leader, wore in sheath his sword,
And offered peaceful front and open hand;
Veiling the perjured treachery he planned,
By friendship's zeal and honour's specious guise,
Until he won the passes of the land;
Then, burst were honour's oath, and friendship's ties!
He clutched his vulture-grasp, and called fair Spain his prize.

XXXVIII.

An Iron Crown his anxious forehead bore;
And well such diadem his heart became,
Who ne'er his purpose for remorse gave o'er,
Or checked his course for piety or shame;
Who, trained a soldier, deemed a soldier's fame
Might flourish in the wreath of battles won,
Though neither truth nor honour decked his name;
Who, placed by fortune on a Monarch's throne,
Recked not of Monarch's faith, or Mercy's kingly tone.

XXXIX.

From a rude isle his ruder lineage came:
The spark, that, from a suburb hovel's hearth
Ascending, wraps some capital in flame,
Hath not a meaner or more sordid birth.

And for the soul that bade him waste the earth—
The sable land-flood from some swamp obscure,
That poisons the glad husband-field with dearth,
And by destruction bids its fame endure,
Hath not a source more sullen, stagnant, and impure.

XL.

Before that Leader strode a shadowy Form:
Her limbs like mist, her torch like meteor shew'd,
With which she beckoned him through fight and storm,
And all he crushed that crossed his desperate road,
Nor thought, nor feared, nor looked on what he trode;
Realms could not glut his pride, blood could not slake,
So oft as e'er she shook her torch abroad—
It was AMBITION bade his terrors wake,
Nor deigned she, as of yore, a milder form to take.

XLI.

No longer now she spurned at mean revenge,
Or staid her hand for conquered foeman's moan,
As when, the fates of aged Rome to change,
By Cæsar's side she crossed the Rubicon;
Nor joyed she to bestow the spoils she won,
As when the banded powers of Greece were tasked
To war beneath the Youth of Macedon:
No seemly veil her modern minion asked,
He saw her hideous face, and loved the fiend unmasqued.

XLII.

That Prelate marked his march—On banners blazed
With battles won in many a distant land,
On eagle-standards and on arms he gazed;
"And hopest thou, then," he said, "thy power shall stand?
O thou hast builded on the shifting sand,
And thou hast temper'd it with slaughter's flood;
And know, fell scourge in the Almighty's hand!
Gore-moistened trees shall perish in the bud,
And, by a bloody death, shall die the Man of Blood!"—

XLIII.

The ruthless Leader beckoned from his train
A wan fraternal Shade, and bade him kneel,
And paled his temples with the crown of Spain,
While trumpets rang, and heralds cried, "Castile!"
Not that he loved him—No!—in no man's weal,
Scarce in his own, e'er joyed that sullen heart;
Yet round that throne he bade his warriors wheel,
That the poor puppet might perform his part,
And be a sceptred slave, at his stern beck to start.

XLIV.

But on the Natives of that Land misused,
Not long the silence of amazement hung,
Nor brooked they long their friendly faith abused;
For, with a common shriek, the general tongue
Exclaim'd, "To arms!" and fast to arms they sprung.
And VALOUR woke, that Genius of the land!
Pleasure, and ease, and sloth, aside he flung,
As burst the awakening Nazarite his band,
When 'gainst his treacherous foes he clenched his dreadful hand.

XLV.

That mimic Monarch now cast anxious eye
Upon the Satraps that begirt him round,
Now doffed his royal robe in act to fly,
And from his brow the diadem unbound.
So oft, so near, the Patriot bugle wound,
From Tarik's walls to Bilboa's mountains blown,
These martial satellites hard labour found,
To guard awhile his substituted throne—
Light recking of his cause, but battling for their own.

XLVI.

From Alpuhara's peak that bugle rung,
And it was echoed from Corunna's wall;
Stately Seville responsive war-shout flung,
Grenada caught it in her Moorish hall;
Galicia bade her children fight or fall,
Wild Biscay shook his mountain-coronet,
Valencia roused her at the battle-call,
And, foremost still where Valour's sons are met,
Fast started to his gun each fiery Miquelet.

XLVII.

But unappalled, and burning for the fight,
The Invaders march, of victory secure;
Skilful their force to sever or unite,
And trained alike to vanquish or endure.
Nor skilful less, cheap conquest to insure,
Discord to breathe, and jealousy to sow,
To quell by boasting, and by bribes to lure;
While nought against them bring the unpractised foe,
Save hearts for freedom's cause, and hands for freedom's blow.

XLVIII.

Proudly they march—but O! they march not forth
By one hot field to crown a brief campaign,
As when their eagles, sweeping through the North,
Destroyed at every stoop an ancient reign!

Far other fate had Heaven decreed for Spain;
In vain the steel, in vain the torch was plied,
New Patriot armies started from the slain,
High blazed the war, and long, and far, and wide,
And oft the God of Battles blest the righteous side.

XLIX.

Nor unatoned, where Freedom's foes prevail,
Remained their savage waste. With blade and brand,
By day the Invaders ravaged hill and dale,
But, with the darkness, the Guerilla band
Came like night's tempest, and avenged the land,
And claimed for blood the retribution due,
Probed the hard heart, and lopp'd the murderous hand;
And Dawn, when o'er the scene her beams she threw,
Midst ruins they had made the spoilers' corpses knew.

L.

What Minstrel verse may sing, or tongue may tell,
Amid the visioned strife from sea to sea,
How oft the Patriot banners rose or fell,
Still honoured in defeat as victory!
For that sad pageant of events to be,
Shewed every form of fight by field and flood;
Slaughter and Ruin, shouting forth their glee,
Beheld, while riding on the tempest-scud,
The waters choaked with slain, the earth bedrenched with blood!

LI.

Then Zaragoza—blighted be the tongue
That names thy name without the honour due!
For never hath the harp of minstrel rung,
Of faith so felly proved, so firmly true!
Mine, sap, and bomb, thy shattered ruins knew,
Each art of war's extremity had room,
Twice from thy half-sacked streets the foe withdrew,
And when at length stern Fate decreed thy doom,
They won not Zaragoza, but her childrens' bloody tomb.

LII.

Yet raise thy head, sad City! Though in chains,
Enthrall'd thou canst not be! Arise and claim
Reverence from every heart where Freedom reigns,
For what thou worshippest!—thy sainted Dame,
She of the Column, honoured be her name,
By all, whate'er their creed, who honour love!
And like the sacred reliques of the flame,
That gave some martyr to the blessed above,
To every loyal heart may thy sad embers prove!

LIII.

Nor thine alone such wreck. Gerona fair!
Faithful to death thy heroes should be sung,
Manning the towers while o'er their heads the air
Swart as the smoke from raging furnace hung;
Now thicker darkening where the mine was sprung,
Now briefly lightened by the cannon's flare,
Now arched with fire-sparks as the bomb was flung,
And reddening now with conflagration's glare,
While by the fatal light the foes for storm prepare.

LIV.

While all around was danger, strife, and fear,
While the earth shook, and darkened was the sky,
And wide Destruction stunned the listening ear,
Appalled the heart, and stupified the eye,—
Afar was heard that thrice-repeated cry,
In which old Albion's heart and tongue unite,
Whene'er her soul is up, and pulse beats high,
Whether it hail the wine-cup or the fight,
And bid each arm be strong, or bid each heart be light.

LV.

Don Roderick turn'd him as the shout grew loud—
A varied scene the changeful vision shewed,
For, where the Ocean mingled with the cloud,
A gallant Navy stemmed the billows broad.
From mast and stern St George's symbol flow'd,
Blent with the silver cross to Scotland dear;
Mottling the sea their landward barges row'd,
And flashed the sun on bayonet, brand, and spear,
And the wild beach returned the seaman's jovial cheer.

LVI.

It was a dread, yet spirit-stirring sight!
The billows foamed beneath a thousand oars,
Fast as they land the red-cross ranks unite,
Legions on legions, brightening all the shores.
Then banners rise, and cannon-signal roars,
Then peals the warlike thunder of the drum,
Thrills the loud fife, the trumpet-flourish pours,
And patriot hopes awake, and doubts are dumb,
For bold in Freedom's cause, the bands of Ocean come!

LVII.

A various host they came—whose ranks display
Each mode in which the warrior meets the fight,
The deep battalion locks its firm array,
And meditates his aim the marksman light;

Far glance the lines of sabres flashing bright,
Whose mounted squadrons shake the echoing mead,
Lacks not artillery breathing flame and night,
Nor the fleet ordnance whirl'd by rapid steed,
That rivals lightning's flash in ruin and in speed.

LVIII.

A various host—from kindred realms they came,
Brethren in arms, but rivals in renown—
For yon fair bands shall merry England claim,
And with their deeds of valour deck her crown.
Her's their bold port, and her's their martial frown,
And her's their scorn of death in freedom's cause;
Their eyes of azure, and their locks of brown,
And the blunt speech that bursts without a pause,
And freeborn thoughts, which league the soldier with the laws.

LIX.

And O! loved warriors of the Minstrel's land!
Yonder your bonnets nod, your tartans wave!
The rugged form may mark the mountain band,
And harsher features, and a mien more grave;
But ne'er in battle-field throbb'd heart so brave
As that which beats beneath the Scottish plaid;
And when the pibroch bids the battle rave,
And level for the charge your arms are laid,
Where lives the desperate foe, that for such onset staid!

LX.

Hark! from yon stately ranks what laughter rings,
Mingling wild mirth with war's stern minstrelsy,
His jest while each blithe comrade round him flings,
And moves to death with military glee:
Boast, Erin, boast them! tameless, frank, and free,
In kindness warm, and fierce in danger known,
Rough Nature's children, humorous as she:
And He, yon Chieftain—strike the proudest tone
Of thy bold harp, green Isle!—the Hero is thine own.

LXI.

Now on the scene Vimeira should be shown,
On Talavera's fight should Roderick gaze,
And hear Corunna wail her battle won,
And see Busaco's crest with lightning blaze:—
But shall fond fable mix with heroes' praise?
Hath Fiction's stage for Truth's long triumphs room?
And dare her wild-flowers mingle with the bays,
That claim a long eternity to bloom
Around the warrior's crest, and o'er the warrior's tomb!

LXII.

Or may I give adventurous Fancy scope,
And stretch a bold hand to the awful veil
That hides futurity from anxious hope,
Bidding beyond it scenes of glory hail,
And painting Europe rousing at the tale
Of Spain's invaders from her confines hurl'd,
While kindling nations buckle on their mail,
And Fame, with clarion-blast and wings unfurl'd,
To freedom and revenge awakes an injured world!

LXIII.

O vain, though anxious, is the glance I cast,
Since Fate has marked futurity her own:—
Yet Fate resigns to Worth the glorious past,
The deeds recorded and the laurels won.
Then, though the Vault of Destiny be gone,
King, Prelate, all the phantasms of my brain,
Melted away like mist-wreaths in the sun,
Yet grant for faith, for valour, and for Spain,
One note of pride and fire, a Patriot's parting strain!

CONCLUSION.

I.

"WHO shall command Estrella's mountain-tide
Back to the source, when tempest-chafed, to hie?
Who, when Gascogne's vexed gulph is raging wide,
Shall hush it as a nurse her infant's cry?
His magic power let such vain boaster try,
And when the torrent shall his voice obey,
And Biscay's whirlwinds list his lullaby,
Let him stand forth and bar mine eagles' way,
And they shall heed his voice, and at his bidding stay.

II.

"Else, ne'er to stoop, till high on Lisbon's towers
They close their wings, the symbol of our yoke,
And their own sea hath whelm'd yon red-cross Powers!"—
Thus, on the summit of Alverca's rock,
To Marshal, Duke, and Peer, Gaul's Leader spoke.
While downward on the land his legions press,
Before them it was rich with vine and flock,
And smiled like Eden in her summer dress;—
Behind their wasteful march, a reeking wilderness.

III.

And shall the boastful Chief maintain his word,
Though Heaven hath heard the wailings of the land,
Though Lusitania whet her vengeful sword,
Though Britons arm, and WELLINGTON command!
No! grim Busaco's iron ridge shall stand
An adamantine barrier to his force!
And from its base shall wheel his shattered band,
As from the unshaken rock the torrent hoarse
Bears off its broken waves, and seeks a devious course.

IV.

Yet not because Alcoba's mountain hawk
Hath on his best and bravest made her food,
In numbers confident, yon Chief shall baulk
His Lord's imperial thirst for spoil and blood:
For full in view the promised conquest stood,
And Lisbon's matrons, from their walls, might sum
The myriads that had half the world subdued,
And hear the distant thunders of the drum,
That bids the band of France to storm and havoc come.

V.

Four moons have heard these thunders idly roll'd,
Have seen these wistful myriads eye their prey,
As famish'd wolves survey a guarded fold—
But in the middle path, a Lion lay!
At length they move—but not to battle-fray,
Nor blaze yon fires where meets the manly fight;
Beacons of infamy they light the way,
Where cowardice and cruelty unite,
To damn with double shame their ignominious flight!

VI.

O triumph for the Fiends of Lust and Wrath!
Ne'er to be told, yet ne'er to be forgot,
What wanton horrors mark'd their wrackful path!
The peasant butcher'd in his ruined cot,
The hoary priest even at the altar shot,
Childhood and age given o'er to sword and flame,
Woman to infamy;—no crime forgot,
By which inventive dæmons might proclaim
Immortal hate to Man, and scorn of God's great name!

VII.

The rudest centinel, in Britain born,
With horror paused to view the havoc done,
Gave his poor crust to feed some wretch forlorn,
Wiped his stern eye, then fiercer grasped his gun.
Nor with less zeal shall Britain's peaceful son
Exult the debt of sympathy to pay;
Riches nor poverty the tax shall shun,
Nor prince nor peer, the wealthy nor the gay,
Nor the poor peasant's mite, nor bard's more worthless lay.

VIII.

But thou—unfoughten wilt thou yield to Fate,
Minion of Fortune, now miscall'd in vain!
Can vantage-ground no confidence create,
Marcella's pass, nor Guarda's mountain-chain?

Vain-glorious Fugitive! yet turn again!
Behold, where, named by some prophetic Seer,
Flows Honour's Fountain,* as fore-doomed the stain
From thy dishonour'd name and arms to clear—
Fallen Child of Fortune, turn, redeem her favour here!

IX.

Yet, ere thou turn'st, collect each distant aid;
Those chief that never heard the lion roar!
Within whose souls lives not a trace pourtray'd,
Of Talavera or Mondego's shore!
Marshal each band thou hast, and summon more;
Of war's fell stratagems exhaust the whole;
Rank upon rank, squadron on squadron pour,
Legion on legion on thy foeman roll,
And weary out his arm—thou canst not quell his soul.

X.

O vainly gleams with steel Agueda's shore,
Vainly thy squadrons hide Assuava's plain,
And front the flying thunders as they roar,
With frantic charge and tenfold odds, in vain!
And what avails thee that, for Cameron slain,
Wild from his plaided ranks the yell was given—
Vengeance and grief gave mountain rage the rein,
And, at the bloody spear-point headlong driven,
Thy Despot's giant guards fled like the rack of heaven!

XI.

Go, baffled Boaster! teach thy haughty mood
To plead at thine imperious master's throne!
Say, thou hast left his legions in their blood,
Deceived his hopes, and frustrated thine own;
Say, that thine utmost skill and valour shown
By British skill and valour were outvied;
Last say, thy conqueror was WELLINGTON!
And if he chafe, be his own fortune tried—
God and our cause to friend, the venture we'll abide.

XII.

But ye, the heroes of that well-fought day,
How shall a bard, unknowing and unknown,
His meed to each victorious leader pay,
Or bind on every brow the laurels won?
Yet fain my harp would wake its boldest tone,
O'er the wide sea to hail CADOGAN brave;
And he, perchance, the minstrel note might own,
Mindful of meeting brief that Fortune gave
Mid yon far western isles, that hear the Atlantic rave.

* The literal translation of *Fuentes d'Honoro*.

XIII.

Yes! hard the task, when Britons wield the sword,
To give each Chief and every field its fame:
Hark! Albuera thunders Beresford,
And red Barosa shouts for dauntless Græme!
O for a verse of tumult and of flame,
Bold as the bursting of their cannon sound,
To bid the world re-echo to their fame!
For never, upon gory battle-ground,
With conquest's well-bought wreath were braver victors crown'd!

XIV.

O who shall grudge him Albuera's bays,
Who brought a race regenerate to the field,
Roused them to emulate their fathers' praise,
Temper'd their headlong rage, their courage steel'd,
And raised fair Lusitania's fallen shield,
And gave new edge to Lusitania's sword,
And taught her sons forgotten arms to wield—
Shivered my harp, and burst its every chord,
If it forget thy worth, victorious Beresford!

XV.

Not on that bloody field of battle won,
Though Gaul's proud legions rolled like mist away,
Was half his self-devoted valour shown,—
He gaged but life on that illustrious day;
But when he toiled those squadrons to array,
Who fought like Britons in the bloody game,
Sharper than Polish pike or assagay,
He braved the shafts of censure and of shame,
And, dearer far than life, he pledged a soldier's fame.

XVI.

Nor be his praise o'erpast who strove to hide
Beneath the warrior's vest affection's wound,
Whose wish, Heaven for his country's weal denied;
Danger and fate he sought, but glory found.
From clime to clime, where'er war's trumpets sound,
The wanderer went; yet, Caledonia! still
Thine was his thought in march and tented ground;
He dreamed mid Alpine cliffs of Athole's hill,
And heard in Ebro's roar his Lyndoch's lovely rill.

XVII.

O hero of a race renowned of old,
Whose war-cry oft has waked the battle-swell,
Since first distinguished in the onset bold,
Wild sounding when the Roman rampart fell!

By Wallace' side it rung the Southron's knell,
Alderne, Kilsythe, and Tibber own'd its fame,
Tummell's rude pass can of its terrors tell,
But ne'er from prouder field arose the name,
Than when wild Ronda learned the conquering shout of GRÆME!

XVIII.

But all too long, through seas unknown and dark,
(With Spenser's parable I close my tale)
By shoal and rock hath steer'd my venturous bark;
And land-ward now I drive before the gale,
And now the blue and distant shore I hail,
And nearer now I see the port expand,
And now I gladly furl my weary sail,
And, as the prow light touches on the strand,
I strike my red-cross flag, and bind my skiff to land.

NOTES.

NOTE ON THE INTRODUCTION.

And Cattraeth's vales with voice of triumph rung,
And mystic Merlin harped, and grey-hair'd Llywarch sung.—St. IV. p. 606.

This locality may startle those readers who do not recollect, that much of the ancient poetry, preserved in Wales, refers less to the history of the principality to which that name is now limited, than to events which happened in the North-west of England and South-west of Scotland, where the Britons for a long time made a stand against the Saxons.

NOTES ON THE VISION.

For fair Florinda's plunder'd charms to pay.—St. IV. p. 612.

Almost all the Spanish historians, as well as the voice of tradition, ascribe the invasion of the Moors to the forcible violation committed by Roderick upon Florinda, called by the Moors Caba, or Cava. She was the daughter of Count Julian, one of the Gothic monarch's principal lieutenants, who, when the crime was perpetrated, was engaged in the defence of Ceuta against the Moors. In his indignation at the ingratitude of his sovereign, and the dishonour of his daughter, Count Julian forgot the duties of a Christian, and a patriot, and forming an alliance with Musa, then the caliph's lieutenant in Africa, he countenanced the invasion of Spain by a body of Saracens and Africans, commanded by the celebrated Tarik; the issue of which was the defeat and death of Roderick, who was drowned in the river Guadelete as he fled from the battle, and the occupation of almost the whole peninsula by the Moors.

While trumpets rang, and heralds cried, "Castile."—St. XLIII. p. 620.

The heralds at the coronation of a Spanish monarch proclaim his name three times, and repeat three times the word *Castilla, Castilla, Castilla;* which, with all other ceremonies, was carefully copied in the mock inauguration of Joseph Buonaparte.

High blazed the war, and long, and far, and wide.—St. XLVIII. p. 622.

Those who were disposed to believe that mere virtue and energy are able of themselves to work forth the salvation of an oppressed people, surprised in a moment of confidence, deprived of their officers, armies, and fortresses, who had every means of resistance to seek in the very moment when they were to be made use of, and whom the numerous treasons among the higher orders deprived of confidence in

their natural leaders,—those who entertained this enthusiastic but delusive opinion may be pardoned for expressing their disappointment at the protracted warfare in the peninsula. There are, however, another class of persons, who, having themselves the highest dread or veneration, or something allied to both, for the power of the modern Attila, will nevertheless give the heroical Spaniards little or no credit for the long, stubborn, and unsubdued resistance of three years to a power before whom their former well-prepared, well-armed, and numerous adversaries fell in the course of as many months. While these gentlemen plead for deference to Buonaparte, and crave

> Respect for his great place—and bid the devil
> Be duly honoured for his burning throne,

it may not be altogether unreasonable to claim some modification of censure upon those, who have been long, and to a great extent, successfully resisting this great enemy of mankind. That the energy of Spain has not uniformly been directed by conduct equal to its vigour, has been too obvious; that her armies, under their complicated disadvantages, have shared the fate of such as were defeated after taking the field with every possible advantage of arms and discipline, is surely not to be wondered at. But that a nation, under the circumstances of repeated discomfiture, internal treason, and the mismanagement incident to a temporary and hastily-adopted government, should have wasted, by its stubborn, uniform, and prolonged resistance, myriads after myriads of those soldiers who had overrun the world—that some of its provinces should, like Galicia, after being abandoned by their allies, and overrun by their enemies, have recovered their freedom by their own unassisted exertions—that others, like Catalonia, undismayed by the treason which betrayed some fortresses, and the force which subdued others, should not only have continued their resistance, but have attained over their victorious enemy a superiority, which is even now enabling them to besiege and retake the places of strength which had been wrested from them, is a tale hitherto untold in the revolutionary war. To say that such a people cannot be subdued, would be presumption similar to that of those who protested that Spain could not defend herself for a year, or Portugal for a month; but that a resistance which has been continued during so long a space, when the usurper, except during the short-lived Austrian campaign, had no other enemies on the continent, should be now less successful, when repeated defeats have broken the reputation of the French armies, and when they are likely (it would seem almost in desperation) to seek occupation elsewhere, is a prophecy as improbable as ungracious. And while we are in the humour of severely censuring our allies, gallant and devoted as they have shewn themselves in the cause of national liberty, because they may not instantly adopt those measures which we in our wisdom may deem essential to success, it might be well, if we endeavoured first to resolve the previous questions,—1st, Whether we do not at this moment know much less of the Spanish armies than of those of Portugal, which were so promptly condemned as totally inadequate to assist in the preservation of their country? 2d, Whether, independently of any right we have to offer more than advice and assistance to our independent allies, we can expect that they should renounce entirely the national pride, which is inseparable from patriotism, and at once condescend not only to be saved by our assistance, but to be saved in our own way? 3d, Whether, if it be an object, (as undoubtedly it is a main one,) that the Spanish troops should be trained under British discipline, to the flexibility of movement, and power of rapid concert and combination, which is essential to modern war; such a consummation is likely to be produced by abusing them in newspapers and periodical publications? Lastly, Since the undoubted authority of British officers makes

us now acquainted with part of the horrors that attend invasion, and which the Providence of God, the valour of our navy, and perhaps the very efforts of these Spaniards, have hitherto diverted from us, it may be modestly questioned whether we ought to be too forward to estimate and condemn the feeling of temporary stupefaction which they create; lest, in so doing, we should resemble the worthy clergyman, who, while he had himself never snuffed a candle with his fingers, was disposed severely to criticise the conduct of a martyr who winced a little among his flames.

NOTES ON THE CONCLUSION.

While downward on the land his legions press,
Before them it was rich with vine and flock,
And smiled like Eden in her summer-dress;—
Behind their wasteful march, a reeking wilderness.—St. II. p. 626.

I have ventured to apply to the movements of the French army that sublime passage in the Prophecies of Joel, chapter 2d, which seems applicable to them in more respects than that I have adopted in the text, and to which the reader is referred.

The rudest centinel, in Britain born,
Gave his poor crust to feed some wretch forlorn.—St. VII. p. 627.

Even the unexampled gallantry of the British army in the campaign of 1810–11, although they never fought but to conquer, will do them less honour in history than their humanity, attentive to soften, to the utmost of their power, the horrors which war, in its mildest aspect, must always inflict upon the defenceless inhabitants of the country in which it is waged, and which on this occasion were tenfold augmented by the barbarous cruelties of the French. Soup-kitchens were established by subscription among the officers, wherever the troops were quartered for any length of time. The Commissaries contributed the heads, feet, &c. of the cattle slaughtered for the soldiery; rice, vegetables, and bread where it could be had, were purchased by the officers. Fifty or sixty starving peasants were daily fed at one of these regimental establishments, and carried home the reliques to their famished households. The emaciated wretches, who could not crawl from weakness, were speedily employed in pruning their vines. While pursuing Massena, the soldiers evinced the same spirit of humanity, and in many instances, when reduced themselves to short allowance, from having outmarched their supplies, they shared their pittance with the starving inhabitants, who had ventured back to view the ruins of their habitations burned by the retreating enemy, and to bury the bodies of their relations whom they had butchered. Is it possible to know such facts without feeling a sort of confidence that those who so well deserve victory are most likely to attain it?—It is not the least of Lord Wellington's military merits, that the slightest disposition towards marauding meets immediate punishment. Independently of all moral obligation, the army which is most orderly in a friendly country, has always proved most formidable to an armed enemy.

Vain-glorious Fugitive!——St. VIII. p. 628.

The French conducted this memorable retreat with much of the *fanfarronade* proper to their country, by which they attempt to impose upon others, and perhaps on themselves, a belief that they are triumphing in the very moment of their discomfiture. On the 30th May, 1811, their rear-guard was overtaken, near Pega, by the British cavalry. Being well posted, and conceiving themselves safe from infantry (who were, indeed, many miles in the rear,) and from artillery, they indulged

themselves in parading their bands of music, and actually performed "God save the King." Their minstrelsy was, however, deranged by the undesired accompaniment of the British horse-artillery, on whose part in the concert they had not calculated. The surprise was sudden, and the rout complete, for the artillery and cavalry did execution upon them for about four miles, pursuing at the gallop as often as they got beyond the range of the guns.

Vainly thy squadrons hide Azuava's plain,
And front the flying thunders as they roar,
With frantic charge and ten-fold odds, in vain!—St. X. p. 628.

In the severe action of Fuentes d'Honoro, upon 5th May, 1811, the grand mass of the French cavalry attacked the right of the British position, covered by two guns of the horse-artillery and two squadrons of cavalry. After suffering considerably from the fire of the guns, which annoyed them in every attempt to formation, the enemy turned their wrath entirely towards them, distributed brandy among their troopers, and advanced to carry the field-pieces with the desperation of drunken fury. They were in no ways checked by the heavy loss which they sustained in this daring attempt, but closed and fairly mingled with the British cavalry, to whom they bore the proportion of ten to one. Captain Ramsay (let me be permitted to name a gallant countryman), who commanded the two guns, dismissed them at the gallop, and, putting himself at the head of the mounted artillerymen, ordered them to fall upon the French sabre-in-hand. This very unexpected conversion of artillerymen into dragoons contributed greatly to the defeat of the enemy, already disconcerted by the reception they met from the two British squadrons; and the appearance of some small reinforcements, notwithstanding the immense disproportion of force, put them to absolute rout. A colonel or major of their cavalry, and many prisoners, (almost all intoxicated), remained in our possession. Those who consider for a moment the difference of the services, and how much an artilleryman is accustomed necessarily and naturally to identify his own safety and utility with abiding by the tremendous implement of war, to the exercise of which he is chiefly, if not exclusively, trained, will know how to estimate the presence of mind which commanded so bold a manœuvre, and the steadiness and confidence with which it was executed.

And what avails thee that, for Cameron slain,
Wild from his plaided ranks the yell was given.—St. X. p. 628.

The gallant Colonel Cameron was wounded mortally during the desperate contest in the streets of the village called Fuentes de Honoro. He fell at the head of his native Highlanders, the 71st and 79th, who raised a dreadful shriek of grief and rage. They charged, with irresistible fury, the finest body of French grenadiers ever seen, being a part of Buonaparte's selected guard. The officer who led the French, a man remarkable for stature and symmetry, was killed on the spot. The Frenchman who stepped out of his rank to take aim at Colonel Cameron was also bayonetted, pierced with a thousand wounds, and almost torn to pieces by the furious Highlanders, who, under the command of Colonel Cadogan, bore the enemy out of the contested ground at the point of the bayonet. Massena pays my countrymen a singular compliment, in his account of the attack and defence of this village, in which, he says, the British lost many officers, *and Scotch.*

O who shall grudge him Albuera's bays,
Who brought a race regenerate to the field,
Roused them to emulate their fathers' praise,
Temper'd their headlong rage, their courage steel'd.—St. XIV. p. 629.

Nothing during the war of Portugal seems, to a distinct observer, more deserving

of praise, than the self-devotion of Field-Marshal Beresford, who was contented to undertake all the hazard of obloquy which might have been founded upon any miscarriage in the highly important experiment of training the Portugueze troops to an improved state of discipline. In exposing his military reputation to the censure of imprudence from the most moderate, and all manner of unutterable calumnies from the ignorant and malignant, he placed at stake the dearest pledge which a military man had to offer, and nothing but the deepest conviction of the high and essential importance attached to success can be supposed an adequate motive. How great the chance of miscarriage was supposed, may be estimated from the general opinion of officers of unquestioned talents and experience, possessed of every opportunity of information,—how completely the experiment has succeeded, and how much the spirit and patriotism of our ancient allies had been under-rated, is evident, not only from those victories in which they have borne a distinguished share, but from the liberal and highly honourable manner in which these opinions have been retracted. The success of this plan, with all its important consequences, we owe to the indefatigable exertions of Field Marshal Beresford.

——— *a race renowned of old,*
Whose war-cry oft has waked the battle-swell.——St. XVII. p. 629.

This stanza alludes to the various achievements of the warlike family of Græme, or Grahame. They are said by tradition to have descended from the Scottish chief under whose command his countrymen stormed the wall built by the Emperor Severus, between the firths of Forth and Clyde, the fragments of which are still popularly called Græme's Dyke. Sir John the Graham, "the hardy wight, and wise," is well known as the friend of Sir William Wallace. Alderne, Kilsyth, and Tibbermuir, were scenes of the victories of the heroic Marquis of Montrose. The pass of Killie-crankie is famous for the action between King William's forces and the Highlanders in 1689,

"Where glad Dundee in faint huzzas expired."

It is seldom that one line can number so many heroes, and yet more rare when it can appeal to the glory of a living descendant in support of its ancient renown. The allusions to the private history and character of General Grahame may be illustrated by referring to the eloquent and affecting speech of Mr Sheridan, upon the vote of thanks to the Victor of Barosa.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

GARCI FERRANDEZ.

BY ROBERT SOUTHEY, ESQ.

1.

In an evil day and an hour of woe
Did Garci Ferrandez wed!
He wedded the Lady Argentine,
He loved the Lady Argentine,
The Lady Argentine hath fled.
In an evil day and an hour of woe
She hath left the husband who loved her so,
To go to Count Aymerique's bed.

Garci Ferrandez was brave and young,
The loveliest of the land;
There was never a knight of Leon in the fight
Who could meet the force of his matchless might,
There was never a foe in the infidel band
Who against his dreadful sword could stand;
And yet Count Garci's strong right hand
Was shapely, and soft, and white;
As white and as soft as a lady's hand
Was the hand of the beautiful knight.

In an evil day and an hour of woe
To Garci's Hall did Count Aymerique go,
In an evil hour and a luckless night
From Garci's Hall did he take his flight,
And bear with him that lady bright,
That lady false, his bale and bane.

There was feasting and joy in Count Aymerique's bower,
When he with triumph, and pomp, and pride,
Brought home the adultress like a bride;
His daughter only sate in her tower,
She sate in her lonely tower alone,
And for her dead mother she made her moan;
Methinks, said she, my father for me
Might have brought a bridegroom home.
A stepmother he brings hither instead,
Count Aymerique will not his daughter should wed,
But he brings home a Leman for his own bed.
So thoughts of good and thoughts of ill
Were working thus in Abba's will,
And Argentine with evil intent
Ever to work her woe was bent,
That still she sate in her tower alone,
And in that melancholy gloom,
When for her mother she made her moan,
She wished her father too in the tomb.

She watches the pilgrims and poor who wait
For daily food at her father's gate.
would some knight were there, thought she,
Disguised in pilgrim-weeds for me!
For Aymerique's blessing I would not stay,
Nor he nor his Leman should say me nay,
But I with him would wend away.
She watches her handmaid the pittance deal,
They took their dole and went away.
But yonder is one who lingers still
As though he had something in his will,
Some secret which he fain would say;
And close to the portal she sees him go,
He talks with her handmaid in accents low;
Oh then she thought that time went slow,
And long were the minutes that she must wait
Till her handmaid came from the castle gate.

From the castle gate her handmaid came,
And told her that a Knight was there,
Who sought to speak with Abba the fair,
Count Aymerique's beautiful daughter and heir.
She bade the stranger to her bower.
His stature was tall, his features bold;
A goodlier form might never maid
At tilt or tourney hope to see,
And though in pilgrim weeds arrayed,
Yet noble in his weeds was he,

And did his arms in them enfold
As they were robes of royalty.

He told his name to the damsel fair,
He said that vengeance led him there;
Now aid me, lady dear, quoth he,
To smite the adultress in her pride;
Your wrongs and mine avenged shall be,
And I will take you for my bride.
He pledged the word of a true knight,
From out the weeds his hand he drew.
She took the hand that Garci gave,
And then she knew the tale was true,
For she saw the warrior's hand so white,
And she knew the fame of the beautiful Knight.

2.

'Tis the hour of noon,
The bell of the convent hath done,
And the Sexts are begun;
The Count and his Leman are gone to their meat.
They look to their pages, and lo they see
Where Abba, a stranger so long before,
The ewer, and bason, and napkin bore;
She came and knelt on her bended knee,
And first to her father ministred she.
Count Aymerique looked on his daughter down,
He looked on her then without a frown.

And next to the Lady Argentine
Humbly she went and knelt;
The Lady Argentine the while
A haughty wonder felt.
Her face put on an evil smile;
I little thought that I should see
The Lady Abba kneel to me
In service of love and courtesy!
Count Aymerique, the Leman cried,
Is she weary of her solitude,
Or hath she quell'd her pride?

Abba no angry word replied,
She only raised her eyes and cried,
Let not the Lady Argentine
Be wroth at ministry of mine!
She looked at Aymerique and sighed.
My father will not frown, I ween,
That Abba again at his board should be seen!
Then Aymerique raised her from her knee,
And kissed her eyes, and bade her be
The daughter she was wont to be.

The wine hath warm'd Count Aymerique,
That mood his crafty daughter knew;
She came and kiss'd her father's cheek,
And stroked his beard with gentle hand,
And winning eye and action bland,
As she in childhood used to do.
A boon! Count Aymerique, quoth she;
If I have found favour in thy sight,
Let me sleep at my father's feet to-night.
Grant this, quoth she, and so I shall see
That you will let your Abba be
The daughter she was wont to be.
With asking eye did Abba speak,
Her voice was soft and sweet;
The wine had warm'd Count Aymerique,
And when the hour of rest was come,
She lay at her father's feet.

In Aymerique's arms the Leman lay,
Their talk was of the distant day,
How they from Garci fled away
In the silent hour of night;
And then amid their wanton play
They mock'd the beautiful Knight.
Far, far away his castle lay,
The weary road of many a day,
And travel long, they said, to him
It seemed was small delight,
And he belike was loth with blood
To stain his hands so white.
They little thought that Garci then
Heard every scornful word,
They little thought the avenging hand
Was on the avenging sword.
Fearless, unpenitent, unblest,
Without a prayer, they sunk to rest,
The adulterer on the Leman's breast.

Then Abba, listening still in fear,
To hear the breathing long and slow,
At length the appointed signal gave,
And Garci rose and struck the blow.
One blow sufficed for Aymerique, . .
He made no moan, he gave no groan,
But his death-start wakened Argentine,
And by the chamber-lamp she saw
The bloody falchion shine.
She raised for help her in-drawn breath,
But her shriek of fear was her shriek of death.

In an evil day and an hour of woe
Did Garci Ferrandez wed!
One wicked wife has he sent to her grave,
He has taken a worse to his bed.

VERSES

SPOKEN IN THE THEATRE AT OXFORD UPON THE INSTALLATION OF LORD GRENVILLE.—R. SOUTHEY.

GRENVILLE, few years have had their course, since last
Exulting Oxford view'd a spectacle
Like this day's pomp; and yet to those who throng'd
These walls, which echoed then with Portland's praise,
What change hath interven'd! The bloom of spring
Is fled from many a cheek, where roseate joy
And beauty bloom'd; the inexorable grave
Hath claim'd its portion, and the band of youths,
Who then, collected here as in the port
From whence to launch on life's adventurous sea,
Stood on the beach, ere this have found their lots
Of good or evil. Thus the lapse of years,
Evolving all things in its quiet course,
Hath wrought for them; and though those years have seen
Fearful vicissitudes, of wilder change
Than history yet had learnt, or old romance
In wildest mood imagined, yet these, too,
Portentous as they seem, not less have risen,
Each of its natural cause the sure effect,
All righteously ordain'd. Lo, kingdoms wreck'd,
Thrones overturn'd, built up, then swept away

Like fabrics in the summer clouds, dispersed
By the same breath that heap'd them; rightful kings,
Who, from a line of long-drawn ancestry
Held the transmitted sceptre, to the axe
Bowing the anointed head, or dragg'd away
To eat the bread of bondage, or escaped
Beneath the shadow of Britannia's shield,
There only safe. Such fate have vicious courts,
Statesmen corrupt, and fear-struck policy,
Upon themselves drawn down; till Europe, bound
In iron chains, her wounds still bleeding, groans
Beneath the yoke of upstart tyranny,
Save where the heroic Spaniard, he alone
Yet unsubdu'd in these degenerate days,
Recalls Saguntum and Numantia's deeds.
So may the Almighty bless the noble race,
And crown with happy end their holiest cause!
Deem not these dread events the monstrous birth
Of chance! And thou, O England, who dost ride
Serene amid the waters of the flood,
Preserving, even like the ark of old,
Amid the general wreck, thy purer faith,
Domestic loves, and ancient liberty,
Look to thyself, O England! for be sure,
Even to the measure of thine own desert,
The cup of retribution to thy lips
Shall soon or late be dealt!—a thought that well
Might fill the stoutest heart of all thy sons
With awful doubt! And, therefore, they who fear
The justice of the Eternal, bless thy name,
Grenville, because the wrongs of Africa
Cry out no more to draw a curse from heaven
Upon us;—for if still the trooping sharks
Track by the scent of death the accursed ship
Freighted with human anguish, in her wake
Pursue the chace, crowd round her keel, and dart
Toward the sound contending, when they hear
The frequent carcase from her guilty deck
Dash in the opening deep, not thine the guilt,
My country: and if some of them, even yet,
Mocking thy late repentance, set at nought
Thy laws and God's own word, upon themselves
Their sin be visited!—the Red-cross flag,
Redeem'd from stain so foul, no longer now
Covereth the abomination.
This thy praise,
O Grenville, and while ages roll away
This shall be thy remembrance. Yea, when all

For which the tyrant of these abject times
Hath given his honourable name on earth,
His nights of innocent sleep, his hopes of heaven;
When all his triumphs and his deeds of blood,
The fretful changes of his feverish pride;
His midnight murders and perfidious plots,
Are but a tale of years so long gone by,
That they who read distrust the hideous truth,
Willing to let a charitable doubt
Abate their horror; Grenville, even then
Thy memory will be fresh among mankind;
Afric with all her tongues will speak of thee,
With Wilberforce and Clarkson, he whom heaven,
To be the apostle of this holy work,
Rais'd up and strengthen'd, and upheld through all
His arduous toil. To end the glorious task,
That blessed, that redeeming deed was thine:
Be it thy pride in life, thy thought in death,
Thy praise beyond the tomb. The statesman's fame
Will fade, the conqueror's laurel crown grow sear,
Fame's loudest trump upon the ear of time
Leaves but a dying echo. They alone
Are held in everlasting memory,
Whose deeds partake of heaven. Long ages hence,
Nations unborn, in cities that shall rise
Along the palmy coast, will bless thy name;
And Senegal and secret Niger's shore,
And Calabar, no longer startled then
With sounds of murder, will, like Isis now,
Ring with the songs that tell of Grenville's praise.

* * *Ball. Col.*

EPITAPH

Designed for a Monument to be erected in Lichfield Cathedral, agreeably to the Bequest of the late Miss Anna Seward, to designate the Burial Place of her Father, the Rev. Thomas Seward, a Canon of that Cathedral, in which she is herself interred.

BY WALTER SCOTT, ESQ.

Amid these aisles, where once his precepts show'd
The heaven-ward pathway which in life he trod,
This simple tablet marks a father's bier,
And those he loved in life, in death are near;

For him, for them, a daughter bade it rise,
Memorial of domestic charities.
Still wouldst thou know why o'er the marble spread,
In female grace, the willow droops her head;
Why on her branches, silent and unstrung,
The minstrel harp is emblematic hung;
What poet's voice is smother'd here in dust,
Till waked to join the anthems of the just,—
Lo, one brief line an answer sad supplies,
Honour'd, beloved, and wept, here SEWARD lies!
Her worth, her warmth of heart, let friendship say,
Go seek her genius in her living lay.

FRAGMENT,

WRITTEN IN GLENFINLAS.

It is hardly possible to live, even for a short period, in the highlands of Scotland, without hearing related some of the many traditionary anecdotes, which are yet floating through the country, and are one distinguishing characteristic of the pastoral life. Some legendary tales, repeated by a shepherd in Glenfinlas, suggested the following lines, which were written nearly extempore. It is earnestly to be wished, that a man of taste and industry could be discovered, who might be induced to devote a few years to the prosecution of literary and poetical research in the more remote regions of this romantic country. In the neighbourhood of Dunstaffnage Castle, and in several of the Western Isles, traditions are probably yet remaining regarding the life of King Robert I., which might prove highly interesting to the historian as well as to the poet. This is mentioned only as one instance of the many advantages which might perhaps be gleaned, but which in a few years more will be wholly lost, in consequence of the change of national character, arising from the increase of civilization, and from various other causes.

I.

THAT restless fire was in my breast,
Which haunts my path in solitude;
Up the grey mountain's side I prest,
To seek the cavern's shelter rude.
I twined the heathbell's lingering flowers:—
The light which cheers my lonely hours
Was glowing 'mid the autumnal wood,
And charmed the path of solitude.

II.

The mountain air was calm and pure,
No sound was through the forest borne,
Save, from afar, on lowland moor,
When rose the voice of hound and horn.
Through scenes remote and wild I strayed,
O'er rocky steep and haunted glade;
And when the autumnal day was done,
I rested on a mossy stone.

III.

Through broken cliffs and woods afar
Was seen the twilight's radiance bright;
And, dear to lovers' eyes, the star
Of Eve disclosed her silvery light.
It was a sad and soothing scene;
A train of cherished thoughts serene,
Offspring of Fancy, sweetly stole
With magic influence on my soul.

IV.

No murmur broke the rising dream,
That floated on my ravished sight,
Save, when the roar of mountain stream
Loaded the balmy breeze of night;
Or, when the leaves, that yet exhale
A dying fragrance in the gale,
Borne by the zephyr from on high,
Fell rustling on my closed eye.

* * * * * * * *

V.

Methought that, while I gazed on high,
And watched declining tints afar,
A form seemed issuing from the sky,
More bright than eve's refulgent star.
I traced its flight o'er Benvenue:
More near the glorious vision drew,
Till, beaming through the lonely wood,
That heavenly shape before me stood.

VI.

The seraph bore a female form,
Light robes of tartan round her flew;
An airy harp hung on her arm,
Entwined with flowers of various hue;
A dazzling glory round her shone;
She pointed to the mountains lone,

Where grey Glenfinlas lies, o'erhung
By rocks in wild disorder flung.

VI.

" These are the realms," she said, " where long
" Have I with guardian care surveyed
" The scenes that once awoke the song
" Of bards divine, that hither strayed.
" The genius of that land am I,
" Where every pine-clad steep on high,
" Each lonely *sheal*, or ruin grey,
" Or even the trembling of a spray,
" Recalls the marvellous deeds of yore,
" And legends of mysterious lore.

VIII.

" There is not in yon valley wide,
" A cliff that hoary lichens bind;
" Scarce in the wild a spot descried,
" With which a tale is not entwined,
" That might with lofty strains inspire
" Each master of the heavenly lyre,
" And still unfading bloom display,
" Till woods and rocks themselves decay.

IX.

" There, mid the ' shaggy solitude,'
" The voice of a ' diviner age'
" Exalts the soul to holy mood,
" Or wakes to sympathetic rage.
" Those martial notes are heard again,
" That ' ne'er to battle called in vain;' *
" And ghosts of former heroes glide,
" Grim beckoning from the mountain's side.

X.

" But soon the withering grasp of time,
" Who moves with silent, viewless flight,
" Shall doom those beauteous themes sublime,
" Unsung, to never-ending night.
" Their glories, like the leaves which now
" Chill frosts are stealing from the bough,
" Unaided by the poet's lyre,
" In dark oblivion shall expire.

* For the words marked with commas in this stanza, the writer is indebted to the unpublished MSS. of a friend; and shall rejoice, if the liberty here taken shall induce him to follow, with more assiduity and less diffidence, those poetical avocations for which his talents are eminently adapted.

XI.

" O seize their beauties ere they die,
" While yet the pastoral life remains;
" My willing aid shall still be nigh,
" To prompt for thee the impassioned strains.
" Even yet the hoary seer may tell
" The fortunes strange that here befell
" Full many a mighty chief of old,
" In legendary fame enrolled:
" O listen, ere their charms are fled,
" And mixed for ever with the dead!"

XII.

I woke; the lovely dream was gone;
Yet on the balmy gale of even
Celestial melodies were thrown,
And now retreating, rose to heaven.
Each object in the woodland range,
By moonlight seemed more wild and strange:
The lengthening vale below was lost
In shadowy mist and dazzling frost;
The silvery beams, with glittering play,
Danced on the waves of Loch Achray;
And, as I hailed the charms of night,
Mine inward gleams were passing bright.

THE GENIUS AND THE BAYADERE.

An Indian Legend. From the German of the celebrated Von Goëthe, Author of Herman and Dorothea, the Sorrows of Werter, &c.

* MAHADOC, the lord of earth,
Once more quits his blissful state,
Rises in a mortal birth,
Bound to mortals' changeful fate;
Resolved of human joy and woe
Every sympathy to share,
From human sympathy to know,
When to pity, when to spare.
His ken had all the various city eyed,
From modest worth obscure to glittering pride:
He sets at evening forth, an unknown course to steer.

* The measure is the same with the original German.

Streets and suburbs left behind,
A damsel meets him on the way;
How from innocence declined,
The leer and crimson'd cheek display—
"Damsel, good evening"—accents mild
"Good night," reply:—"Pray enter here!"—
"And who art thou, my beauteous child?"
"I am your humble Bayadere."
Beneath her hand the cymbal gaily sounds,
With nimble feet she winds the mazy rounds,
Then graceful bends, and to present fresh flowers draws near

With gentle force she leads him in;
"Come, fair stranger, come and see
These mysterious bowers within,
The house of Love adorn'd for thee.
Art thou weary? here repose;
My cares shall soften every pain;
Rest or revelry propose,
Here thou shalt not wish in vain."
All his feign'd sufferings kindly she relieves.
The Genius smiles; with pleasure he perceives
A heart, though sunk in vice, that sweet compassion knows.

Menial services required,
Well she play'd the practised part;
But cares, that first cold art inspired,
Touch the springs that move the heart;
When the fragile flower is shed,
The lasting fruit succeeds instead;
Affection's unbought feelings raise
The breast that willingly obeys.
The pitying Genius, all her heart to sound,
Leads her to rapturous joys and woes profound:
The last recesses of her soul his view surveys.

On her warm lip the kiss imprest,
Her veins with subtle poison glow;
And soon, upon her sighing breast,
Sharp tears involuntary flow;
Torments unknown her bosom tear,
Pleasure and gain have lost their sway;
Her limbs refuse their load to bear,
Down at his feet she sinks away.
Night round the couch her secret mantle threw,
Of heaven-wrought texture and celestial hue,
To veil those blissful hours from every mortal view.

In sportive pleasure closed, her eyes
Open from short late-taken rest;
Lifeless the lovely stranger lies,
Pale and cold upon her breast.
With piercing cries she rends the air;
Alas, her love no more can hear!
Soon his corse away they bear;
She sees him on the funeral bier.
Hark! 'tis the requiem chaunted for the dead!
Swift as an arrow to the place she fled.
"Who art thou, maid?" they said, "what do'st thou here?"

Wild with ungovernable pain,
On the rude ground her body thrown,
"Restore," she cries, "my spouse again!
I to the vault with him go down.
O place not on the burning hearth
Those limbs divine! Did Heaven but give
Him mine, and only mine on earth,
One blessed night alone to live?"
Meanwhile the dirge proceeds—"Death's arrows strike
The tottering old and vigorous young alike;
Exempted from his power nothing of mortal birth!

"The priest's behest, sad damsel, hear
He was not thy wedded spouse;
Thou hast lived a Bayadere,
That estate no claim allows;
The shadow on the body waits,
The wife her husband follows still,
Fame the duty celebrates
That our holy rites fulfil.—
Strike, strike amain the timbrel's sacred round,
That earth and skies may hear the awful sound,
While purified by flame the soul to heaven ascends!"—

Deaf to her cries, they light the pile,
The fires are blown with Heaven's breath,
Darting around a radiant smile,
She springs upon the bed of death—
His godlike form the Genius rears;
Unhurt, the flames about him play;
Aloft the damsel lightly bears,
To realms of pure etherial day.
Repentant sinners are the joy of Heaven;
To the lost child a fonder portion given,
And all offences past for ever wiped away.

THE STORM.

FROM METASTASIO.—BY A LADY.

Let no vain fear my Daphne move,
I turn not back to speak of love;
Enough, alas! enough for me,
To know the theme displeases thee.
Observe those threatenings in the sky,
They bode a storm approaching nigh;
Wouldst thou thy flock were safely penn'd
I only came my aid to lend.
What, wilt thou not the danger fear,
When Heaven obscured proclaims it near?
Mark how the wind in whirls upheaves
Those clouds of dust and fallen leaves.
The woods' hoarse sound, the wild affright
Of birds that skim in dizzy flight;
The heavy drops that singly fall,
Wet on the face—presages all:
But what avails it more to say,
Hark! thunder rolls—see lightnings play—
What canst thou now?—O, Daphne, come,
Hark!—whither flyest thou, or to whom?
This is no time for flocks to care,
Haste! to yon cave with me repair.

Why this panting, why this fear,
Beauteous idol of my soul!
Trust me, thou'rt in safety here,
Dreadless hear the thunders roll.
Mid this tumult in the sky,
Here I'll watch nor speak of love;
When the clouds to distance fly,
Thankless Daphne, I'll remove.

O let my love securely rest
Within this cavern's rocky breast;
Here never reach'd the forked glare,
No rending peals its concave tear:
The laurel's hallowed shade around
To angry heaven prescribes a bound;
Then freely breathe, my lovely maid—
Still, little trembler, still afraid!

Nay, cling thee to my side more nigh,
Closer, my love, for I may fly.
Haste, bind me sure, thy hands entwine,
And in their clasp knit this of mine;
Now, trust me, locked in this dear fence,
Not Nature's wreck should tear me hence.

Was ever moment half so sweet!
O could I think my joys complete,
Were these endearments all sincere,
Fruits of thy love and not of fear;
Leave me this hope, O Daphne, leave,
'Twere cruel now to undeceive!

But who can tell, perhaps ere now
Thy heart hath softened at my vow;
While bashfulness has bid thee feign
The rigours of assumed disdain;
And all the fear thou seem'st to prove
Is but the kind pretext of love.

Ah guess I right, dear Daphne, say!—
Thou wilt not speak, thou turn'st away;
I see, I see thy blushes rise,
I read that smile, those downcast eyes.
Breathe not a word, enchanting maid,
Enough have smiles and blushes said.

The storm may cease its discord loud,
The sun returns without a cloud,
But never to thy lover's eye
Shall summer day seem half so dear
As, mid this dim cavern's twilight drear,
With thee to live, with thee to die!

ODE TO MAY.

FROM THE LATIN OF BUCHANAN.

Hail, sacred morn! whose genial ray
Ushers the new-born May along,
With mirth, and sport, and holiday,
And the gay rites of dance and song.—

Hail, vernal joy and vernal cheer,
Renew'd with each renewing year,
The bloom of nature's boyhood gay,
That hastes to manhood and decay.

In pious nature's golden prime,
When truth was law and justice sway,
Spring only knew the happy clime,
And breathed one universal May.
She ceaseless o'er the teeming ground
Diffused her quick'ning gales around;
And fields perpetual harvest bare,
That knew no seed nor tiller's care.

And thus, throughout the happy isles,
Where joy and youth for ever stray,
Serene the fabled region smiles,
Temper'd with one immortal May.
And thus by Lethe's sullen strand,
That laves Oblivion's silent land,
Soft airs with feeble murmur move,
And thrill the drear funereal grove.

And thus, perchance, when final fire
Has purged this ball at heaven's command,
Such gales shall new-born life inspire,
And fan the blest regenerate land.
Hail, month of pleasure and of prime,
That gladst short while our mortal clime;
Relique of nature's sinless bloom,
Foretaste of fairer springs to come!

THE POET RELEASED FROM THE LAW.

BY THE REV. JOHN MARRIOT.

Believed to be written on the occasion of Mr Walter Scott's retiring from the Bar.

The captive bird from irksome durance freed,
Its heart quick-throbbing as in mirthful mood,
Cutting the liquid air with joyous speed,
Regains the covert of its native wood;

There rests from toil its long-unpractised wing,
And, perch'd upon the hazel's topmost spray,
Makes the wild woodland's deep recesses ring,
Chaunting sweet liberty's delightful lay,
Nor wearies of its song the livelong summer's day.

So lightly pricketh on his way yon wight,
Who, long y-pent in dungeon dark and drear,
Full many a scroll did wearily indite,
Blotting the parchment oft with bootless tear.
How could he but by stealth (Oh! stealth how sweet!)
Hold raptured converse with the sisters nine,
Whose colloquy doth fill the breast with heat,
Venus, how far more elevate than thine;
How far more heavenly pure, ethereal, and divine!

Him now they welcome to their green retreats,
Releas'd from labour's dolorous abode,
No more to stray from those delightful seats,
No more to plod in Mammon's toilsome road:
How sweetly will he pour the flowing rhyme,
Resistless master of the smile and tear!
How sweetly tell the tale of olden time!
Oh may it be my lot to wander near,
Some strains of his enchanting minstrelsy to hear!

March 1, 1806.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1809.

BY J. H. PYE, ESQ.

*Performed on her Majesty's Birth-day.**

Full-orb'd in equinoctial skies,
When the pale moon malignant rides,
And bids the howling tempest rise,
And swells the ocean's briny tides,
Dreadful against the sounding shore
The winds and waves tumultuous roar,
The torrent-braving mound in vain
The stormy inroad would restrain;
The surges with resistless sway
Force o'er the labour'd mole their way,

* See Chronicle, p. 34.

Scorn every weak resource of human toil,
O'erwhelm the peopled town, and waste the cultured soil.

But when, by native fences barr'd
From billowy rage, the happier land,
And rocky cliffs for ever stand
To the wide-water'd coast a guard,
Such as on Vecta's southern steep,
Look down defiance on the raging deep,
Such as on Dover's breezy down,
On Gallia's hostile borders frown,
Though billows urging billows roar,
And idly beat against the shore,
While from the heights sublime the swain
Mocks the vain efforts of the foaming main,
Till Nature bids the deluged surge subside,
Hush'd is the tempest's voice, and refluent rolls the tide.

So o'er Europa's ravished plain,
We saw the torrent wild of war,
Resistless spread its iron reign,
And scatter ruin wide and far;
The embattled wall, the warlike band,
Vainly the Tyrant's course withstand;
Before the impious sons of Gaul
The legions fly, the bulwarks fall;
Yet Britain's floating castles sweep
Invasion from her subject deep,
Yet by her rocks secure from harm,
Securer by her patriot arm,
Iberia turns the battle's tide,
Resists the injurious tyrant's pride,
While, freely floating in the ambient sky,
Sacred to freedom's cause, their mingled ensigns fly.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY..*

BY J. H. PYE, ESQ.

While Europe with dejected eye
Beholds around her rural reign,

* See Chronicle, p. 157.

Whilom of peace the fair domain,
The scene of desolation lie;
Or if with trembling hope she cast
Her looks on hours of glory past,
And burn again with virtuous fame
Her ancient honours to reclaim;
And brace the corslet on her breast,
And grasp the spear, and wave the crest;
Yet lies her course through war's ensanguined flood;
Yet must she win her way through carnage and through blood.

Ah! happier Britain, o'er thy plain
Still smiling peace and freedom reign.
And while thy sons with pitying eye
Behold the field of ruin round them lie;
The storms that shake each neighbour realm with fear,
Like distant thunder die upon the ear;
They bless the halcyon hours that gave,
To rule a people free and brave,
A patriot monarch all their own,
Their swords his bulwark, and their hearts his throne:
And while to this auspicious day
The muse devotes her tributary lay,
A nation's vows in choral pæan join,
And consecrate to fame a 'verse as mean as mine.'

Yet not to selfish thoughts confined,
Are the warm feelings of the virtuous mind:
The royal patriot, while he views
Peace o'er his realms her bliss diffuse,
Mourns for the sorrows that afflict mankind.
Go forth, my sons, he cries; my Britons, go
And rescue Europe from her ruthless foe.
Behold, in arms, Austria's imperial lord;
Behold Iberia draw the avenging sword:—
O let, with theirs, your mingling ensigns fly,
In the great cause of injured liberty!
Go forth, my sons, and to the world declare,
When suff'ring freedom calls, Britannia's arms are there.

NOTE

TO THE ARTICLE

ON THE STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

In noticing (p. 406.) Dr Tatham's accusations against the members of the Hebdomadal meeting, we were not aware that those gentlemen had published "a solemn declaration of their firm and full conviction, that since the time when they respectively became members of that board, no meeting had at any time, or on any occasion, been summoned or held in an *artful, collusive*, or *smuggling* manner." To this we understand Dr Tatham has replied, adhering strongly to his first assertions. But the merits of this controversy are foreign from our purpose.

What follows after the list of efficient professors (p. 417.) would have been more correctly expressed thus: "That is to say, the professors in these branches were not only ready to lecture or teach, but in few instances a term, and scarcely ever a whole year, elapsed without their being able to obtain an audience." The professors of medicine and of poetry read each of them four public lectures in a year.—To prevent every possible misconception, it may here be added, that nothing can be farther from our intention than to convey any censure against the professors, whom we know to be in general selected for the offices they fill from merit alone, in the most fair and honourable manner. On the contrary, we would be understood as arguing the cause of these learned persons against the system, owing to the defects of which their zeal and ability are in a great measure lost to the community.

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INDEX.

A.

Abbot, Mr, Speaker of the Commons, speech on Mr Madocks's motion against Mr Perceval and Lord Castlereagh, I. 245. On Mr Curwen's bill of reform, 274

Abensberg, battle of, I. 594

Abercrombie, Mr, moves for the orders sent out to Sir John Moore, I. 95.

Abercromby, Sir Ralph, monument erected to him, II. 79

Aberdeen, storm there, II. 312

Adair, Mr, his negociations with the Porte, I. 461, 463

Adam, Mr W. defends the Duke of York, I. 121. Examined respecting the Duke of York, 130. Interrogated by Colonel Wardle, 137. Letter to him, *ib.* His evidence commented on by Lord Folkestone, 192

Adam, J. his generous conduct to his creditors, II. 155

Adelsparre, General, excites a mutiny amongst the Swedish troops, I. 428.

Africaine, L', case of the deserters from, II. 275

African Institution, report of, II. 173

Ainsley, G. escapes, II. 23.

Alache, Count de, conducts a Spanish corps to the Duke del Infantado, I. 477

Albergaria Nova, action there, I. 705

Albuquerque, Duke de, his successes against the French, I. 554, 557. His military abilities, 717. His success, 722. Appointed to command in Estremadura, 757

Alcedo, Don A. surrenders Coruna to the French, I. 492

Aldercreutz, General, seizes the king of Sweden, I. 430

Alexander, Emperor of Russia, negociates with Sweden, I. 441. His reply to Prince Kourakin, II. 127. Proclamation, 271

Alexandre, M. discovery for purifying water, II. 414

Algiers, revolution there, II. 23

Althorpe, Lord, his amendment on the question of the Duke of York's conduct negatived, I. 224

Alvarez, Don M. defends Gerona, I. 769. Sent to Figueras, 785

Am Ende, General, enters Saxony, I. 623

America, Lord Grenville's sentiments on our policy towards that country, I. 8. Disputes with England, 403. The northern states favourable to England, 411. Negociations respecting the Chesapeake, 413. Mr Jackson sent there, 417. Debates in Congress, II. 29. Breaches of the embargo act, 61. Election of the president, *ib.* Commercial regulations respecting the trade between England and America, 22. State of the commerce, 163, 170. The president refuses to recognize Ferdinand, iv. 298

Amphitrite, French frigate, gets into Martinique, II. 60.

Anderson, Mr, discovery of painting linen cloth, II. 443

Anderson, ——, committed for child murder, II. 140

Andreossy, General, directs the bombardment of Vienna, I. 602

Anholt taken by the English, II. 153

Annual Review, observations on, II. 579

Antrim, escape of some prisoners there, II. 158
Antwerp fortified by Bernadotte, I. 679
Archangel, ships taken there, II. 236
Archer, Mr, his character as an actor, II. 389
Areizoga, Don J. C. commands the Spanish army, I. 763. Defeated, 765
Armstrong, J. convicted of robbery, II. 809
Armstrong, General, negociation with the French government, I. 423
Army, reformation in, I. 10. Number of, II. 78. General orders respecting appointments on the staff, 305. Humanity of the soldiers, 633
Arnold, Mr, manager at the Lyceum, II. 354
Aspern, battle of, I. 608
Assembly, General, meet at Edinburgh, II. 140; dissolved, 150
Asturias, the junta there dissolved, I. 709
Auckland, Lord, objects to acknowledging Ferdinand IV. I. 23. Bill on divorces, 358
Auco, Lorenzo, his heroism at Gerona, I. 771
Augereau, Marshal, his conduct at Gerona, I. 786
Augustenburg, Prince of, chosen crown prince of Sweden, I. 440. His sudden death, 445
Avintas, action of, I. 706
Austria, situation of before the war, I. 575. Preparations for war, 578. State of the army, 583. Manifesto of the emperor, 584. Peace with France, 654, xxv. State of the army, II. 87. Austrian prisoners employed, 159. Armistice, 200. Peace, 292. General orders of the emperor, 304, 305
Ayr, thunder storm there, II. 141. Earthquake, 199

B.

Bacquart, General, takes the village of Aspern, I. 610
Bagrathion, Prince, defeats the Turks, I. 467. Defeated at Silistria, 468
Bailey, Captain, Cataro given up to him by the Austrians, I. 454
Baillie, Miss, observations on her tragedies, II. 397
Baird, Sir David, difficulties in joining Sir J. Moore, I. 65
Baireuth taken by the Austrians, I. 625
Balderston, Mrs, pension granted to her, II. 63
Ballads, Old, Shenstone's observations on, II. 551
Balman, Mr, attempt to liberate La Fayette, II. 514
Baltic fleet dispersed, II. 269. Arrive, 295
Bank of England, number of notes, II. 124. Subscription to the patriotic fund, 250. Meeting of directors, 267
Bankes, Mr, proposes an amendment on the charges against the Duke of York, I. 183, 184
Barcelona relieved by the French, I. 503
Barclay, Captain, his pedestrian exploit, II. 181. Returns from Walcheren, 266
Barham, Mr, objects to the questions put to Miss Taylor, I. 169.
Baronets, creation of, II. 252
Barquier, General, surrenders St Domingo, I. 395
Barry, Mr, objects to the bounty on Irish flax seed, I. 319
Baseley, Mr, transactions to obtain a deanery for him, I. 150, 151; II. 406, 407
Basque Roads, attack on the French fleet lying there, I. 367; II. 82. Account of the action, 115. Trial of the French officers, 272
Bateman, Mary, committed for trial, II. 31. Condemned, 88
Bath, floods there, II. 48, 58. Heavy fall of snow, 120
Bathz, Fort, taken by the English, I. 668. Abandoned, 681
Bathurst, Mr, speech on the charges against the Duke of York, I. 182. His amendment, 183. Negatived, 224. Speech on Mr Madocks' motion against Lord Castlereagh and Mr Perceval, 245
Bavaria ravaged by the Tyrolese, I. 646, 656
Beck, Mrs, her numerous progeny, II. 11
Beckwith, General, takes Martinique, I. 381
Bedford, Duke of, statue erected to his memory, II. 210
Belem, affray there, II. 292
Belfast, meeting to thank Colonel Wardle, II. 133. A ship lost there, 265

Bell-rock Lighthouse, description of, II. 542
Berchtold, Count Leopold, his death, I. 631
Beresford, Marshal, arrives in Portugal, I. 556. Organizes the Portugueze army, 702. His proclamation, 703. Takes possession of the bridge of Amarante, 708. Observations on his conduct, II. 635
Berkshire, meeting of freeholders, II. 114
Bernadotte takes the command at Antwerp, I. 679
Berry, Mr, his character as an actor, II. 389
Berwick, bill of mortality, II. 51
Bessieres, Marshal, defeats the Austrian cavalry, I. 595
Betty, the young Roscius, enters at Cambridge, II. 95
Births during the year, II. 320
Black, John, convicted of stealing, II. 99
Blake, General, takes the command of Reding's army, I. 553. Assists Gerona, 775. Letter to the junta, II. 274
Blavier, M. discovery of a substitute for emery, II. 450
Bligh, Captain, burns two French ships in Basque Roads, II. 374
Board of Control, II. 290
Bolton, Captain, his improvement of jury-masts, II. 447
Bosnia, insurrection there quelled, I. 467
Boston, thunder storm there, II. 204
Botany, new discoveries in, II. 437
Boulogne, the flotilla comes out of the harbour, II. 184
Bowle, Lieutenant, killed in a duel, II. 247
Bowles, Mr, a Dutch commissioner, his conduct canvassed, I. 347, 348
Boxing, observations on, II. 19
Bozzini, M. discovery for throwing light into the body, II. 453
Brady, General, Austrian governor of Cataro, delivers it up to the Russians, I. 454
Braga, address of the inhabitants of Soult, I. 573
Brand, Mr, objects to the questions put to Miss Taylor, I. 149
Brande, Mr, his discoveries in chemistry, II. 434
Brandon, Mr, boxkeeper, discharged, II. 375, 376
Brazils, Prince of the, loan for him, I. 302
Brest squadron gets out, I. 364. Releases the L'Orient squadron, 365. Part of it destroyed, 373, 376
Brewster, Dr, discovery for viewing subjects under water, II. 445
Bridgewater, Earl of, moves the address on the king's speech, I. 2
Bristol, fire there, II. 305
Britain's Jubilee, a musical farce, at the Lyceum, II. 356
Britannia, accident on board the ship, II. 102
British Institution, prizes distributed, II. 51
Broad, Mr, discovery of a new guage, II. 451
Brooke, Lieut.-Col. procures an exchange with Lieut.-Colonel Knight from Mrs Clarke, I. 118. His case stated, 127
Brownrigg, General, represents the impracticability of taking Antwerp, I. 679
Brunswick, address of the inhabitants to their duke, I. 634
Brunswick, Duke of, raises a body of troops, I. 621. Surprises Zittau, 622. Retreats into Franconia, 624. Insurrection of his officers, 633. Defeats the Saxons and Westphalians at Leipzig, ib. Retreats to Heligoland, 634—638. Arrives in England, II. 246
Brunswick man of war, her shattered condition, II. 73
Buchanan, translation of his Ode to May, II. 651.
Buckinghamshire, Earl of, speech on Sir J. Cradock's removal from the command of Lisbon, I. 695. Moves for the instructions to Sir Hew Dalrymple, 696
Buddle, Mr, drowned, II. 170
Bullen, manner of conveying them to England, II. 1
Buonaparte, Lord Grey's eulogy on his military character, I. 89. Encourages the Servians, 450. Address of the inhabitants of Madrid to him, and his answer, 528. Proceeds against Sir John Moore, 530. Returns to Madrid, 534. Conference with Count Metternich, 578. Situation of his a

mies in Germany, 593. Address to his soldiers, 594. Speech to the Bavarians and Wirtembergers, 595. His proclamation at Ratisbon, 596. Arrives before Vienna, 599. Proclamation, 602. Crosses the Danube, 607. His exertions to repair the defeat at Aspern, 626. Proclamation against the Marquis of Chastellar, 644, 645. Excommunicated by the pope, 653. Stipulation to marry the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, 656. Letter to the Emperor Alexander, 792. Address to the legislative body, 793. His divorce, 795, 797. Proclamations at Madrid, II. 20, 21. Decree respecting Frenchmen in the service of nations at war with him, 128. Proclamation at Ulm, 139. At Vienna to the Hungarians, 160. Italian pun on his name, 318. Remarks on his campaigns, 526. Observations on his character, 632

Burdett, Sir Francis, defends General Matthew's speech on the Catholics, I. 31. Speaks on Spanish affairs, 32. Seconds Colonel Wardle's motion, 120. 121. Speaks against intimidating Col. Wardle, 141. Opinion on the question, 189, 190. General speech, 201. Moves an inquiry respecting Col. Gordon's building near Chelsea hospital, 231, 232, 233. Speech on Lord Castlereagh's negociation for a seat in the house, 240. Speech at the Crown and Anchor, 241. Speaks against Mr Curwen's bill of reform, 257, 258, 278. Motion for parliamentary reform, 282. Anniversary dinner on his election at Westminster, II. 149

Burgos taken by the French, I. 478

Burita, Countess of, forms a body of women at Zaragoza, I. 510

Burney, Mr, discovery in navigation, II. 452

Burrard, Sir Harry, praised by Lord Moira, I. 34. His transactions with the Duke of York respecting Colonel Shaw, 158, 159. His son drowned, II. 273

Burton, Mr, speech on the charges against the Duke of York, I. 174

Bushnall, trial of, II. 100

C.

Cabul, kingdom of, mission sent there, II. 258

Cadiz, proceedings there, I. 502. Negociations respecting its being garrisoned by British troops, 541, 542. Disturbances in the city, 548. Contributions arrive from America, 552. Some Frenchmen murdered there, II. 27. Articles received there from England, 173

Cadogan, Capt. tried by a court martial, and acquitted, II. 112. Duel with Lord Paget, 151

Calva, Don L. appointed to communicate with Lord Wellington, I. 752

Cameron, Col. falls at Fuentes d'Onoro, II. 634

Campbell, Alexander, tried for robbery, II. 313

Canada, good effects of the orders of council with respect to that country, I. 411

Canning, Mr, speech on the address, I. 21. On the French overtures of peace, 24. Observations on Sir F. Burdett, 33. Speech on the convention of Cintra, 51. Speech on Sir J. Moore's campaign, 72. Defends Mr Frere, 94. Speech on the same campaign, 99. Observations on it, *ib.* Speaks in favour of a committee of the whole house on Col. Wardle's motion, 124. Objects to Col. Wardle's delay in bringing forward his witnesses, 140. Answer to Mr W. Smith, 141. Accuses Mr Whitbread of secretly suborning Colonel Wardle, 142. General speech on the motion, 218. Charge against Lord Folkestone, 221. Mr Lyttleton's observations on this, 222. Reprehends the meeting of general officers, 223. Objects to an inquiry into the disposal of offices, 237. Moves a resolution on Lord Castlereagh's negociating for a seat in the house, 240. Defends Mr Perceval against Mr Madocks, 248. Speech on the promise of seats in the House, 277. Objects to Mr Whitbread's motion against placemen sitting in the House, 351. Speech on the treaty with Spain, 491. Duel

with Lord Castlereagh, 788. Resigns, 790, II. 261
Cape of Good Hope, accident there, II. 179
Caraffa, General, killed at Cadiz, I. 550.
Carey, Mrs, her influence with the Duke of York, I. 120
Carlisle, Earl of, action against the corporation of Morpeth, II. 223.
Carmichael, Gen. takes St. Domingo, I. 393, 395.
Carolina, La, central junta formed there, I. 481
Carrara, Gen. marches against Santiago, I. 711
Carter, S. promoted by the Duke of York, I. 159
Cartoajal, Count de, commands a Spanish corps, I. 477
Castanos, Gen. situation of his army after the battle of Tudela, I. 471. Marches to Siguenza, 472
Castlereagh, Lord, speech on the address, I. 16. Reply to Lord Henry Petty on the Cintra convention, 40. Moves for a monument to Sir J. Moore, 59. Speech on his last dispatch, 61. Defends the conduct of ministers during Sir J. Moore's campaign, 68, 69. Directions to Sir J. Moore, 87. Refuses the production of the orders sent out to that general, 95. Defends the campaign, 99. Answer to Mr Whitbread on Col. Wardle's motion, 125. Transaction with Lord Clancarty respecting the sale of a seat in the House, 239. Mr Madocks' motion against him, 244. His bill for recruiting from the militia, 308. Speech on the Irish inland navigation bill, 327. Duel with Mr Canning, 788. Resigns, 790, II. 261
Cassel taken by the French, I. 619.
Catalani, Madam, action against her, II. 115
Catalonia, not succoured by the English, I. 78. State of the war there, 504. State of the country, 554
Cattaro, description of, I. 452. Taken by the Russians, 454
Cayenne taken by the Portugueze and English, I. 396—399, II. 94
Cerigo fortified by the French, I. 465. Taken by the English, 788, II. 307
Cevallos, Don P. arrives in England, II. 69. His audience, 81
Chalot, Governor of Vigo, surrenders, I. 569
Champagny, M. letter to Buonaparte, II. 126
Charles I. celebration of the anniversary of his death, II. 47
Charles XIII. King of Sweden, I. 436
Charles, Archduke, addresses the army, I. 584, 589. Enters Vienna, 591. His letter to the King of Bavaria, 592. Surprises the French at Ratisbon, 595. Defeated at Echmuhl, 596. Requests an armistice, 605. Arrives on the left bank of the Danube, 606. Situation of his army, 607. Gains the battle, 613, 614. Letter to him from the Emperor, 615. His preparations for the battle of Wagram, 627. Concludes an armistice, 631. Speech to the Emperor, II. 164
Charlotte, Queen, celebration of her birth day, II. 33, 141.
Chastellar, Marquis of, marches to the support of the Tyrolese, I. 644. Proclamation of Buonaparte against him, 644, 645
Charmilly, Col. attacked by Lord Grey, I. 88. Defended by Mr Canning, 102. Publishes a vindication of his conduct, 103
Chatham, Earl of, commands the expedition to Walcheren, I. 600. Obtains the approbation of the king, 671. Removes his head-quarters to Tergoes, 678. Returns to England, 682. Leaves London, II. 190. His dispatches from Middleburgh, 225—235. Proclamation to his troops, 255
Chaves taken by Soult, I. 563, 564.
Chesapeak, negociations respecting, I. 412, 413
Chladni, invents a musical instrument, II. 450
Cintra, convention of, disapproved in the king's speech, I. 1. Reprobated by Earl St Vincent, 3. By Lord Granville, 5. By Lord Moira, 12. By Mr Ponsonby, 14. Lord H. Petty's motion on the subject, 34. Rejected, 52. List of the minority, *ib.* Blamed by ministers themselves, 54. Report of the board of inquiry, II. 2. Communication to Sir H. Dalrymple, 35.
Circassians, revolt against the Turks, I. 463

Circassian Bride, a new opera, II. 352
Ciudad Rodrigo provisioned for a siege, I. 758
Clancarty, Lord, his cattle show, II. 270
Claparede, General, his situation at Ems, I. 598
Claretona, Donna Susan, her heroism, II. 274
Clarissa lugger taken, II. 40
Clarke, Mrs, her interference with the army, I. 117. Examined on Col. Brooke's exchange, 128. Annuity granted to her by the Duke of York, 135. Receives money from Colonel French and Captain Sandon, 143. Pleads weariness to excuse her giving her evidence on the case the same night, 144. Examined at the next meeting of the House, 145. Her establishment at Gloucester Place, 147, 148. Replies to Mr Croker, 156, 157. Evidence respecting Samuel Carter, 159. Calls herself Mrs Dowler, 163. Evidence respecting Captain Sandon, 164, 165. Quarrel with Colonel Wardle, 297. Accuses the Duke of Kent, *ib.* Prints her Memoirs, *ib.* The publication stopped, 298. Action against Colonel Wardle, *ib.* Account of her and her husband, II. 65. Colonel Wardle's trial against her, 263, 310
Clarkson, his indefatigable exertions against the slave trade, I. 100.
Clavering, General, begs Mrs Clarke not to bring him forward on the charges against the Duke of York, I. 147. Letter to the attorney-general, 151. Examined, 152. His testimony confuted, 156. Transactions with Mrs Clarke, 163. Examined again, 167. Committed to prison, 226
Clifford, Mr, his action against Mr Brandon, II. 369. Action against him and others for riots in Covent-Garden theatre, *ib.*
Cobbett, Mr, opinion on the campaigns in Spain, I. 57. Observations on Major Hogan's pamphlet, 115; on the treaty with Spain, 492. Speech at the Hampshire meeting, II. 118. Trial for oppression, 197.
Cockburn, Capt. his opinion against retaining Flushing, I. 690
Coke, Mr, speech on the charges against the Duke of York, I. 191
Colburne, Mr, speech on Sir J. Moore's campaign, I. 72.
Coldbath-fields, state of the prison, I. 357
Collingwood, Lord, destroys a convoy from Toulon, I. 787, II. 153, 299
Colman, Mr, address written by him on opening Covent-Garden theatre, II. 362. Action brought to remove him from the management of the Hay-Market theatre, 379
Colson, Miss, wounded by Mr Elliston, II. 259
Columbine, brig, mutiny on board, II. 288
Connor, Mary, convicted of pretending magic, II. 293
Cochrane, Lord, speech at the Crown and Anchor, I. 244. Appointed to command the fire-ships in the Basque Roads, 368. Effect of them, 370, 371. Runs ashore several of the enemy's vessels, 373. His humanity, 374. Sent for on board Lord Gambier's ship, 375. Made Knight of the Bath, 376. Dissatisfied with the result, 377. His evidence at the trial of Lord Gambier, 377, 378. His character, *ib.* Defends Rosas, 505, 506. His farther services, 507. His exploits in Languedoc, II. 15, and at Rosas, 47. Gazette account of his action in Basque Roads, 115. Letter from Mr Wellesley Pole, 203. Answer, 204
Cochrane, Sir Alexander, blockades the squadron at the Saints, I. 385. Takes two line-of-battle ships, 386
Constantine, Grand Duke, conspiracy against him, I. 447
Constantinople blockaded by the Russian fleet, I. 447. Insurrection there, 461
Cook, J. drowned, II. 22
Cooper, Mary, convicted of murder, II. 237
Coote, Sir Eyre, left to command at Flushing, I. 682
Coruna, vote of thanks on the battle of, I. 58. Surrendered to the French, 493. French account of the battle, 494, II. 56, 58, 66. Evacuated by Ney, I. 712, II. 180. Particulars respecting the

battle, 38, 39, 40, 41. Number of troops embarked there, 43
Cow-pox, report upon, II. 51
Covent-Garden theatre burnt down, I. 53. Foundation of the new theatre laid, II. 7. The company perform at the Hay-Market, 356. The new theatre opened, 359. Address to the public on raising the prices, 360. O. P. riots, 361. Committee appointed to examine the accounts, 365; their report, 367. Observations on the riots, 376
Cradock, Sir J. appointed governor of Gibraltar, I. 694
Crail, storm of snow there, II. 54
Crawford, General, joins Lord Wellington, I. 728
Creevey, Mr, speaks on the bill to prevent the sale of offices, I. 237; on the board of controul, 338
Crescent frigate lost, II. 31
Criticism, present state of, II. 556
Croker, Mr, answers Mr Whitbread on the overtures for peace, I. 30. Adverts to the Irish Catholics, *ib.* Examines Mrs Clarke on Col. French's levy, 146; on her intercourse with Mr Dowler, 156. Speech on the general question, 186. Answers Sir F. Burdett's speech, 190. Defends the appointment of B. Hill in Ireland, 322. Speech on the Irish tithes, 336
Cromwell, a house of his at Whitehall, II. 52
Crossand, Baron, his advice to Areizoga, I. 764
Cuba, the French expelled, I. 390. Their treatment, II. 155
Cuesta, General, appointed to the command of the army of Estremadura, I. 489. His operations in Estremadura, 535. Negociates with Mr Frere, 544, 545. Defeated at Medellin, 556. Collects his troops, 557. His character as a general, 704. State of his army, 717. Refuses to fight on a Sunday, 719. His conduct after the battle of Talavera, 730. Defeated by Mortier, 733. Removed from the command, 749.
Cumberland, R. observations on his London Review, II. 579
Cumberland, Duchess of, her death, II. 87
Cumby, Captain, blockades St Domingo, I. 393
Curwen, Mr, his bill of reform, I. 249. Speaks on popular meetings, 252. Defends his bill, 279. His discoveries in botany, II. 208
Cuxhaven stormed by the English, I. 632
Czerni, George, his revolt against the Turks, I. 450

D.

Dalecarlia, insurrection there, II. 118
Dalmatia, insurrection there, I. 651
Dalrymple, Sir Hew, blamed for not transmitting the convention of Cintra sooner, I. 34. Communications to him from the king, II. 35
Dalton, Mr, his discoveries in chemistry, II. 433
Danube, bridges thrown across the river, I. 607. Destroyed, 612
Darnley, Lord, moves for the correspondence between Sir J. Moore and Mr Frere, I. 81. Moves for the recal of the latter, 86, 93
Davison, Alexander, judgement on, II. 121
Davison, Captain J. convicted of theft, II. 239
Davy, Mr, his discoveries in chemistry, II. 422, &c.
Day after the Wedding, a new farce, II. 383
Deal, effects of a storm there, II. 46
Deaths, list of, II. 320
D'Eben, Baron, defends Braga, I. 565
Debt, national, redemption of, II. 285
Defiance, man of war, forces three French frigates ashore, I. 365
Degen, M. discovery of rising in the air, II. 453
Denmark, feelings of the people respecting England and France, I. 425. Expedition prepared against Sweden, 426. Peace with that power, 443. Vessels taken by the English, 444
Deserter, curious case of one, II. 318
Dick, Mr, purchases a seat in parliament, and resigns it, I. 246
Dillon, Colonel, defends the proclamation issued in Martinique, I. 383
Dodd, Major, accused by Mrs Clarke, I. 299

Doe, H. trial for inhumanity, II. 250
Dog, extraordinary death of one, II. 251
Donovan, Mr, his transactions with Mrs Clarke, I. 117. Examined, 150. His committal proposed, 152
Dorenberg, Colonel Von, his insurrection in Hesse, I. 618. Escapes, 620
Doveton, Colonel, defeats Bungas Cawn, II. 196
Dowler, Mr, his evidence respecting Captain Sandon and Colonel French, I. 144, 145. Intercourse with Mrs Clarke, 156, 163
Doyle, General, his exploits in Catalonia, II. 62
Druid frigate captures a French brig of war, II. 305
Drury-Lane theatre burnt, I. 76, II. 77, 352. Meeting of the performers, 350. They perform at the Opera-house, 353
Duane, W. an American journalist, account of him, I. 417
Dublin, embargo laid there, II. 196. Celebration of the jubilee, 278, 282
Dubutat, M. discovery for evaporating water in brine springs, II. 448
Duckworth, Sir J. sails in pursuit of the Brest squadron, I. 364
Duels, political, II. 267
Duff, Mr, evidence against the Duke of York, I. 162
Duiveland, isle of, capitulates to the English, I. 678
Dundas, Sir David, appointed commander-in-chief, I. 226, II. 93
Dundas, Mr, motion for a renewal of the East India committee, I. 338. Appointed secretary for Ireland, II. 112
Dupont, General, shot, II. 108
Duroc, General, arrives at Stockholm, I. 432
Duroshel, General, taken prisoner at Aspern, I. 611
Dutch prizes, commissioners for, motion on the subject, I. 345

E.

Eagles, a flight of in Sussex, II. 318
Earthquakes, II. 43, 44, 199
East India Company, affairs of the, I. 338. Abuses in the appointment of cadets and writers, 341. Meetings of the Directors, II. 81, 109. Intelligence from there, 96. Election of Directors, 110
Echmuhl, battle of, I. 596
Eden, Mr, motion on Spanish affairs, I. 94
Edinburgh, celebration of new-year's day, II. 1. Great cold there, 54. Prizes at Divinity Hall, 66. Mad dogs in the neighbourhood, 81. Proceedings in the Court of Session, 99. Celebration of the King's Birth-day, 158. Foundation of the Lunatic Asylum laid, 161. Chamber of Commerce, 207. Competition of pipers, 207. Thunder storm, *ib.* College of Surgeons, 258. Celebration of the jubilee, 281. Address of the Africans resident there to the king, 283. Edinburgh theatre, history of during the year, 385. Defects of the orchestra, 401. Manner of educating divines at the university, 416. Meteorological journal kept at Edinburgh, 468; quantity of rain, 510
Edinburgh Bible society, meeting of, II. 274. Office bearers, 301
Edinburgh Review, strictures on, II. 561
Edwin, Mrs, her appearance at the Lyceum, II. 355
Egerton, Mr, his appearance at Covent-Garden theatre, II. 373
Eguia, D. Francisco, made commander of Cuesta's army, I. 751
Eldon, Lord Chancellor, Col. Wardle's accusation against him, I. 123
Eliston, Mr, trial for shooting Miss Colson, II. 259
Elliot, Miss, killed, II. 250
Elliston, Mr, speaks an address on the burning of Drury-Lane theatre, II. 364
Elmes, Mr, discovery of a portable bridge, II. 442
Elopements, II. 31, 32, 87, 114, 289
Elphingstone, Hon. Mr, sent ambassador to Cabul, II. 258
Ely, inundation in the isle of, II. 59
Emery, Mr, performances at Edinburgh, II. 401
Erskine, Lord, speech on Sir J. Moore's campaign, I. 57. Bill against cruelty to animals, 359
Erskine, Mr, negociations with the American government, I. 413. Exceeds

his instructions, 414, 415. Recalled 417
Esling, the village attacked by the Austrians, I. 610, 613
Espeleta leads the patriots in Catalonia, I. 74
Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, pursues the Archduke John, I. 626, 627. Joins Buonaparte, 627. Speech on Buonaparte's divorce, 797

F.

Fabroni, discovery for making a colour from aloe leaves, II. 453
Fairfax, Mr, letter on the explosion of the fire-ships in Basque Roads, I. 370
Fairlop fair, account of, II. 179
Family Legend, a new tragedy by Miss Baillie, acted at Edinburgh, II. 395
Farey, Mr, discovery of a new blow-pipe, II. 447
Fashions in January, II. 55
Fayette, La, account of his attempt to escape from Olmutz, II. 514. Letter to Mr Huger, 523
Ferdinand, Archduke, successful in Poland, I. 603
Ferguson, General, speech on the convention of Cintra, I. 52. Speech against the Duke of York, 221
Ferguson, R. convicted of forgery, II. 273
Ferrand, General, commander in St Domingo, I. 389. Defeated, and kills himself, 391
Ferrol, taken by the French, I. 494, 495, II. 83. Evacuated, I. 712, II. 180. List of ships there, 266
Fife, Joseph, kills himself, II. 162
Finances, state of, I. i. II. 172
Finland, state of the country, I. 427. Ceded to Russia, 442
Finnerty, Mr, prosecution against him and others on account of Major Hogan's pamphlet, I. 115
Fitzwilliam, Earl, speaks on the volunteering from the militia, I. 309
Floods in different parts of England, II. 48, 49
Florida Blanca, Count, at the head of the Murcian army, I. 74
Flushing besieged, I. 667. Situation of the town, 669. Surrenders, 675. Evacuated by the English, 692.
Folkestone, Lord, objects to a committee of the whole House on Col. Wardle's motion, I. 124. Objects to the questions put to Miss Taylor, 149. Exposes a case of corruption in which the Duke of York was implicated, 162. Col. Wardle's obligations to him, 173. Speech on the charges, 191. Reply to Mr Canning on his family, 221. Mr Lyttleton's allusion to the same, 222. Moves for a committee to inquire into abuses in the disposal of offices, 234. Speaks on the bill to prevent the sale of offices, 236
Fort Bourbon surrenders, II. 110
Foster, Mr, motion on Irish flax-seed, I. 319. His malt and spirit bill, 320. Defends the appointment of B. Hill in Ireland, 322. Speaks on the Irish revenue regulation bill, 323. Brings forward the budget, 326. Bill for draining the bogs, 328
Foundling of the Forest, a new play, II. 382. Acted at Edinburgh, 392
Foveaux, Lieut.-governor of New South Wales, II. 104
Fox, Mr, celebration of his birth-day at Edinburgh, II. 46
Franconi, M. discovery of a new travelling carriage, II. 454
Frankfort, proclamation there, I. 650
France endeavours to embroil America with England, I. 424. State of the empire, 794. Requisitions for the army, II. 43
Franceschi, Gen. enters Santiago, I. 496. Taken prisoner by the Spaniards, 713
Francis II. Emperor of Austria, letter to the Archduke Charles, I. 615. Proclamation, II. 128
Frederick William III. letter to the magistrates of Berlin, II. 43
Frederick II. his system of tactics, II. 529
Freire, Gen. put to death, I. 564
French, Colonel, his transactions with Mrs Clarke, I. 119, 143
French, Mr, objects to Mr Foster's distillery bill, I. 322
French eagles taken at Coruna, II. 63
French order of battle, observations on, II. 526

French prisoners, number of, II. 251
Frere, Mr H. dispatches sent to him, I. 72. Accused of having misled Sir J. Moore, 80. His correspondence with Sir J. Moore laid before Parliament, 86. Defended by Lord Liverpool, 91, 93. Accused by Lord Temple, 97, 98. Defended by Mr Canning, 100. Observations on his conduct, 105. Negociates for the admission of British troops into Spain, 540. Wishes Albuquerque to command, 717. His negociations with the junta, 747, 751. Dispatches received from him, II. 64
Frogmore, fete at the jubilee, II. 279.
Fuentes d'Honoro, battle of, II. 634
Fuller, Mr, speech on Mr Curwen's bill of reform, I. 259
Furieuse frigate taken, II. 260.
Furnass, discovery of an air-tight hinge, II. 455

G.

Galaz, the Russians cross the Danube there, I. 466
Galicia, state of the war there, I. 561
Gallitzin, Prince, enters Austrian Poland, I. 615.
Galluzo commands the Estremaduran army, I. 486; retreats, 488
Galston, fire there, II. 289
Gambier, Lord, sails in pursuit of the French fleet, I. 366. Brings Admiral Harvey before a court-martial, 368. His irresolution, 375. Demands a court-martial, 377. Acquitted, 378. Letters to the Admiralty, II. 144, 146. His trial, 202, 210. Sentence, 221.
Game Chicken, a boxer, his death, II. 127
Garay, Don Martin, negociates with Mr Frere, I. 545
Gardner, Lord, his death, II. 18
Garnerin, his aeronautic voyage, II. 266
Genius and the Bayadere, a poem translated from the German, II. 647
George III. celebration of his birth-day at London, II. 155. And Edinburgh 158. His jubilee celebrated, 276. Address on the occasion, 287
Germany, state of, I. 590
Gerona, siege of, I. 768. State of the city, 783. Capitulates, 785
Gibbs, Sir Vicary, speaks on Mrs Clarke's evidence, I. 136. Wishes to ask Miss Taylor respecting her private affairs, 149
Gibson, Mrs, murders her children, II. 111
Giddy, Mr, speech on Mr Curwen's bill, I. 278
Giles, Mr, speaks on the system of recruiting, I. 309
Giles ——, elopes with Miss Nicholson, II. 289
Gladstanes, Mr, discovery in thrashing mills, II. 448
Glasgow, a meteor seen there, II. 224
Glasse, Mr, transactions to obtain a deanery for him, I. 150
Gleizsor, a Pole in the service of the Turks, I. 468
Glenfinlas, Poetical Fragment written there, II. 645
Goethe, Von, translation of his Genius and the Bayadere, II. 647
Gold seized on board the Hope, II. 224
Gonzalez, D. Bernardo, surprises some French in Galicia, I. 562
Gordon, Col. examined respecting Col. Brooke's exchange with Col. Knight, I. 132. His evidence on the system of promotion, 139. On Capt. Maling's brother, 140. On Capt. Tonyn's promotion, 154. On Colonel Shaw's case, 158. Evidence respecting the Duke's hand-writing, 166. Lord Folkestone comments on his evidence, 191. Inquiry respecting his building near Chelsea hospital, 231
Gordon, Col. Alexander, killed at Talavera, II. 246
Gordon, Duke of, trial against him, II. 308
Gortz, Dr, executed at Berlin, II. 198
Gottenburgh, dinner there, II. 169
Grahame, military achievements of that family, II. 635
Grant, Sir W. master of the rolls, speech on the charges against the Duke of York, I. 185
Grattan, Mr, supports Mr Parnell's tithe bill, I. 335
Great Britain, treaty with Spain, I. 491.

Negociates for the admission of troops into Spain, 539. State of the finances, i
Greece, observations on the state of, I. 456
Grey, Lord, moves for the letters between Mr Frere and Sir J. Moore, I. 81. Supports Lord Rosslyn's motion, *ib.* Accuses Mr Frere of having misled Sir J. Moore, 86. Eulogium on Buonaparte's military character, 89. Correspondence with Charmilly, 104. Refuses to join the administration, 790, 791, II. 263
Grey, Mr R. W. trial against him by the Duke of Northumberland, II. 223
Grenville, Lord, speech on the address, I. 5. Objects to acknowledging Ferdinand IV. 23. Speech on Sir J. Moore's campaign, 59. On the orders of council, 404. Refuses to join the administration, 790, 791, II. 263. Chosen Chancellor of Oxford, 312. Verses spoken at his installation, 641
Grieving's a Folly, a new comedy, II. 354
Grosvenor, Gen. evidence on the Duke of York's improvements in the army, I. 171.
Guillet, Charles, tried for forgery, II. 306
Gustavus Adolphus IV. King of Sweden, his character, I. 427. Conspiracy against him, 428. Removed to Gripsholm, 432. Accused of being illegitimate, 434. His abdication, *ib.* Retires to Switzerland, 444. His resignation, xvii

H.

Haddington, fracas in the church there, II. 276
Haddingtonshire, meeting respecting the income tax, II. 130
Hamburgh, French edict relative to, II. 298
Hamilton, Lord, a speech on Lord Castlereagh's negociation for the sale of a seat in the House, I. 234. On Mr Curwen's bill, 257
Hampshire, county meeting for reform in Parliament, II. 118
Hanson, Col. released from prison, II. 293
Harris, Mr, his address in Covent Garden Theatre, II. 375
Harvey, Admiral, tried and dismissed by a court-martial, I. 368. II. 145
Haultpoult, French man of war, taken, II. 144
Hawkey, Capt. killed in an engagement with the Russians, I. 441. II. 222
Haydn, Joseph, his death, II. 184
Hay-Market theatre, performances there, II. 379
Hayti, empire of, I. 388
Hays, Mr, bitten by a dog, II. 275
Hebe, French sloop, taken, II. 67
Heligoland, jubilee celebrated there, II. 287
Henestrosa, Gen. shot for treachery, I. 556
Herbert, Mr, tried for an assault, II. 306
Heredia, Gen. commands the army of Estremadura, I. 482
Hesse, insurrections in, I. 618
Hewson, Hugh, Smollett's Hugh Strap, his death, II. 94
Hierler, a Tyrolese, defeats the French, I. 658
Highland Society, transactions of, II. 24
Hill, Gen. drives the French over the Douro, I. 706
Hill, Mr, his will, II. 294
Hill, Beauchamp, Sir J. Newport's motion against them, I. 322
Hiller, Gen. forced to retreat, I. 598
Hodges, Rebecca, committed for shooting Mr Birch, II. 80
Hofer, Andreas, account of him, I. 643. Heads the insurrection in the Tyrol, *ib.* Elected commander-in-chief, 647. Defeats Lefebvre at Storzing, 648; at Inspruck and Schwatz, 649; at Lofer, and other places, 656. Resigns his command, 658; taken and executed, 659
Hogan, Major, his pamphlet against the Duke of York, I. 112
Holland, inundations there, II. 73. French weights and measures used there, 78. Answer to the French accusations, 207
Holland, Lord, arrives at Seville, II. 64

Holmes, a boxer, killed, II. 311
Hompesch, Baron, attacked by a robber, II. 248
Hope, Gen. lands on South Beveland, I. 668
Hostalrig burnt, I. 781
Hoste, Capt. takes a man of war brig, II. 132
Hotham, Capt. forces three French frigates ashore, I. 365. Assists the Spaniards at Coruna, 712
Howorth, Mr, speech on the private India trade, and on the native troops, I. 340
Huger, Mr, his attempt to liberate La Fayette, II. 514
Hughes, Victor, capitulates at Cayenne, I. 398, 399
Humane Society, meetings of, II. 120
Huntley, Marquis of, debarks at Walcheren, I. 664. Arrives at Edinburgh, II. 153
Hume, David, letters to Mr Sharpe of Hoddom, II. 552, 553
Huskisson, Mr, defence of Colonel Gordon's building near Chelsea hospital, I. 231, 232. Speech on Colonel Wardle's plan of retrenchment, 294
Hutchinson, Mr Hely, accuses Mr Frere of having misled Sir J. Moore, I. 80
Hutchinson, Thomas, kills himself, II. 236
Hydrophobia, ridiculous case of, II. 318

I.

Jackson, Mr, sent to America, I. 417. Insulted by the populace, 418. Negociations with Mr Smith, 419. Retires to New York, 422. Returns to England, II. 186, 317
Jackson, R. convicted of an assault, II. 295
Jamaica, resolutions passed there, II. 86. Insurrection of the negroes, 149
Janizaries, their insurrection, I. 461
Iceland, outrages committed there by an English privateer, II. 284
Idra, revolt of the inhabitants, I. 455
Jedburgh, circuit-court held there, II. 252
Jefferson, Mr, his sentiments with respect to England, I. 411
Jekyll, Mr, his improvement in military discipline, II. 58
Jerome Buonaparte, made king of Westphalia, I. 619. Marches against Kienmayer, and retreats, 625
Imports and exports for the year, II. 345
Independence, or the Trustee, a new comedy, II. 357
Infantado, Duke of, takes the command of the Spanish army, I. 476. Retreats to Cuenca, *ib.* Reforms the army of the centre, 534. Retreats into Valencia, *ib.*
Inferno of Altisidora, a Vision, II. 582
Inverness, circuit-court there, II. 259
Inverury, intense cold there, II. 79
John, Archduke, successful in Italy, I. 603, II. 139. His retreat, I. 627. Ordered to join Prince Charles, 628
Johnston, Mr, killed, II. 284
Johnstone, Mr J. performances at Edinburgh, II. 400
Johnston, Mr, speech on Mr Curwen's bill of reform, I. 252
Jones, Don Felix, governor of Cadiz, his proclamation, I. 549
Jones, Sir Harford, concludes a treaty with Persia, II. 276
Joseph Buonaparte appointed king of Spain, I. 531. Enters Madrid, 532. Joins the army of Victor, 721
Josephine, divorced by Buonaparte, I. 795, 797
Irby, Captain, takes some French ships at Santandero, II. 168
Ireland, bills respecting, I. 317. Motion on flax-seed imported into the country, 319. Distilleries in the country, 321. Revenue regulation bill, 323. Budget for the country, 326. Inland navigation bill, 327. Tithe bill, 328. Public accounts, respecting, 346
Irish Catholics defended by General Matthew, I. 31
Irish horses sent to Portugal, their ill condition, I. 43
Irenzo, General, joins Reding, I. 552
Is he a Prince? a new farce, II. 357
Ismael surrenders to Prince Bagrathion, I. 467
Jubilee, preparations for, II. 267. General orders at Edinburgh relative to, 273. Celebration of, 276. At Walcheren, Heligoland, 287

Julian, trial for forgery, II. 129
Junon frigate taken, II. 111
Junot, Marshal, besieges Zaragoza, I. 513. Defeated by Kienmayer, 625
Junta, central, negociations with Mr Frere, I. 539, &c. Proclamation to the people of Cadiz, 550. Reject the French propositions, 559. Their ill conduct, 750. List of the members, II. 52. Proclamation respecting the cortes, 303

K.

Keats, Sir R. plans the expedition to Basque Roads, I. 367. His plan of attacking the fleet at Antwerp, 678
Kellermann, General, letter to Soult, I. 703. His proclamation, 760
Kelso, proceedings at the justiciary court, II. 31. A sharper there, 69
Kemble, Mr, his address on opening the new Covent-Garden theatre, II. 362. Farther addresses, 364, 367. Conference with the O. P.'s at the Crown and Anchor, 373. Address after the meeting to the audience, 375
Kennaway, Sir J. his house burnt, II. 10
Kennet, Mr, transactions with the Duke of York, I. 162
Kent, Duke of, speech on his being accused of having instigated Col. Wardle's motion against the Duke of York, I. 297, 300
Kensington palace on fire, II. 80
Kienmayer, General, commands the Austrians in Saxony, I. 624. Defeats Junot, 625
Killing no Murder, a new farce, II. 382
Kirwan, Dr, discovery of an anemometer, II. 449
Knight, Lieut. Col. procures an exchange with Lieut. Col. Brooke by the means of Mrs Clarke, I. 118. His case stated, I. 128
Knight, Mr Rob. examined on his brother's exchange, I. 128.
Knight, Mr, his appearance at the Lyceum, II. 356
Knight, Mr, his experiments on vegetation, II. 436. Discovery in training fruit-trees, 445, and in constructing hot-beds, 454
Kola, some ships destroyed there, II. 249

L.

Labat, Father, acts as engineer at the isles of Saints, I. 385
Lacoste killed at Zaragoza, I. 513
Lambert, Mr, death of, II. 165
Landshut taken by the Austrians, I. 593. Retaken by the French, 595
Langworth, General, killed at Talavera, I. 727
Lapena, Gen. succeeds to the command of Castanos' army, I. 470. Marches to Guadalaxara, 473. Displaced by the junta, 558
Lark sloop, loss of, II. 291
Lasalle, Gen. puts some English to the sword, I. 484. Killed at Wagram, 631
La Sarde, taken by the English, II. 17
Lasnes, Marshal, besieges Zaragoza, I. 513. His entrance into the city, 524. Dies of the wounds received at Aspern, 614
Latham, Miss, her trial, II. 264, 285
Laval, Gen. governor of Zaragoza, I. 520
Laurel frigate taken, II. 86
Lefebvre, Marshal, enters Madrid, I. 485. Forced to abandon Landshut, 593. Enters the Tyrol, 645. Advances a second time into the country, 647. Defeated at Storzing, 648; at Inspruck and Schwatz, 649. Advances again to Inspruck, 657
Lefebvre, Lieut. Gen. arrives in England, II. 29, 30
Leipzig, the Saxons and Westphalians defeated there by the Duke of Brunswick, 638
Lenieps, M. discovery of the Pyreolophorus, II. 451
Lerida, reception of Major Green there, II. 56
Lewis, Archduke, raises forces in Hungary, I. 591. Wounded at Tann, 594. Defeated at Abensberg, *ib.* His further retreat, 596
Lewis, Mr M. G. his monody on Sir J. Moore suppressed, II. 351
Lewis, Mr, takes leave of the London audience, II. 357
Leycester, Mr, panegyric on the Duke of York, I. 185

Lili, D. Miguel, conducts a Spanish corps to the Duke del Infantado, 477
Lima, rejoicings there, II. 27
Limerick, arms seized there, II. 70
Liniers, Gen. his disputes with the Cabilda at Buenos Ayres, II. 126
Lisbon, embarkation of the English army, I. 497. Patriotism of the inhabitants, II. 60. Earthquake, 292
Literary fund, meeting of the society, II. 115
Liverpool, riots there, II. 175. Riots at the theatre, 376
Liverpool, Earl of, speech in support of the address, I. 10. Objects to producing the correspondence between Sir J. Moore and Mr Frere, 81. Defends the conduct of ministers, 83, 90; and Mr Frere, 91, 93. Speaks in favour of Mr Curwen's bill, 281. Speech on the budget, 306. Defends the removal of Sir J. Craddock to Gibraltar, 695. Objects to producing the instructions to Sir Hew Dalrymple, 701. Negroes set at liberty from a Portugueze ship there, 266. Humane association, 302
Lloyd, Major, killed in Ireland, II. 85
Local Militia, success of the system, I. 310
London bill of mortality, II. 50, 335. Porter-brewers' list, 51. Address of thanks to Colonel Wardle from the livery, 104. Fire in the docks, 136. Celebration of the jubilee, 280; of St Andrew's day, 300. Riots of the Irish, 315. Answer to the petition respecting Walcheren, 316. Meteorological Journal kept at London, 493
London Review, observations on, II. 579
Londonderry, small debtors liberated by the bishop, II. 302
Long, Mr, defence of Colonel Gordon's building near Chelsea hospital, I. 251
Lord Mayor's day, II. 291
Lottery, puffs in the paper, II. 109. Contracts for, 287
Lowe, Mrs, her and her children drowned, II. 266
Lyceum, the Drury-Lane company perform there, II. 354. The English opera opened there, 383
Lyttleton, Mr, speech on the charges against the Duke of York, I. 222

M.

Macdonald, General, his success at the battle of Wagram, I. 630
Macdonald, Major, frustrated in an exchange with Major Sinclair, I. 118
Macdowal, General, his transactions at Madras, II. 190
Macgowan, letter to him from Shenstone, II. 549
Macedonia, revolt of the inhabitants, I. 455
Machardy, Major, discovery of a new telegraph, II. 444
Mackenzie, General, his objections to acting in concert with Cuesta, I. 545. Appeases the tumult at Cadiz, 549. Defends the passes at Abrantes, 705. Killed at Talavera, 727.
Mackenzie, Captain G. C. his humane conduct in the duel betwixt Lord Paget and Captain Codogan, II. 151.
Mackinley, Captain, assists the patriots in Galicia, I. 561. Defends Vigo, 712
Macklin, Sir G. duel in America, II. 164
Maddison, Mr, President of the United States, I. 412. Charges England with breach of faith, 422
Madocks, Mr, motion against Mr Perceval and Lord Castlereagh, I. 244, 245, 246
Madras, insurrection among the troops, II. 190
Madrid, Lefebvre enters the city, I. 485. Buonaparte addressed by the inhabitants, 528. Oppression of the people, 536. Surrenders, II. 20
Mahommed, Grand Sultan, I. 458. Flies and is reinstated, 462
Mahon, Ensign, duel with O'Hara, II. 163
Mahy, General, commands Romana's army, I. 709
Maitland, General, his operations in Martinique, I. 381. Reduces the Saints, 385
Maling, Capt. obtains promotion through Mr Greenwood, I. 119. His case brought forward, 138. Mistaken by Colonel Wardle for his brother, 140
Maltby, Mr, examined on negociating for offices, I. 155
Man and Wife, a new comedy, II. 350
Manby, Captain, his experiment for saving seamen from wrecks, II. 152
Mangata taken by the Russians, I. 468

Mansell, Mr, escapes from France, II. 94
Mansfield, Sir J. speech on the riots at Covent-Garden theatre, II. 371
Marchand, General, defeated, I. 762
Marengo, battle of, II. 531
Marlborough, W. and Anne, tried for parental cruelty, II. 273
Marquez, Gen. marches against French Guiana, I. 394
Marriages, list of, II. 320.
Marriot, Rev. J. The Poet released from the Law, II. 652.
Marryat, Mr, speech on the settlement of the Martinique trade, I. 388
Martin, Mr H. objects to the Irish distillery laws, I. 322
Martinique, taken by the English, I. 380, II. 69, 93. Settlement of the trade, I. 383. Three French frigates arrive there, II. 59. The prisoners arrive at Portsmouth, 139
Mascarelli, Count, taken prisoner by the French, I. 651
Massena, defeats the Austrians at Landshut, I. 595
Mason, Mr, his character as an actor, II. 389.
Mathieu, General, enters Borja, I. 471
Matthew, General, defends the Irish Catholics, I. 31
Mauchlin, thunder storm there, II. 205
Maupetit, General, stationed at Salamanca, I. 498
Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, his proclamation, I. 593
Maximilian, Archduke, takes the command of Vienna, I. 600. Leaves the city, 602.
Meadley, Ensign, murdered at Jamaica, II. 255
Medellin, battle of, I. 556
Medina Sidonia, Duke of, his patriotism, I. 502
Melvin, Mr, his appearance at the Lyceum, II. 356
Mendizabal, General, takes Villafranca, I. 571
Mermaids, reported to have been seen, II. 286
Mermet, General, takes Ferrol, I. 495.
Messina, state of the troops there, II. 288
Metastasio, translation of his Storm, II. 650
Meteorological tables, II. 465; observations, 506
Metternich, Count, conference with Buonaparte, I. 578
Mexico, state of the kingdom, II. 14
Mickle-ferry, accident there, II. 248
Middleburgh, taken by the English, I. 666
Middleton, Mr, misfortunes in his family, II. 9
Militia-volunteering bill proposed, I. 308
Milton, Lord, speaks on Sir J. Moore's campaign, I. 72; on Colonel Gordon's lease at Chelsea, 233. Objects to Lord Castlereagh's system of volunteering from the militia, 306
Minto, Lord, speech on Oriental literature, II. 3
Miquelets, account of them, I. 554
Missiessy, Admiral, commands the French fleet in the Scheldt, I. 677
Moguer, friar, saves the Marquis of Vilel, I. 549
Moira, Earl of, speech on the address, I. 12. Defends Sir Harry Burrard, 34. Speech on Sir J. Moore's campaign, 58, 98
Moncey, Marshal, besieges Zaragoza, I. 509. Letter to Palafox, 511
Monjuic attacked by the French, I. 790
Monnet, General, governor of Flushing, I. 672. Surrenders, 675. His opinion on keeping the town, 689. Arrives in England, II. 256
Montenegro, character of the inhabitants, I. 453
Moore, Sir John, opinions on his campaign, I. 56. Vote of thanks to the soldiers under him, 58. A monument voted to him, 59, 61. His last dispatch moved for, 61; it is produced, 82. Refuses a convention with the French, 84. His correspondence with Mr Frere laid before Parliament, 86. A pension granted to his brother, 96. Observations on his conduct, 105. Buonaparte's opinion on it, 106. His military talents, 108. A monument erected to him at Coruna, 715, II. 250. His retreat, 28. General orders respecting him, 56. Monument for him at Glasgow, 61, 80. Monody on his death by Lewis, 351

Moore, Mr Peter, speech on the East India committee, I. 340
Moore, Francis, his predictions respecting Turkey, I. 448
Moore, Ann, her extraordinary abstinence, II. 286
Moorhead, T. his wonderful preservation, II. 101
Moria, General, his treachery, I. 94. Directs the central junta, 472. Endeavours to influence the junta in favour of France, 500
Morocco, Emperor of, assists the Spaniards, II. 73
Morpeth, Lord, moves for a pension to Sir J. Moore's brother, I. 96
Mortier, Marshal, besieges Zaragoza, I. 513. Takes Cassel, 619. Joins Victor after the battle of Talavera, 732. His treatment of the wounded, 736
Moseley, Sir Oswald, moves for a committee to investigate Colonel Gordon's lease at Chelsea, I. 232
Mother Goose revived by the Covent-Garden company, II. 359
Moulds, W. convicted of murder, II. 238
Murillo, Don Pablo, defends one of the bridges at Talavera, I. 488. Takes the command before Vigo, 568, 569. Defeats the French in Galicia, 712
Murray, General, crosses the Douro, I. 706
Murray, Lady Augusta, the Duke of Sussex's suit against her, II. 129
Murray, Mr, killed near Aberdeen, II. 199
Murray, Mr, his character as an actor, II. 390
Mustapha IV. Grand Sultan, I. 457; imprisoned, 458; strangled, 461
Mustapha Bairacter, reduces the Tabrates, I. 458. Made grand visier, 459. His reforms in the army, *ib.* Negociates with the English, 461. He disappears, *ib.*

N.

Nairn, a fishing-boat overset, II. 135
Naples, celebration of Buonaparte's birthday, II. 254
Nasch, Don G. governor of Monjuic, I. 770
Navy, petition of the captains and commanders, I. 314, II. 73. Observations on the navy system, I. 316. State of the navy, II. 251, 317
Nelson, Lord, statue at Birmingham to his memory, II. 302
Nenadowitsch, a Servian general, defeats the Turks, I. 466, 467
Newcastle, thunder storm there, II. 209
Newman, serjeant, his gallant conduct during Sir J. Moore's retreat, I. 84, II. 62
Newport, Sir J. opposes Mr Foster's distillery bill, I. 320. Motion against Beauchamp Hill, 322. Negatived, 323. Objects to the Irish revenue regulation bill, *ib.* Speech on the Irish inland navigation bill, 327
New York, meeting of the Federalists there, II. 154
Ney, Marshal, his rapacity at Soria, I. 471. Governor of Galicia, 561. Marches against Romana's army, 710. Attacks Vigo, 711
Nichol, Mrs, her character as an actress, II. 392
Nicholl, Ensign, tried by a court martial, II. 170.
Nicholson, Mr, his discoveries in chemistry, II. 421
Nield, J. relieves small debtors, II. 302
Niemen frigate taken, II. 111
Nisbet, W. a mail-coach driver, fined, II. 22
Noble, Miss, killed, II. 249
Normand, M. le, discovery of making copal varnish, II. 452
Norona, Count, account of him, I. 711.
North, Hon. F. his house burnt down, II. 183
Northumberland, Duke of, trial respecting his mines, II. 223
Norton, General, evidence on the improvements introduced by the Duke of York, I. 169, 170
Norwich, treatment of the French prisoners there, II. 256
Nottingham, meteorological journal kept there, II. 511
Nugent, General, speech on the Cintra convention, I. 42.

O.

Oakly, Mr, left by Mr Jackson at Washington, I. 422
O'Donnel, Don E. his exploits at Gerona, I. 770, 780
O'Hara, L. surgeon, duel with Ensign Mahon, II. 163
Oldacre, convicted of trespassing in sporting, II. 273
Old Bailey, sessions there, II. 172, 288
Oliver, W. convicted of robbery, II. 285
O'Meara, Dr, negociates for a bishoprick with Mrs Clarke, I. 148, 155; letter in vindication of himself, 302
O'Neil, publishes an account of the battle of Tudela, I. 508
Oramin, Lud. examined respecting the Duke of York, I. 136
Ord, Mr, motion on the Dutch commissioners, I. 345
Orders of council, debates on, I. 403
O'Reilly, General, gives up Vienna, I. 602
Oriental literature, state of, II. 3
Osden, General, retires to Flushing, I. 666. Commands a sally, 672
Ossian, Shenstone's observations on, II. 550
Ossulston, Lord, motion against sinecures, I. 350
Oswald, Gen. takes Zante, Cephalonia, and Cerigo, I. 788, II. 307
Ouseley, Capt. his machine for destroying ships, II 109
Oxford, Christ Church College on fire, II. 83. Meeting for an address of thanks to Col. Wardle, 105. State of the university, 402. Further observations, 656
Owen, Commodore, lands the troops of the Marquis of Huntley, I. 664

P.

Pack, Col. lands on Walcheren, I. 665
Packington, Joan, convicted of child murder, II. 256
Paget, General, wounded in crossing the Douro, I. 706
Paget, Lord, bravery of his cavalry, II. 14, 23. Letter to Sir J. Moore, 23. Elopes with Lady Wellesley, 87. Action against him laid by Mr H. Wellesley, 133. Duel with Captain Cadogan, 151
Palafox, his defence of Zaragoza, I. 508. Answer to Moncey, 511. His proclamation to the people of Madrid, 512. Transfers his authority to Don P. M. Ric, 516. Lasnes' promise of liberty to him, 520. Sent prisoner to France, 522. Pretended to have died at Zaragoza, II. 92
Palafox, Don F. forms a corps to the relief of his brother, I. 512
Parliament, the King's speech, I. 1. Remarks on reforming it, 288. Parties in the House of Commons, 289. Number of acts passed in the session, 364. Public acts passed in the session, viii
Parmentier, M. discovery in extracting opium, II. 453
Parnell, Mr, supports Colonel Wardle's plan of retrenchment, I. 296. Objects to the Irish distillery laws, 322. Speech on the Irish inland navigation bill, 327. Bill for equalizing the currency of the two countries negatived, 328. Bill on the Irish tithes, *ib.* Moves for a commission of inquiry, 336
Parque, Duke of, defeats the French, I. 762, II. 292. Defeated, I. 765
Pasley, Captain, his Essay recommended, I. 345, 674
Passowan Oglu, defeated by the Servians, I. 450
Patents for new inventions, list of, II. 456
Paterson, Miss, created a duchess, II. 316
Patrick, Colonel, killed at Amarante, I. 704
Payeken, a sailor, saves two boys from drowning, II. 257
Penson, Mrs, W. her character as an actress, II. 391
Pepys, Sir Lucas, declines proceeding to Walcheren, I. 688
Perceval, Mr, speech on the convention of Cintra, I. 50; on Colonel Wardle's motion, 123. Moves a committee of the whole House, 124. States the expence of Mrs Clarke's establishment at Gloucester Place, 148. Endeavours to invalidate Miss Taylor's evidence, 149. Extorts a confession from her re-

specting her private affairs, 150. Speech on advertising for offices, 151. Examines Mrs Clarke on her intercourse with Mr Dowler, 157. Observations on his course of proceeding, 158. Examines Miss Taylor, 168, 169. Defends the Duke of York's letter to the speaker, 172. General speech on the charges, 176. Moves an amendment, 182. His resolution carried, 224. Defence of Colonel Gordon's lease at Chelsea, 232, 233. Objects to an inquiry on the disposal of offices, 234. Moves a bill to prevent the sale of offices, 236, 237. Mr Madocks' motion against him, 244. His defence, 246. Speech on Mr Curwen's bill of reform, 252. Objects to the oath, 276, and to the clause respecting promises of seats, 277. Speaks against Sir F. Burdett's bill of reform, 287. Proposes the budget, 302. Defends the appointment of B. Hill, 323. Opposes Mr Parnell's tithe bill, 338. Speech on the Dutch commissioners, 349. Objects to the bill on offices in reversion, 350. Speech on small church livings, 360

Percy, Earl, swindling trick of one who personated him, II. 318

Persia, treaty with, II. 276. Persian ambassador arrives, 315

Pesaro taken by the English, II. 236

Petty, Lord Henry, justifies the war in Spain, I. 30. Praises Sir F. Burdett's speech, 32. His motion on the convention of Cintra, 54. Rejected, 52. Speech on Sir John Moore's monument, 60. Objects to the Duke of York's letter to the speaker, 172

Pigot, Captain, takes a French corvette, II. 17

Pilton, Mr, discovery of a new fence, II. 444

Pipers, competition of, II. 209

Pitt, celebration of his birth day at Edinburgh, II. 153

Pius VII. Pope, protests against the annexation of Rome to France, I. 653

Plumbe, John, a treasure found in his house, II. 205

Plymouth, condition of the troops landed there, I. 56. Bill for a new police at the dock, 311

Poacher, the, a poetical fragment, II. 591

Pohlman and Keylock, tried for selling offices, I. 344

Pole, Sir C. speech on the prize courts, I. 310. Speech on the marine force, 312. Objects to Mr Rose's bill on prize money and wages, 313

Pole, Mr Wellesley, motion on the compassionate bill, I. 311. Speech on the marine force in answer to Sir C. Pole, 313. Speech on prize money and wages to the seamen, *ib.* Answer to the petition of the captains and commanders, 315. Defends the appointment of Mr Walter, 352. Letter to Lord Cochrane, II. 203

Poll, Mr, killed by an accident, II. 19

Polly, La, French schooner, taken, II. 18

Ponsonby, Mr, speech on the address, I. 13. On Sir J. Moore's campaign, 62. On the charges against the Duke of York, 206. On an inquiry into the disposal of offices, 235. Objects to Mr Curwen's bill, 278. Speech against Mr Whitbread, 303.

Poole, meeting to thank Colonel Wardle, II. 133

Popham, Sir Home, enters the West-Scheldt with some gun-boats, I. 677

Porchester, Lord, bill on offices in reversion, I. 350. Objects to Lord Auckland's standing order on the subject of divorces, 359

Porteus, Bishop, his death, II. 144

Portland, Duke of, Colonel Wardle's accusation against him, I. 123. His death, II. 291

Porto, attacked by Soult, and taken, I. 566, 567

Portsmouth, accident there, II. 67. Explosion of powder, 167. Description of the block machinery there, 440

Portugal, Earl St Vincent's eulogium on the nation, I. 4. Observations on its close connection with England, 20, 21. Proclamation of the government, 497. Military preparations, II. 28. The expedition sails, 108. Arms and other articles furnished to the Portugueze, 123

Prendergast, motion on the private India trade, I. 340

Presburg, peace of, I. 576

Prevost, Sir George, lands in Martinique, I. 381
Princesse lugger taken, II. 132
Promotions, list of, II. 330
Property tax, amount of, II. 206
Prussia, situation of, I. 577
Prutz, pass of, 6000 French, Saxons, and Bavarians crushed to death by the rocks, I. 648
Public accounts for the year, II. 338
Puig, Don A. retreats from Talavera, I. 488
Pulteney, Sir James, speech on Colonel Wardle's motion, I. 120. Panegyric on the Duke of York, 185. Speech on the meeting of general officers, 223
Purbeck, a large tortoise taken there, II. 207
Pye, H. J. Ode on the New-year, II. 653. On his Majesty's birth-day, 654
Pylades French brig taken, II. 18

Q.

Quarterly Review, observations on, II. 578
Quick, Mr, his appearance at the Lyceum, II. 384

R.

Raab, battle of, I. 627; besieged, *ib.*
Radewojewich commands the Austrians in Franconia, I. 625
Ragusa seized by the French, I. 455
Rain, quantity of, at Edinburgh, II. 510. In different parts, 512
Rainer, Archduke, raises forces in Hungary, I. 591
Ram, J. his extraordinary age, II. 102
Ramirez, Don J. S. marches against St Domingo, I. 391
Ramsgate, case of humanity there, II. 260
Ratisbon, a French corps surprised there, I. 595. Stormed by the French, 596
Rattray, Colonel, killed, II. 88
Reding, Gen. his operations in Aragon, I. 513. His situation, 517. Killed in Catalonia, 559
Reform, Parliamentary, remarks on, I. 288
Reille besieges Rosas, I. 504
Reubell pursues the Duke of Brunswick, I. 635, 637. Arrives in England, II. 258
Revenue and expenditure for the year, II. 338
Rhine, confederation of the, I. 576
Ric, D. Pedro Maria, made president of the junta of Zaragoza, I. 516. Negociates with Lasnes, 518
Richardson, Mr, discovery for raising stones, II. 443
Richmond, Duke of, his declaration at Cork, II. 272
Rogers, Capt. his exploits off Genoa, II. 16
Roman Catholics, English, meeting at the Earl of Shrewsbury's, II. 128. Address at the jubilee, 288
Romana, Marquis of, his situation in Galicia, I. 494. His operations in Galicia, 535, 536. Rejects the offers of Soult, 563. Takes Pontevedra, 568. Marches into Asturia, 570. Dissolves the junta at Oviedo, 709. Erects a monument to Sir J. Moore, 713
Rome incorporated with the French empire, I. 651
Romilly, Sir S. speech on the appointment of B. Hill in Ireland, I. 323. Bill to alter the bankrupt laws, 354. To reform the criminal laws, 357
Rosas besieged by the French, I. 504
Rose, Mr, bill on wages and prize-money paid to the navy, I. 313
Rosslyn, Earl of, moves for the instructions of ministers respecting military affairs in Spain, I. 81. His advice respecting the destruction of the ships at Antwerp, 678
Rovira, Doctor Colonel, his exploits in Catalonia, I. 775
Rowe, Mr, imprisoned, II. 70
Roxburgh, dukedom of, case of, II. 189
Rusca, Gen. enters the Tyrol, I. 645. Defeated, 649
Russia, gun-boats defeated, I. 441. Vessels taken by the English, 444. War with Turkey, 446. Decay of the trade, *ib.* Armistice with the Turks, 448. War resumed, 465. The army recruited, 467. Operations in Austrian Poland, 615. Territory ceded by Austria to Russia, 655. Declaration against Austria, II. 153. Peace with Sweden, I. 442, xviii. II. 271

Russian Impostor, a new opera, II. 384

S.

Sabbath, profanation of, II. 8
Safe and Sound, a new opera, II. 384
St Cyr, Gen. his operations in Aragon, I. 513. His engagement with Reding, 553
Saint Domingo, the Spanish part ceded to France, I. 387. The inhabitants emigrate, 388. The town besieged, 392. Taken, 395, II. 254. Battle between the French and Spaniards, 112
St Domingo man of war launched, II. 82
Saints, Isles of, taken by the English, I. 385, 387
St James's palace, fire there, II. 37
St Louis, in Senegal, taken by the English, I. 400, II. 238. Description of the settlement, I. 401
St Marc, Gen. repulses the French at Zaragoza, I. 510. His operations during the siege, 516, 517
St Paul's school, meeting of, II. 115
St Vincent, Earl, opposes the address to the king, I. 3
Salingre, F. de, discovery of a new oil, II. 450
Salzburg, insurrection there, I. 649
Samuel, Mr, discovery of a method of yoking horses, II. 447
Sandon, Capt. Huxley, transactions with Col. French and the Duke of York, I. 143, 163. Examined, 164
Sandwich lugger, action with a French lugger, II. 23
San Juan commands the Spanish at Somosierra, I. 482. Killed, 483
Santandero, situation of the town, II. 63. Ships taken there, 168
Santiago, P. Basilius de, shot at Zaragoza, I. 522
Santiago, taken by the Spaniards, II. 181
Sass, P. Santiago, shot at Zaragoza, I. 522
Saxony, situation of, I. 591. Proclamation of the king, 649
Scarborough, a ship lost off, II. 295
Scheldt, description of the mouth of that river, I. 663. Impossibility of rendering it no longer navigable for ships of war, 681, 682
Schill, his insurrection, I. 617. His operations, 620. Takes Stralsund, ib. Killed, 621. His proclamation, II. 160. Death, 161. Trial of his officers, 269
Schouwen, isle of, capitulates to the English, I. 678
Schwatz, town of, burnt by Lefebvre, I. 646
Scrimshire, W. his substitute for coffee, II. 53
Scilly islands, a harbour projected there, II. 173
Seaford, vessels wrecked there, II. 308
Scott, Walter, The Vision of Don Roderick, a poem, II. 601. Verses on Miss Anna Seward's monument for her father, 643. Poem on his retiring from the bar, 652
Seaton, inundation there, II. 46
Sebastiani, General, French minister at the Porte, I. 447. Defeats Frias at Talavera, 487. Defeats the army of La Mancha, 557. Commands against Venegas, 743
Seguin, M. discovery for improving alum, II. 451
Selim III. Sultan, resigns, I. 448. Murdered, 458
Servia, revolutions there, I. 450. Desolated by the Turks, 466
Seville, the central junta removed thither, I. 502
Shaw, Colonel, transactions with Mrs Clarke, I. 118. His case brought forward, 158
Shaw, Mr, motion on the paving and lighting Dublin, I. 324
Sheffield, vote of thanks to Col. Wardle, I. 297
Sheffield, Earl, seconds the address on the king's speech, I. 2
Shenstone, W. letter to Mr MacGowan, II. 549
Sherbrooke, Gen. negociations respecting his admission into Cadiz, I. 540. Ordered to proceed to Lisbon, 547. His expedition dispersed, II. 62. Lands at Lisbon, 95
Sheridan, Mr, speaks against adjourning the house on Drury-lane theatre being on fire, I. 76, II. 77. Speaks against

Col. Wardle's delaying to bring forward his charges against the Duke of York, I. 142. Brings forward Dr O'Meara's transactions with Mrs Clarke, 148. Gets a licence for the Drury-lane company to perform at the opera house, 353
Sheriffs, list of, II. 333
Siddons, Mrs, her performances at Edinburgh, II. 400
Siddons, Mr H. manager of the Edinburgh theatre, II. 385
Siddons, Mrs H. her character as an actress, II. 390
Sidmouth, Lord, speech on the address, I. 4. On the Spanish campaign, 93. On the budget, 305. On the volunteering from the militia, 309. Proposed amendment of the toleration act, 360
Silistria, the Russians defeated there, I. 468
Sinclair, Major, frustrated in a proposed exchange with Major Macdonald, I. 118
Silveira, General, wishes to abandon Chaves, I. 563. Appears again before that town, 565
Simpkin, Mrs, curious difference about her child, II. 86
Slavonians, misfortunes of that race of people, I. 448
Smith, Mr William, speech on Colonel Wardle's delay in producing his witnesses, I. 141. Objects to the committal of Donovan, 152. Speaks on the questions put to Miss Taylor, 169. On Mr Curwen's bill of reform, 257. On the East India committee, 389
Smith, Mr, American secretary, negociations with Mr Erskine, I. 412, &c.; with Mr Jackson, 419
Smith, Sir George, negociates with the junta at Seville, I. 540. Recalled 547
Smith, Mr, convicted of an assault, II. 71
Smith, a boxer, killed, II. 224
Snow, great fall of, II. 44
Soaper, T. killed by a rattlesnake, II. 290
Society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge, their meeting, II. 159
Somosierra, pass of, lost by the Spaniards, I. 471
Soria given up to the French, I. 471
Sotelo, T. M. endeavours to gain the junta over to the French, I. 538
Sotheby, Admiral, lands the French prisoners from St Louis at Quiberon, I. 401
Soult, Marshal, marches towards Portugal, I. 496. Enters Portugal, 561. His proclamation to the inhabitants, 571. His perilous situation, 574. Takes the bridge of Amarante, 704. Defeated at Avintas, 706. Letter to Joseph Buonaparte, 713
Southey, Robert, Garci Fernandez, a poem, II. 637
Spain, Lord Grenville reprobates the want of exertion in the nation, I. 5. Mr Ponsonby speaks on the aid to be afforded them, 15. Answered by Lord Castlereagh, 16. Reprobated by Mr Whitbread 18, 19. Answer by Mr Canning, 22. General opinions on the campaigns there, 56, 57. Inactivity of the people in assisting Sir J. Moore complained of by him, 82. Military affairs of Spain, 470. Treaty with England, 491. Number of the French armies in Spain, 759. Treaty of peace with England, xxiii. Subscription for the Spanish patriots, II. 11. Arms and other articles furnished to them, 123. Gratitude to the English, 235
Spence, Joseph, letter to Bishop Conybeare, II. 554
Spence, Lieut. drowned at Gibraltar, II. 312
Spittal, R. tried for robbery, II. 297
Stahremberg, Prince, arrives at London as Austrian envoy, II. 133. Dispatches sent to him, 309
Stass, Mr, discovery of a new way to clean boots, II. 455
Steam boat at Quebec, II. 317
Stephen, Mr, speech on recalling the writers and cadets from India who had obtained their places by corrupt means, I. 343. Objects to the proclamation issued in Martinique, 383. Defends the orders of council, 404
Sternbach, Countess of, fights among the Tyrolese, I. 657
Stewart, General, explains the nature of Sir J. Moore's last dispatch, I. 61. Speaks on the loss during that general's campaign, 72
Stewart, Lord George, takes the Iris French frigate, II. 64

Steyer, city of, burnt, II. 164
Stobsmoor fair, riot there, II. 189
Stockdale, trial of, II. 100
Stocks, price of, II. 336
Stopford, Admiral, chases the Brest squadron, I. 365. Ordered to proceed up the Charente, 374
Storm, the, a poem from Metastasio, II. 650
Story, Mr J. his two daughters drowned, II. 258
Strachan, Sir Richard, commands the naval part of the Walcheren expedition, I. 660. His plan of defending Flushing, 690
Stralsund, taken by Schill, I. 690; and retaken, 621
Stuart, Sir John, undertakes an expedition to Naples, I. 787. Number of men killed and wounded, II. 253
Starmer, Von, Austrian ambassador to the Porte, I. 463
Styling, Mrs, murdered, II. 294
Suchet, Gen. covers the siege of Zaragoza, I. 513
Sudermania, Duke of, seizes the government of Sweden, I. 430. Concludes an armistice with Russia and Denmark, 432. Elected king, 436. (See Charles XIII.)
Suffolk, Earl of, praises the army of Sir J. Moore, I. 83
Sussex, Duke of, suit against Lady A. Murray, II. 129
Sutherland, John, tried for murder, II. 165
Sutherland, Mrs Sinclair, intrigues against Major Turner, I. 160. Her trial, II. 184
Sweden, Mr Ponsonby reprobates the subsidy to that power, I. 13. State of the country, 426. Charles XIII. chosen king, 436. A new constitution of the country, *ib.* Peace with Russia, 442, xviii, and with Denmark, 443. Declaration of the States, xvii. Distress of the inhabitants, II. 87. Revolution, 95, 169. Peace with Russia, 271
Swindling, curious cases of, II. 45, 317
Swindling banking concern, II. 172

T.

Tabrates, insurgents in Constantinople, I. 457. They submit, 458
Tagus, breadth of the river at Lisbon, I. 42
Talavera, bridges endeavoured to be destroyed by the Spaniards, I. 486. Battle of, 723. Gazette account, II. 239
Tann, battle of, I. 594
Tarleton, General, speech on the Cintra convention, I. 42. Attacks Colonel Charmilly, 95
Taylor, John, his oppression, II. 9
Taylor, Miss, her evidence on the charges against the Duke of York, I. 149. Colonel Wardle's statement respecting her, 151. Again examined, 168. A subscription raised for her, 231, II. 166
Taylor, Mr, his treatment of the Drury-lane company, II. 354
Taxis, Lieut. report of the successes of the Tyrolese, II. 137
Temper, a new farce, by M. G. Lewis, II. 354
Tempest, the, observations on, II. 394, 395
Temple, Lord, proposes to adjourn the debate on the Spanish campaign on Drury-lane theatre being on fire, I. 76. Moves a censure on ministers for the same campaign, 96. Speech on the charges against the Duke of York, 204
Terry, Mr, his character as an actor, II. 387
Ter Veer taken by the English, I. 666, 667
Thenard and Gui Lussac, discoveries in chemistry, II. 428, 429
Thielemann, Colonel, retreats into Saxony, I. 623
Thompson, Mr, his character as an actor, II. 390
Thomson's anniversary at Ednam, II. 264
Thornton, Mr, speech on the Dutch commissioners, I. 349
Thynne, Dr, evidence on Col. Brooke's exchange, I. 128
Tierney, Mr, reprobates the convention of Cintra, I. 20. Speech on the campaign under Sir J. Moore, 71. Speech on Mr Frere, 94. Accuses ministers

of slighting Sir J. Moore, 102. Speaks against Sir F. Burdett, 272. Calls upon Mr Wardle to verify his system of economy, 273. Speech on the orders of council, 403. On the treaty with Spain, 492
Tighe, Mr, supports Mr Parnell's tithe bill, I. 335
Tipperary, riots in the county of, II. 268
Titchfield, Marquis of, examined on the charges respecting the Duke of Portland, I. 151
Todd, J. J. killed by his gun bursting, II. 253
Toledo, surrenders to the French, I. 479. Patriotism of the inhabitants, 480
Tonyn, Captain, purchased a majority from Mrs Clarke, I. 117. His case brought forward, 153. Further evidence on his case, 163
Topaze frigate taken, I. 399
Tranquebar taken by the English, II. 224
Toussaint, his conduct in St Domingo, I. 388
Trant, Col. defends the passage of the Vougo, I. 705
Travancore, storming of the lines of, II. 193
Travers, East Indiaman, lost, II. 123
Trias, Don F. overpowered by Sebastiani, I. 487
Tremlett, Capt. tried by a court-martial, I. 140
Troughton, discovery of a way of dividing astronomical instruments, II. 454
Tudela, battle of, I. 470
Turkey, war with Russia, I. 447. Armistice, 448. State of the empire, 457. The war resumed, 465
Turnbull, W. killed, II. 297
Turnbull, W. perishes in the snow, II. 1
Turner, Major, Mrs Sinclair Sutherland intrigues against him, I. 160. Brings her to a trial, II. 184
Turner, discovery of constructing muffles, II. 455
Turton, Sir Thomas, proposes an amendment on the charges against the Duke of York, I. 184, 221. Negatived, 223. Speech on the abuses in the appointment of cadets and writers to India, 343. Bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, 353. Speech in favour of lotteries, 360
Tuy, taken by the Spaniards, I. 570
Tyrol, accounts of the people, I. 640. Their efforts in 1805, 642. Insurrection under Hofer, 643. The insurgents enter Swabia and Bavaria, 646; and for a second time, 656. Austrian account of their successes, II. 137. Deputies sent to England, 290. Proclamation of the French, 294.

U, V.

Vansittart, Mr, moves resolutions on the finances of the country, I. 307. The resolutions, i
Var French frigate taken, II. 131
Venegas, General, commands the rear of Castanos, I. 472. Defeated by Victor, 534. Commands the army of La Mancha, 716. Repulses the French, 740. Defeated, 744
Venerable man of war, perilous situation of, II. 268
Venice, insurrection there, I. 650
Victor, Marshal, defeats Venegas, I. 534. Foiled by the Duke de Albuquerque, 554. Forces the passage of the Tagus, 555. Defeats Cuesta, 556. Takes Alcantara, 708. Retreats into Spain, 716. His treatment of the wounded after the battle of Talavera, 736
Vienna, Buonaparte arrives before the city, I. 599. Situation of the town, 600. Capitulates, 602
Vigo besieged by the Galician peasants, I. 568. Defended by the Spaniards, 712
Villacannas, patriotism of the inhabitants, I. 480
Villafranca taken by Mendizabal, I. 571
Villel, Marquis of, insurrection against him at Cadiz, I. 548
Vintagers, the, a new play, II. 382
Virues, Governor of Cadiz, displaced, I. 501
Vision of Don Roderick, a poem, by W. Scott, II. 601
Vision of Triermain, a poetical fragment, II. 596
Vitalis, M. discovery of a new acid, II. 454

Unconscious Counterfeit, a new farce, II. 357
Volta, his discoveries in chemistry, II. 419
Up all Night, a new opera, II. 383
Urbino, Duke of, displaced by the junta, I. 558
Ustariz, Marquis of, his death, II. 316

W.

Wagram, battle of, I. 627, 628, &c. II. 201, 533
Wakefield, accident in a coal-mine there, II. 179
Walcheren, expedition to, I. 660. State of the troops there, 679, 683. Diseases among them, 685, 686. The troops embark, II. 186; and sail, 202, 205. Return of the troops, 252, 257. Five thousand of the prisoners enter the English service, 260. Number of sick, 268. Jubilee celebrated there, 287. Proclamation against communicating with Holland, 288. Embarkation of the troops, 314. Arrive, 316.
Walter, Mr, storekeeper of the military depot, Mr Whitbread's motion on his appointment, I. 352
Ward, Mr, moves the navy estimates, I. 310. Answer to Sir C. Pole on the marine force, 312
Wardle, Col. his motion against the Duke of York, I. 109. His speech, 116. Accusation against the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Portland, 123. Speech on bringing forward his evidence, 127. Examined, 131. Corrects his evidence, 135. Questions Mr Adam, 137. General speech on the charges against the duke, 173. Determination on the question, 221. Honours given to him, 230. Motion for retrenchment in the expenditure, 294. Quarrel with Mrs Clarke, 297. Wright's action against him, 298, II. 176. Subscription for him, I. 299. Account of him, II. 65. Westminster address to him, 103. Addresses from London, 104; Deal, 105; Belfast, 133. Letter to the people of England, 178. Trial against Mrs Clarke, 263, 310. A new trial of Wright v. Wardle granted, 292. Second trial, 295. Subscriptions for him, 311
Waterford, fire there, II. 205
Ways and means for the year, I. 302
Weavers in Lancashire, &c. their situation, II. 124
Wellesley, Marquis, sent to Spain, I. 742. His reception, 747, II. 257. His plan for provisioning the army, I. 754, 755. Made secretary of state, 792.
Wellesley, Mr Henry, sent as ambassador to Spain, I. 792. II. 311. Action against Lord Paget, 133. Divorced from his wife, 189
Wellesley, Sir Arthur, his instructions on going to Spain, I. 17. Vote of thanks to him, 84. Speech on the convention of Cintra, 43. Defends it, 45. Speech on Col. Wardle's motion, 120. Evidence on the Duke of York's improvements in the army, 170. Motion on his holding the chief secretaryship of Ireland while abroad, 317. His reply, 318. Moves the extension of the inland navigation in Ireland, 326. Speech on the board of controul, 339. Prepares to take the command in Portugal, 556. Sails for Lisbon, 694. Lands at Lisbon, 703. Marches against Soult, 704. Enters Spain, 716. Defeats the French at Talavera, 723. Raised to the peerage, 745. State of his army, 747. Prepares to retreat, 752. Letter to Lord Castlereagh, II. 238. His patent of peerage, 249. Observations on his talents, 538
Welsh, Major, storms the lines at Travancore, II. 193
West, Capt. assists in the defence of Rosas, I. 504
West India dock company, state of, II. 12
Westminster, meeting respecting Col. Wardle, II. 103
Whale, taken in the Thames, II. 97
Wheatley, J. convicted of an assault, II. 75
Whitbread, Mr, speech on the address, I. 18. On Buonaparte's overtures of peace, 26. Moves an amendment on the subject, 29. Rejected, 33. Speech on recriminating former measures, 51. Moves for Sir J. Moore's last dis-

patch, 61. Speeches against Mr Frere and Col. Charmilly, 102, 103. Answer to Mr Canning's speech on Colonel Wardle's motion, 125. Examines General Clavering, 167. Objects to the Duke of York's letter being copied into the journal, 172. Speech on the general question, 193—201. Speech on the meeting of general officers, 222. Further observations on the question, 224, 225. Speaks in favour of an inquiry into the disposal of offices, 235. Speech against Mr Perceval's sale of a seat to Mr Dick, 247. Against Mr Curwen's bill, 278. Speech on the budget, 303, 304. Motion on the chief secretaryship of Ireland, 317. Speech on the East India committee, 339. Speech against John Bowles, 348. Speech against placemen sitting in the House of Commons, 350. Motion on the appointment of Mr Walter as storekeeper of the military depot, 352, 353. Speech against lotteries, 359. Against the orders of council, 404

Whitby, several persons lost in the snow there, II. 26

White, H. K. his treatment by the reviewers, II. 568

Whitehaven, tempest there, II. 314

Wilberforce, Mr, speech on Col. Wardle's motion, I. 122. Objects to improper questions put to Mrs Clarke, 157. General speech on the charges, 206. Speaks in favour of Mr Curwen's bill, 260. Speech on the appointment of army chaplains, 307

Williams, Mr, discovery for hastening the growth of grapes, II. 442

Windsor, celebration of the jubilee there, II. 279

Wilson, Sir Robert, raises a legion at Oporto, I. 493. Marches to Ciudad Rodrigo, 499. Retreats after the battle of Talavera, 734

Wilson, Mr, his swift mare, II. 108

Windham, Mr, speech on the convention of Cintra, I. 45. On Sir J. Moore's campaign, 76. On the charges against the Duke of York, 207. On Lord Castlereagh's negociation respecting a seat in the House, 240. Speeches against reform, 251, 260. On Mr Curwen's inconsistency, 279. Upon the militia volunteering bill, 309. On the local militia, 310. On the Irish revenue regulation bill, 324. Speech on Lord Erskine's bill against cruelty to animals, 359

Winter's Tale, observations on, II. 394, 395

Wrench, Mr, his appearance at the Lyceum, II. 356

Wright, action against Col. Wardle, I. 298, II. 176. A new trial moved for, 292. Second trial, 295

Wright, Rachel, tried for child stealing, II. 44

Wright, Mr, his appearance at Drury-lane, II. 351

Wyborne, Mr, convicted of crim. con. II. 309

Wynne, Mr C. W. speaks against an inquiry into the disposal of offices, I. 235. On Lord Castlereagh's sale of a seat in the House, 239

Wynne, Mr W. moves the committal of General Clavering, I. 167, 168, 173, 225. Objects to the questions put to Miss Taylor, 169. General speech on the charges against the Duke of York, 204.

Y.

Yarborough, Lord, resigns his lease at Chelsea, which is granted to Colonel Gordon, I. 233

Yeo, Captain, his sucesses at Cayenne, I. 596

York, Duke of, sentiments of the nation on his reported appointment to command in Portugal, I. 4. Col. Wardle's motion against him, 109. A pamphlet said to have been written under his direction, 109, 110. Observations on his conduct, 111. His treatment of Major Hogan, 112. Transactions with Col. French, 119. Opinion of the public, 126. Annuity granted to Mrs Clarke, 135. Alterations introduced by him in the system of promotion, 139. Evidence on his improvements in the army, 169. Letter to the Speaker, 171. Resigns, 224, II. 93, 224. Ge-

neral opinion on the investigation, I. 227. Charges against him, II. 56
York, Miss, trial for shooting R. Coombes, II. 141. Acquitted, 184
Yorke, Mr, speech on the convention of Cintra, I. 52. On Col. Wardle's motion, 120. Explains to Col. Wardle, 127. Objects to adjourning on account of Mrs Clarke's weariness, 144. Questions the generals in the army on the improvements made in the army by the duke, 170. Defends the duke, 185
Young, Mr, his character as an actor, II. 357. Address to the audience, 358
Young, Mrs, her character as an actress, II. 391

Z.

Zante taken by the English, I. 788, II. 307
Zaragoza, the military chest of Castanos conveyed thither, I. 471. Siege of, 508. Capitulates, 519, 520. Eulogium of the junta on the city, 525. French account of the siege, II. 89
Zaragoza, Augustina, her heroism, I. 521
Zayas, Gen. repulsed by the French, I. 721
Zettau taken by the Duke of Brunswick I. 622
Zoology, new discoveries in, II. 438

END OF VOLUME II. PART II.

EDINBURGH:
Printed by James Ballantyne and Co.